

**2003-05 Catalog Paradigm
Economics**

First Year	
1.	EC101
2.	EC102
3.	MT124 or 131 (GS8)
4.	General Education
5.	General Education
6.	General Education
7.	General Education
8.	Elective/Minor

Second Year	
1.	EC251
2.	EC252
3.	BA284 or MT321
4.	General Education
5.	General Education
6.	General Education
7.	Elective/Minor
8.	Elective/Minor

Third Year	
1.	EC325
2.	EC Elective
3.	EC Elective
4.	General Education
5.	General Education
6.	Elective/Minor
7.	Elective/Minor
8.	Elective/Minor

Fourth Year	
1.	EC Elective
2.	EC Elective
3.	General Education
4.	General Education
5.	Elective/Minor
6.	Elective/Minor
7.	Elective/Minor
8.	Elective/Minor

Elective/Minor courses can be used to take additional major courses, free electives, or to fulfill a minor.

Progress Sheet Economics

Student Name: _____ Student ID: _____	
General Education – Lower Biennium	Major
<input type="checkbox"/> GS1 – Religious Studies _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS2 – Philosophy of Human Nature _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS3 – Human Relationships _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS4 – Natural Science _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS5 – Creative Expression _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS6 – United States Heritage _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS7 – Foreign Heritages _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS8 – Quantitative Skills _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS9 – Writing _____	Required Courses: <input type="checkbox"/> EC101 – Principles of Macroeconomics <input type="checkbox"/> EC102 – Principles of Microeconomics <input type="checkbox"/> EC251 – Intermediate Macroeconomics <input type="checkbox"/> EC252 – Intermediate Microeconomics <input type="checkbox"/> EC325 – Introduction to Econometrics <input type="checkbox"/> EC Elective _____ <input type="checkbox"/> EC Elective _____ <input type="checkbox"/> EC Elective _____ <input type="checkbox"/> EC Elective _____ <input type="checkbox"/> MT124 – Survey of Calculus or MT131 – Calculus and Analytic Geometry I <input type="checkbox"/> BA284 – Statistics for Business and Economics or MT321 – Probability and Statistics
General Education – Upper Biennium	
<input type="checkbox"/> GS1 – Religious Studies _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS10 – Western Tradition _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS11 – Global Society _____ <input type="checkbox"/> GS12 – Senior Colloquium (GS400) _____	Note – students contemplating graduate study in economics are strongly urged to take MT132 and MT303 in addition to the minimum requirements of the major.

Economics (ECON)

Economics is the social science that is concerned with human thought and actions that are directed toward solving the problems of using resources to provide for individual and community well-being or prosperity. It studies those aspects of human behavior that arise from the existence of scarcity, from the making of rational choices, and from attempts to maximize benefits that have been called "utility" by economists. Formal economics deals with the evaluation of ends and goals, with the allocation of limited resources or means to achieve those goals, and with the making of decisions. Substantive economics concentrates on the ideologies, customs, institutions and organizations which enable human beings to earn a living, with the ways a society produces and distributes goods and services, and with the commercial, financial and governmental practices that enable societies to exist.

Economics is an essential component of a liberal or general education, because the economy is one of the most important aspects of human social and cultural life, because the economy affects all of us, and because all educated persons should understand how it works. Economics is often called the science of rational behavior; and it emphasizes formal, systematic, and analytical thinking. The study of economics furthers our intellectual and personal growth, because a mature understanding of how economic systems work and how rational decisions are made enables us to be more effective participants in economic, political and social life. There is also a moral dimension to the study of economics. Ethical judgments and moral standards are implicit in the evaluation of ends or goals, the making of choices and decisions, the allocation of resources needed to sustain life and achieve goals, the division of labor and rewards in society, and the definition of "utility" (or "good") itself. Economic practices and concepts cannot and should not be separated from religious and cultural values. The recognition of this reality promotes our personal and moral development.

Graduate School Advisor: Dr. Marc von der Ruhr

A major in economics prepares students for graduate study and research in economics and related fields; for graduate professional study in business, law, public administration, and other professions; for almost any career in business, labor, or government; and for effective citizenship in a complex society.

Major (11 courses): The economics major consists of nine economics courses including ECON 101, 102, 251, 252, 325 and four advanced economics courses; MATH 124 or 131; and BUAD 284 or MATH 321. Students contemplating graduate study in economics are strongly urged to take MATH 132 and MATH 303 in addition to the minimum requirements of the major.

Academic Minor (6 courses): The academic minor consists of six economics courses, including ECON 101, 102, 251, 252, and two advanced ECON courses.

Teaching Major (11 courses): The teaching major for secondary education certification in economics consists of

the same courses required for the economics major.

Teaching Minor (6 courses): The economics teaching minor for elementary education majors consists of six economics courses including ECON 101, 102, 251, 252, 300 and one elective.