

Syllabus

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Course description

The Introductory Economics (Macroeconomics) is a one semester course for the first-year ICEF students.

The course gives the introduction to the macroeconomic fundamentals and to the main concepts and principles of macroeconomic theory and policy. The course deals with the analysis of aggregate product and national income as well as price level determination; measurement and problems of unemployment and inflation and their trade-off; money and banking; commodity market, financial market, loanable funds market and labour market equilibrium; economic growth and economic fluctuations, primarily in order to understand the key instruments, mechanisms and consequences of the stabilization – fiscal and monetary – policies in the short and in the long run and different theories regarding these policies. A special part of the course is devoted to the issues of the international economics such as the international trade and finance, trade policy and trade restrictions, balance of payments structure, exchange rates and the determinants of their changes, ends of the stabilization policies in the open economy. Students learn to use graphs, charts, and data to analyze, describe, and explain economic concepts.

The course is taught in English. But as the students are also studying for Russian NRU-HSE degree in Economics, the knowledge of the economic terminology in Russian through reading text-books in Russian is also required.

Course prerequisites and place in the educational program

Since the course of Introductory Macroeconomics is taught in English, students need to have the fluent knowledge of this language. Besides, students should possess basic mathematics and graphing skills.

The course of Introductory Macroeconomics is a pre-requisite for the Intermediate Macroeconomics.

Course objectives

The purpose of the course is to give students a thorough understanding of the principles of economics that apply to an economic system as a whole and of the mechanism of macroeconomic processes and different types of macroeconomic policy.

The specific aims of the course are:

- to give the knowledge of macroeconomic terminology and basic macroeconomic concepts and issues;
- to give the systematic notion and understanding of macroeconomic performance and aggregate economic activity;
- to show the economic intuition of macroeconomic process and macroeconomic policy;
- to promote evaluation of determinants of economic progress and economic decisions made by policymakers;
- to explain the main principals of macroeconomic analysis using simple algebra and graphs;
- to teach how to generate, interpret, label, and analyze graphs, charts, and data to describe and explain economic concepts;

- to form the economic way of thinking, that is to teach to think like economists: to question, to evaluate costs and benefits, to explore the many ways in which one action causes secondary actions, to use the intuitive analysis of economic process;
- to make acquaintance with the main schools of thought in the interpretation of macroeconomic events;
- to introduce to the principles of solving macroeconomic problems, interpretation and analysis of the stylised economic facts;
- to form ability in reading and understanding economic literature.

Studying methods

The following methods and forms of study are used in the course:

Lectures (2 hours a week)

The attendance at lectures is highly recommended and is crucial to the success in this course that covers a substantial amount of material in a rather short amount of time, because lectures offer a verbal presentation and explanation of the material needed to understand the basic macroeconomic concepts and problems and in order to prepare successfully for the exams.

The lecture materials include the main models, formulas and graphs followed by the explanation of the economic intuition of each process and are aimed to help a student better understand the reading of the textbooks and deeply know the core of macroeconomic theory. Some short questions of (having) a précising, but not discussion character, are allowed during the lecture. If a student has missed a lecture, he/she is advised to borrow and copy the lecture notes from and discuss its contents with his/her fellow who did attend the lecture. The unclear and difficult questions are better to consult with a tutor during classes or the tutor's office hours.

Classes (2 hours a week)

Classes start in the second week of the semester and their attendance is obligatory. During classes students get the opportunity to discuss the lecture material, to ask the unclear questions, to discuss the main problems of home assignments. At the same time the tutor have the opportunity to explain the most difficult issues of each theme, answer the students' questions concerning both the lecture materials and the home assignments, to check the students' knowledge and understanding of the topics and details of each theme that can be done in the form of students' answers to the tutor's questions, solving problems, examining cases and writing quizzes (the optimal duration of the quiz is no longer than 20 minutes) with the further discussion of solutions and answers.

Students are expected to enter the class ready to learn, be well prepared and organized, treat everybody with respect and keep an open mind, and be an active participant, not just present.

