

UNIT 7: GOVERNMENT AND THE ECONOMY

AG 23: The federal government uses spending and tax policy to maintain economic stability and foster economic growth. Regulatory actions carry economic costs and benefits.

- AG 23.01 What goods do governments provide?
- AG 23.02 What role do entitlement programs and discretionary spending play in the government's regulation of the economy?
- AG 23.03 How are expansionary policies and contractionary policies used by the government to regulate the economy?
- AG 23.04 How does government encourage or increase competition among businesses?
- AG 23.05 How does the government regulate private business?
- AG 23.06 What are the difficulties of governmental regulation of private business?

AG 24: The Federal Reserve System uses monetary tools to regulate the nation's money supply and moderate the effects of expansion and contraction in the economy.

- AG 24.01 What gives money value?
- AG 24.02 What is the structure of the Federal Reserve System?
- AG 24.03 What are the functions of the Federal Reserve System?
- AG 24.04 What the methods used by the FED to regulate the nation's money supply and expand or contract the nation's economy?

EFL 07: A nation's overall level of economic well-being is determined by the interaction of spending and production decisions made by all households, firms, government agencies and others in the economy. Economic well-being can be assessed by analyzing economic indicators gathered by the government.

- EFL 07.01 What is the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and how is it measured?
- EFL 07.02 What are some of the difficulties in measuring a nation's GDP?
- EFL 07.03 Explain how the Consumer Price Index (CPI) is used to measure the growth of the economy.
- EFL 07.04 What economic indicators are used to measure the nation's economic well being?

EFL 08: Economic policy decisions made by governments result in both intended and unintended consequences.

- EFL 08.01 How does the federal budget reflect choices?
- EFL 08.02 How can government policy decisions result in unintended consequences?

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EFL 09: When regions and nations use comparative advantage to produce at the lowest cost and then trade with others, production, consumption and interdependence increase.

- EFL 09.01 Explain factors that play a role in the production of goods and services.
- EFL 09.02 Why do countries trade?
- EFL 09.03 How has the use of specialization and comparative advantage increased interdependence between countries?

EFL 10: Government actions, such as tariffs, quotas, subsidies, trade agreements and membership in multinational economic organizations, significantly impact international trade.

- EFL 10.01 In what ways do countries manage or regulate trade?
- EFL 10.02 How does a nation's trade balance affect its economy?
- EFL 10.03 How do agreements between countries increase or slow trade around the world?

Textbook Correlation

(AG 23) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 16-Lesson 1:
What is Economics? pp. 440-445

(AG 23) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 16-Lesson 2:
Economic Decisions pp. 446-451

(EFL 07) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 17-Lesson 1:
Gross Domestic Product pp. 466-470

(AG 23) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 20-Lesson 1:
Government Involvement in the Economy pp. 542-547

(EFL 07) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 20-Lesson 2:
Measuring the Economy pp. 549-556

(AG 24) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 21-Lesson 1:
Money pp. 568-572

(AG 24) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 21-Lesson 2:
The Federal Reserve System pp. 573-578

(EFL 08) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 22-Lesson 1:
The Federal Budget: Revenues and Expenditures pp. 590-596

(EFL 08) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 22-Lesson 2:
Fiscal Policy pp. 597-603

(EFL 09) McGraw-Hill: Networks; Chapter 23-Lesson 1:
Why and How Nations Trade pp. 610-616