Session Five: Trade Barriers Session S

National Council for Social Studies:

Production, Distribution and Consumption
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Understand how choices involve trading off the expected value of one opportunity gained against the expected value of the best alternative.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Understand the economic choices that people make have both present and future consequences.	•		•	•	•	•	•
Understand how economic incentives affect people's behavior and may be regulated by	•		•		•		•
rules or laws. Understand that economic gains result from specialization and exchange as well as trade-							
offs.	•	•	•	•	•		•
Understand how markets bring buyers and sellers together to exchange goods and	•	•	•	•	•	•	
services.							
Understand how goods and services are allocated in a market economy through the influence of prices on decisions about production and consumption.	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Understand how the overall levels of income, employment, and prices are determined by the interaction of households, firms, and the government.					•		•
Ask and answer questions about the production and distribution of goods and services in the state and nation, and in a global context.	•	•	•	•	•	•	
Compare their own economic decisions with those of others, and consider the wider consequences of those decisions for groups, communities, the nation, and beyond.	•	•		•			
Analyze the various methods for allocating scarce goods and services at the state, national, and global levels, describing the possible impacts of these choices.			•	•	•		
Gather and analyze data on economic issues, and use critical thinking in making recommendations on economic policies.	ELO				•		•

People, Places and Environments

Understand concepts such as: location, region, place, and migration as well as human and physical systems.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Understand patterns of demographic and political change, and cultural diffusion in the past and present.	•	•	•				•
Understand the roles of different kinds of population centers in a region or nation.							
Acknowledge factors that contribute to cooperation and conflict among peoples of the nation and world, including language, religions and political beliefs.		•	•	•	•	•	
Use a variety of maps, globes, graphic representations, and geospatial technologies to help investigate the relationships among people, places, and environments.	•		•	•		•	
Ask and find answers to geographic questions related to regions, nations, and the world.		•	•	•		•	
Research, organize, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate information from atlases, data bases, grid systems, charts, graphs, maps and other tools		•	•	•		•	



A Correlation: JA Global Marketplace® Blended Model and National Council for the Social Studies Standards Grades 6-8	ssion One: Business and Customer.	sion Two: Business and Culture.	sion Three: Global Trade	sion Four: Specialization	sion Five: Trade Barriers	sion Six: Currency.	sion Seven: Global Work Force
Grades 6-8	Sessio	Sessio	session	Session	Sessio	Sessio	Sessio

Individuals, Groups, and Institutions

Ask and find answers to questions about individual, group and institutional influences.	•	•		•	•		•
Describe interactions between and among individuals, groups, and institutions.	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
Identify and describe examples of tensions between and among individuals, groups and institutions.		•	•	•	•		•
Explore how membership in more than one group is natural, but may cause internal conflicts or cooperation.					•		•
Show how groups and institutions work to meet individual needs, and promote or fail to promote the common good.	•	•	•		•		•

A Correlation: JA Global Marketplace® Blended Model and National Council for the Social Studies Standards Grades 6-8

Session Seven: Global Work Force

Session Three: Global Trade

Session Four: Specialization

Session Five: Trade Barriers

Session Six: Currency.

NCSS C3: College, Career. And Civic Life Standards

Economics							
D2 Eco. 1 Explain how economic decisions affect the well-being of individuals, businesses, and society.	•			•	•	•	•
D2 Eco. 2 Evaluate alternative approaches or solutions to current economic issues in terms of benefits and costs for different groups and society as a whole.	•			•	•	•	
D2 Eco. 3 Explain the role of buyers and sellers in product, labor, and financial markets.	•	•	•	•	•		
D2 Eco. 4 Describe the role of competition in the determination of prices and wages in a market economy.				•	•		•
D2 Eco. 5 Explain ways in which money facilitates exchange by reducing transactional costs.				•		•	
D2 Eco. 6 Explain how changes in supply and demand cause changes in prices and quantities of goods and services, labor, credit, and foreign currencies.				•	•	•	
D2 Eco. 7 Analyze the role of innovation and entrepreneurship in a market economy.		•		•	•		•
D2 Eco. 8 Explain how external benefits and costs influence market outcomes.	•	•		•	•		
D2 Eco. 9 Describe the roles of institutions such as corporations, non-profits, and labor unions in a market economy.	•	•		•	•		
Geography							
D2. Geo.2.6-8 Use maps, satellite images, photographs, and other representations to explain relationships between the locations of places and regions, and changes in their environmental characteristics.	•	•	•	•			
D2.Geo.3.6-8 Use paper based and electronic mapping and graphing techniques to represent and analyze spatial patterns of different environmental and cultural characteristics.			•	•			
D2.Geo.4.6-8 Explain how cultural patterns and economic decisions influence environments and the daily lives of people in both nearby and distant places.		•	•	•	•	•	•
D2.Geo.5.6-8 Analyze the combinations of cultural and environmental characteristics that make places both similar to and different from other places		•		•		•	•
D2.Geo.7.6-8 Explain how changes in transportation and communication technology influence the spatial connections among human settlements and affect the diffusion of ideas and cultural practices.			•	•			•
D2.Geo.10.6-8 Analyze the ways in which cultural and environmental characteristics vary among various regions of the world.		•	•	•			•
D2.Geo.11.6-8 Explain how the relationship between the environmental characteristics of places and production of goods influences the spatial patterns of world trade.	•		•	•	•	•	•