Warning: Cell phones and any other personal electronic devices (smart phones, iPads, iPods, laptop computers) are not allowed to be used by the students during lectures and classes, if only with a special permission of the teacher. All electronic devices (as well as paper materials) must be put away during tests and quizzes in purses or backpacks; their visible evidence will be considered an attempt to cheat and will result in a zero for the assessment.

Teachers' consultations (each week)

The aim of teachers' consultations is to give thorough explanations of the material discussed in lectures and classes but which remained unclear to a student or a group of students. Consultations are also needed to explain mistakes made by students in solving problems, fulfilling the tasks of home assignments and in answers to the tasks of the exams. Teachers' consultations have sense and will be useful only in the case when a student failed to investigate and understand the problem in the process of self-studies while examining corresponding lecture notes and textbooks.

Written home assignments (each week)

Home assignments are distributed one per each week and include conceptual and numerical problems, and free-response questions. Each home assignment usually concerns the questions upon one theme previously discussed in the lecture and must be delivered before the next lecture (the date of each delivery is pointed out). Then it is checked and discussed in the class during seminars. The work must be provided in a written form (no electronic versions are accepted), done carefully, and must contain complete and detailed answers to each task with definitions, obligatory economic intuition and explanations and with the use of formulas and graphs where necessary. Its aim is not only to check the knowledge and understanding of the material of each theme by the student, but mainly of his/her ability to analyse macroeconomic problems. Home assignments are examined and marked by class teachers. Those students who don't deliver their homeworks in time or rewrite them from other students get 0 points. The total mark for home assignments is a weighted one from all the marks received by a student for this type of work and is an important part of a resulting mark according to which the students are ranged.

Self-study

Students take primary responsibility for their learning. Because of the time constraint of lectures and classes students are expected to study and gain the understanding of material by examining of the recommended textbooks and study guides and making revision and test training. It will help to write the correct and complete answers to home assignments, quizzes, be active during classes and is necessary to be well prepared for the exams and feel confident during the exams. A good idea (and a useful advice) for the students is to look through the material of the textbooks before each lecture to understand the theme better. The most difficult questions can be discussed with the tutor during the tutor's office hours.

Grade Determination

The students sit two exam, both provided in the written: the midterm Mock Exam held on the last week of March, and the final International Exam, held in June. The midterm exam covers the first half of the course, and the final exam covers the whole course.

The grade for the final International Exam gives 51% of the final grade, the midterm Mock Exam gives 29%, home assignments provide 15% and 5% is for quizzes and/or class performance.

Literature

Required Text

1. Case Karl E., Fair Ray C., Oster Sharon M. *Principles of Economics*. Pearson. 12th edition, 2017. (CFO)
2. Матвеева Т.Ю. «Основы макроэкономики». Слайды лекций. Учебные материалы МИЭФ. Москва, 2011.

Additional Reading

1. Матвеева Т.Ю. *Макроэкономика*. Учебник для вузов. В двух томах – М., Изд. дом ВШЭ. 2017.
2. Begg D., Dornbusch R., Fischer S. *Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 11th edition, 2014.
3. Colander, David C. *Economics*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 8th edition, 2010.
4. Krugman, Paul, and Robin Wells. *Economics*. New York: Worth Publishers. 2nd edition, 2009.
5. Mankiw, N. Gregory. *Principles of Economics*. Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning. 6th edition, 2012.
6. McConnell, Campbell R., Stanley L. Brue, and Sean Masaki Flynn. *Economics: Principles, Problems, and Policies*. New York: McGraw-Hill. 19th edition, 2012.

7. Walter J. Wessels. *Economics*. Barron's Educational Series, Wiley Publishing. 4th edition, 2012.
8. Матвеева Т.Ю. *Введение в макроэкономику*. М., Изд. дом ВШЭ. 2010.

Internet Resources

<http://www.icef-info.com>

Using this site, students can find the lecture notes, materials for exams preparation, examples of previous ICEF exams and tests with answers and scoring guidelines.

