

EWHS Course Scope & Sequence

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| Course Title | Economics | | | | |
| Course Overview | This half-year course will be an active study in Economics. This course will give the students a greater understanding of economics ranging from the viewpoint of the individual consumer or small business owner to the global economy. The course will study the law of supply and demand, forms of business, labor unions, government finances and influence on the economy, money and prices, inflation and deflation cycles. The course relates history and politics to the study of economics. | | | | |
| Unit Component | Unit 1 | Unit 2 | Unit 3 | Unit 4 | |
| Title | Economic Decision Making | Supply, Demand, and Equilibrium | Government Intervention in the Economy | Final Research | |
| Guiding or Essential Questions <i>(if applicable)</i> | How can all decisions be economic decisions? In what ways does a society allocate scarce resources? | What conditions affect the demand for goods and services? How do producers respond to the demand for goods and services? | Why does the government intervene in the economy? | How do societies prioritize needs when resources like time, money, or raw materials run out? To what extent do price signals and profit motive successfully move the invisible hand? How do shifting global changes in supply and demand affect the real costs for the average person? | |

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| <p style="text-align: center;">Topic</p> <p>This should be the overarching theme or big idea. Brief overview of the unit.</p> | <p>Scarcity exists in all economies, which forces individuals, businesses, and societies to make choices.</p> <p>All decisions are economic decisions that are influenced by incentives, benefits, and choices; all informing the opportunity cost.</p> | <p>Prices act as signals that influence both consumers and producers; it communicates scarcity and value across economic sectors.</p> <p>The responsiveness of consumers and producers to price changes (elasticity) dictates how the market responds to shocks.</p> | <p>Markets are understood to be self-regulating, but market failures and inefficiencies often require government action to maintain social welfare and economic health.</p> <p>Economic stability is managed through Fiscal Policy and Monetary Policy.</p> | | |
| <p style="text-align: center;">Length</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(in weeks)</i></p> | <p style="text-align: center;">~3 weeks</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">~3 weeks</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">~3 weeks</p> | <p style="text-align: center;">~2 weeks</p> | |

