

CURRICULUM PROPOSAL COVER SHEET

University of Nevada, Las Vegas, Agricultural Curriculum Committee

Date: 7-21-01	Date: 7-21-01	Date: 10-21-01
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1. Proposed Course Title: AGRI 101

2. Proposed Course Number: 101

3. Proposed Course Description: Introduction to the field of agriculture, including the history, current trends, and future prospects of the industry. Topics to be covered include: the role of agriculture in society, the impact of technology on agriculture, and the challenges facing the industry.

4. Proposed Course Prerequisites: None

5. Proposed Course Credits: 3

6. Proposed Course Level: 100

7. Proposed Course Format: Classroom

8. Proposed Course Instructor: Dr. [Name]

9. Proposed Course Location: Las Vegas

10. Proposed Course Objectives: Students will be able to: identify the major branches of agriculture; describe the role of agriculture in society; explain the impact of technology on agriculture; and discuss the challenges facing the industry.

11. Proposed Course Materials: Textbook: [Title]; [Author]. [Publisher]. [Year]. [ISBN].

12. Proposed Course Evaluation: Final exam, class participation, and assignments.

13. Proposed Course Approval: Approved by the Agricultural Curriculum Committee on [Date].

14. Proposed Course Revision: None

15. Proposed Course Status: Active

16. Proposed Course Notes: None

17. Proposed Course Comments: None

18. Proposed Course Signature: [Signature]

19. Proposed Course Date: 7-21-01

LIBERAL STUDIES COURSE APPROVAL FORM

About this form: Use this form only if you wish to have a course included for Liberal Studies credit.

EC122 Principles of Economics II

Liberal Studies Form - 2

PART II. WHICH LIBERAL STUDIES GOALS WILL YOUR COURSE

II. WHICH LIBERAL STUDIES GOALS WILL YOUR COURSE MEET?

A. Intellectual Skills and Modes of Thinking

1. Students are taught to use and apply the tools and techniques of

PART III. DOES YOUR COURSE MEET THE GENERAL CRITERIA FOR LIBERAL STUDIES? Please attach answers to these questions.

Liberal Studies Form -- 4

E. The Liberal Studies Criteria indicate six ways in which all courses should contribute to students' abilities. To which of the six will you

PART III: GENERAL CRITERIA

A. Basic equivalency among sections of EC 122 has always been a departmental

curriculum. The course is highly structured in terms of its content and objectives which have been established by the department. The

fundamental microeconomic problems. It therefore places considerable

emphasis on developing models designed to define, describe, analyze, and devise effective solutions to these problems.

E3. The nature of the course and class size (about 55 students per section)

ideas; however, within these constraints every effort is made to stimulate

CHECK LIST -- SOCIAL SCIENCES

Knowledge Area Criteria which the course must meet:

- Treat concepts, themes, and events in sufficient depth to enable students to appreciate the complexity, history, and current implications of what is being studied; and not be merely cursory coverages of lists of topics.
- Suggest the major intellectual questions/problems which interest practitioners of a discipline and explore critically the important theories and principles presented by the discipline.
- Allow students to understand and apply the methods of inquiry and

vocabulary commonly used in the discipline.

Permit students to understand and apply the methods of inquiry and

CHECKLIST -- SOCIAL SCIENCES

Catalog Description:

EC 122 Principles of Economics II

Economics of the firm; introduction to the theory of consumer behavior

pricing in factor markets and the distribution of income; economic growth.

Objectives:

1. To provide an understanding of how our mixed economic system works by looking at the behavior of households and business firms and government policies that affect their behavior.
2. To teach students to use and apply the tools of microeconomic analysis so that they may appreciate their usefulness in solving problems faced by consumers, producers and policy makers.
3. To examine the functioning of the U.S. economy in order to gain insight into the economic, political, and social problems facing a post-industrial society. This is done through the development and use of analytical models.
4. To lay the foundation for understanding the role of the economist in government, industry, and education.
5. To provide a conceptual framework and a set of analytical tools and methods that can be applied to other social science, business, and professional studies.

III. The Theory of the Firm

Explores the process whereby individual firms determine how much to produce and what price to charge for their products. Your objective is

Indiana University of Pennsylvania
Department of Economics
Spring 1989

Course: EC 122, Principles of Economics II

Instructor: Mr Stonebraker

Office: Keith 154 Phone: 4774

Office hours: Monday 1-2 p.m., Tuesday 1-3 p.m., Wednesday 9-10 a.m. and
1-2 p.m., Thursday 8:30-9:30 a.m., Friday 9-10 a.m. and 1-2 p.m.