Course outline

1. Introduction to Macroeconomics

Subject of Macroeconomics. Difference of Macroeconomics from Microeconomics. Key Macroeconomic Problems. Major Macroeconomic Issues: Output Growth, Unemployment, Inflation. A Brief History of Macroeconomics.

Principles and Tools of Macroeconomic Analysis. Macroeconomic Models and their Variables. Long-Run and Short-Run Analysis in Macroeconomics.

Aggregation. Macroeconomic Agents and Macroeconomic Markets. The Model of Circular Flows. Aggregate Product, Aggregate Expenditures and Aggregate Income. Circular Flows in the Closed Private Economy. Consumption Spending. Investment Spending. The Role of the Financial Market. Economy with Government: Government Purchases, Taxes (direct and indirect), Transfers, Net Taxes. Government Budget. Circular Flows in the Mixed Closed Economy. Open economy. Net Exports. Capital Flows. Net Foreign Investment. Circular Flows in the Open Economy. Stock and Flow Variables.

The Major National Accounts Identity. Other Important Identities in Macroeconomics. Injections and Leakages. Total Investment and Total Saving. Capital Formation Equation.

The Macroeconomic System. Market Economy: the Key Concepts of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply. Equilibrium Output and Equilibrium Price Level. Macroeconomic Policy.

(CFO ch. 20)

2. Measuring National Output and National Income

National Income and Product Accounting System.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Items Included in and Excluded from GDP. Methods for Calculating GDP.

The Value Added Approach. Final and Intermediate Products.

The Expenditure Approach. The Structure of Aggregate Expenditure. The Components of Consumption Spending. Investment Spending and its Structure. Inventory Investment. Gross and Net Investment. Government Purchases. Net Exports.

The Income Approach. The Structure of Aggregate Income. Equivalency of Product, Expenditure, Income and Value Added Approaches to Measurement of Gross Domestic Product.

Other Variables of National Accounts. Gross National Product (GNP) and its Difference from GDP. The Role of Factor Incomes. Net Domestic Product (NDP) and Net National Product (NNP). National Income (NI). Personal Income (PI). Disposable Personal Income (DI).

Nominal versus Real GDP. Price Indices. GDP Deflator, Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Their Differences. Calculating Real GDP. How to Measure Inflation. Rate of Growth. Actual Real and Potential Real GDP. Long-Run Economic Growth and Business Cycle. Unemployment. GDP Gaps.

Limitations of the GDP Concept. GDP and Social Welfare. Real GDP per Capita and its Limitations. Gross National Income per Capita and Human Development Index.

(CFO ch. 21)

3. Goods Market Equilibrium in the Private Closed Economy

Determination of Output in the Long Run. Supply-Side Analysis.

Determination of Output in the Short Run. Demand-Side Analysis.

The Composition of Aggregate Demand. Components of Aggregate Demand in the Closed Economy.

Consumption Demand and its Determinants. The Keynesian Theory of Consumption. Consumption Function and Consumption Line. Autonomous Consumption Demand. Marginal and Average Propensity to Consume. Saving Function and Saving Line. Marginal and Average Propensity to Save. The Consumption Puzzle.

Investment Demand and its Determinants. Investment Function and Investment Demand Curve.

Aggregate Expenditures in the Closed Private Economy. Planned Expenditures and Actual Expenditures. The Determination of Equilibrium Output (Income) in the Two-sector Model in the Short Run ("Keynesian Cross Model"). Non-Equilibrium Situations. The Role of Inventory Changes in the Restoration of Equilibrium in the Goods Market.

Another Approach to the Goods Market Equilibrium: Saving equals Planned Investment. Equilibrium Output and Potential Output. Inflationary and Recessionary Gaps.

The Multiplier Effect of Autonomous Spending on Output.

The «Paradox of Thrift».

(CFO ch. 23)

4. Goods Market Equilibrium in the Mixed Closed and in the Open Economy

The Government in the Circular Flows. The Government and Aggregate Demand. The Effect of Government Purchases on Output. The Effect of Taxes on Output. Lump-sum and Proportional Income Taxes. The Effect of Transfers on Output The Government Spending, Tax, Transfer and Balanced Budget Multipliers.