Text: Microeconomics: A Contemporary Introduction. By William McEachern

II. Price Determination

A. Supply and demand

B. Government taxes, subsidies, ceilings and floors

McEachern: chapter 3 and chapter 5 (omit pp. 120-122 on "other elasticity")

III. Consumer Theory

McEachern: chapter 6 and appendix to chapter 6

IV. Overview of U.S. Business

A. Institutional characteristics

B. Cost curves

McEachern: pp. 80-85 in chapter 4, chapter 7 (omit appendix to chapter 7)

V. Firm Theory: Perfect Competition

A. Equilibrium concepts

B. Efficiency aspects

McEachern: chapter 8, p. 453 of chapter 18

VI. Firm Theory: Imperfect Competition

A. Monopoly

B. Oligopoly and monopolistic competition

C. Government regulation of competition

McEachern: chapter 9, pp. 454-459 on corporate ownership in chapter 18, chapter 10, pp. 283-287 on competitive trends in chapter 11, pp. 482-485 on bureaucracy in chapter 19. pp. 265-282 of chapter 11. pp. 471-480

VII. External Effects

Economics 122
Principles of Economics II: Microeconomics
Spring 1989

Professor: Dr. W. W. Radell
Office: 147 Keith

Text: Miller, Economics Today: Micro
Office Hours: TT 9:30-11:30
W 10-15 10-15

(grad students only) M 8:30-9:00 pm

Course Standards

There will be two hour exams plus the final exam, each worth 25% of your grade. A

total of 5 quizzes will be given which will comprise another 25% of your grade, after the lowest quiz is dropped. A numerical grade will be recorded for all your exams and quizzes. Thus, there is a significant difference between earning a "70" on an exam and earning a "79". Both are "Cs" but the 79 will do a great deal more for your average. The grading scale is: 90.00 - 100 = A; 80.00 - 89.99 = B; 70.00 - 79.99 = C; 50.00 - 69.99 = D.

While attendance is not an explicit component of your grade, economics is often more difficult for those students who miss classes. It would be unrealistic for most

students to miss classes and still plan to do their best work. Since you all can read and study the book, my class preparations assume that you have read Miller thoroughly.

EC 122
Principles of Economics II (Micro)
Professor H. G. Holt

Department of Economics
Office: 156 Keith Hall
Phone: 357-2642

Text: Ekelund and Tollison, Microeconomics, Scott, Foresman and Co., 2nd ed.

Optional Text: Watson, John Keith, Study Guide to Accompany Microeconomics,
Little, Brown and Co.

Optional Text: The Wall Street Journal.

Course Objectives:

1. To understand how the operations of demand and supply establish equilibrium

the market.

2. To understand how price and output are affected by various market structures.
3. To understand how the price mechanism operates to allocate resources.
4. To gain insights into the functioning of the American economy in order to

analyze current economic, political, and social problems facing our

Class participation and discussion are required. Students must read ahead becoming familiar with the technical vocabulary and graphs, in order that

RECOMMENDED SOURCE MATERIALS

BOOKS

- Breit, William, and Roger L. Ransom. The Academic Scribblers, rev. ed. Hinsdale, Ill.: Dryden Press, 1983.
- Blinder, Alan. Hard Heads, Soft Hearts: Tough Minded Economics for a Just Society. Addison-Wesley, 1987.
- Ebenstein, William, and E. Fogelman. Today's Isms, 9th ed. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1985.
- Fabricant, Solomon. A Primer on Productivity. New York: Random House, Inc., 1969.
- Friedman, Milton. Essays in Positive Economics. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1953.
- Friedman, Milton. Capitalism and Freedom. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1962.
- Friedman, Milton. Free to Choose. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1980.
- Fusfield, Daniel. The Age of the Economist. Glenview, Ill.: Scott Foresman, 1982.
- Galbraith, John Kenneth. The New Industrial State, 4th ed. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1986.
- Heilbroner, Robert L. The Making of Economic Society. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, 1962.
- Heilbroner, Robert L. The Worldly Philosophers, 5th ed. New York: Simon & Schuster, 1980.

1978.

Development Economics: The Essentials of Economic

Journal of Economic Perspectives

Wall Street Journal

TELEVISION PROGRAMS

Age of Uncertainty, PBS

Moneyline, CNN

Free to Choose

Wall Street Week, PBS