The Foreign Sector in the Circular Flows. Net Exports and Aggregate Demand. Autonomous Net Exports and its Determinants. Marginal Propensity to Imports. The Multiplier Effect in the Open Economy.

Keynesian Cross Model as the Model of Aggregate Demand.

The Aggregate Demand Curve and its Shape. Effects Explaining the Negative Slope of Aggregate Demand Curve: the Pigou Effect, the Keynes' Effect, the Mundell-Fleming Effect.

Causes of the Shifts of the Aggregate Demand Curve.

Inflation and the Multiplier Effect.

(CFO ch. 24)

5. Fiscal Policy

Fiscal Policy and its Objectives. Instruments of the Fiscal Policy. Fiscal Policy and Aggregate Demand. Types of the Fiscal Policy. Expansionary and Contractionary Fiscal Policy. Discretionary and Automatic Fiscal Policy. Automatic (built-in) Stabilizers.

The Mechanism of the Fiscal Policy. Limitations of the Active Fiscal Policy. Crowding out Effect. Fiscal Policy and Government Budget Deficit. Economic Effects of Government Budget Deficits. Types of Budget Deficits. National Debt and its Burden.

Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy in the Short Run. The Role of the Interest Rate Sensitivities of Investment and of the Demand for Money. The Role of Fiscal Policy in the Closed Economy: Monetarist and Keynesian Views. Classical and Neoclassical Views on the Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy.

Fiscal Policy and Aggregate Supply. The Laffer Curve. The Effect of Fiscal Policy in the Long Run.

(CFO ch. 24)

6. Money and Money Market Equilibrium

Money Market as the Segment of Financial Market. Types of Financial Assets: Money, Stocks, Bonds.

Money and its Functions. Kinds of Money. Money Supply Aggregates.

Financial Intermediaries. The Banking System. The Central Bank and its Functions. Commercial Bank and its Balance Sheet. Assets and Liabilities. Bank Reserves. Loans. How Banks Create Money. The Deposit Multiplier. The Loan Multiplier. Limitations of Deposit and Loan Multiplier Process.

Determinants of Money Supply. The Monetary Base (high-powered money) and the Money Multiplier. The Money Supply Curve.

The Demand for Money. Motives for Holding Money (transaction, precautionary, and speculative). Determinants of the Demand for Money: price level, real GDP and interest rate. The Total Demand for Money. The Time Value of Money. Interest Rate Determination. The Money Demand Curve. The Slope and the Shifts of the Money Demand Curve.

Money Market Equilibrium. Liquidity Preference Theory. The Interest Rate and the Bond Prices. The Restoration of Equilibrium in the Money Market.

The Loanable Funds Market. The Difference between the Money Market and the Loanable Funds Market. Determinants of the Demand for Loanable Funds. Determinants of the Supply of Loanable Funds. Loanable Funds Market Equilibrium and the Equilibrium Real Interest Rate. Differences between Nominal and Real Interest Rate.

(CFO ch. 25)

7. Monetary Policy

Monetary Policy, its Goals and Targets. The Tools of Monetary Policy. The Required Reserve Ratio. The Discount Rate. The Open Market Operations.

The Types of Monetary Policy. Expansionary and Contractionary Monetary Policy.

Money Transmission Mechanism. How Changes in Money Supply via Changes in the Interest Rate Affect Investment Demand and thus Aggregate Demand, that in turn Influences Real Output and Price Level. Interest Rate as the Link between the Money and the Goods Markets.

Effectiveness of Monetary Policy in the Short Run. The Role of the Interest Rate Sensitivities of Investment and of the Demand for Money. The Role of Monetary Policy in the Closed Economy: Monetarist and Keynesian Views. Zero Interest Rate Bound.

The Effect of Monetary Policy on Real Output in the Long Run. The Quantity Theory of Money. Neutrality of Money in the Long Run.

(CFO ch. 25)

8. Labour Market Equilibrium and Aggregate Supply

The Production Function and Aggregate Supply. The Role of Labour Market.

The Demand for Labour and its Determinants. The Labour Demand Curve: its Slope and Shifts. The Supply of Labour. The Slope and Shifts of the the Labour Supply Curve. Labour Market Equilibrium. Real Wage Rate.

Labour Market with Flexible Wages. Long-Run Aggregate Supply Curve: its Determinants, Slope and Causes for Shifts. Long-Run Aggregate Supply and Economic Growth.

Labour Market with Sticky Wages. The Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve. Determinants of Aggregate Supply in the Short Run. The Slope and Shifts of the Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve.

Classical and Keynesian Approaches to Aggregate Supply.

The Modern Theories of the Short-Run Aggregate Supply. Sticky Wage Theory. Workers Misperception Theory. Imperfect Information Theory. Sticky Price Theory. The Lucas Equation. The International Differences in the Slope of the Short-Run Aggregate Supply Curve.

(CFO ch. 26, 28)

9. Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply

The Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply Model: its Importance and Analytical Abilities.

Equilibrium in the AD-AS model in the Long Run. Long-Run Economic Growth and its Sources.

Equilibrium in the AD-AS model in the Short Run. Economic Fluctuations and their Sources. The Business Cycle and its Phases. Theories of the Business Cycle.

Changes in Aggregate Demand and the Equilibrium in the AD-AS Model. The Importance of the Shape of the Aggregate Supply Curve in Determining the Effect of Changes in Aggregate Demand on the Economy.

Changes in Aggregate Supply and the Equilibrium in the AD-AS Model.

Shocks of Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply. How an Economy Responds to a Short-Run Shock. How an Economy Adjusts to Long-Run Equilibrium in the Absence of Any Policy Actions.

Adverse Supply Shocks and Demand Management Policy Dilemma. How to Fight Stagflation: Different Approaches.

Fiscal and Monetary Policy in the Framework of the AD-AS Model. Their Impact on Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply in the Short Run and in the Long Run. Their Impact on Real Output and Price Level in the Short Run and in the Long Run.

(CFO ch. 26, 27)

10. Unemployment

Disequilibrium in the Labour Market and Unemployment.

Population and Labour Force. Non-Labour Force and Unemployed. Measurement of Unemployment. Rate of Unemployment and its Drawbacks as a Measure of Unemployment. Labour Force Participation Rate. Labour Market Flows.

Nature and Causes of Unemployment. Types of Unemployment: Frictional, Structural and Cyclical. Natural Rate of Unemployment and its Determinants. Factors that Affect Natural Rate of Unemployment. The Nonaccelerating Inflation Rate of Unemployment (NAIRU). The Model of Labour Force Dynamics.

Voluntary and Involuntary Unemployment. Unemployment in the Classical Model. Unemployment in the Keynesian Model. The Real-Wage Unemployment and its Causes. Theory of Efficiency Wages. Efficiency Wages and Asymmetric Information.

Actual Rate of Unemployment. The Individual and the Social Costs of Unemployment. Unemployment and Output. Okun's Law: the Gap Version and the Growth Rate Version.

Government Policy to Reduce Unemployment. Ways of Reducing Natural Rate of Unemployment. Ways of Reducing Cyclical Unemployment.

(CFO ch. 22, 28)

11. Inflation

Inflation and its Measurement. The Price Level and the Rate of Inflation. Types of Inflation: Creeping, Galloping and Hyperinflation. Deflation and Disinflation.

Causes of Inflation. Demand-Pull and Cost-Push Inflation. Demand-Pull Inflation and the Quantity Theory of Money. Classical Dichotomy and Neutrality of Money. The Monetary Rule. Government Budget Deficits and Inflation. The Inflation Tax. Inflation and the Purchasing Power of Money.

Inflation and Real Incomes. Stagflation. Inflationary Spirals: Price-Wage Type and Cost-Price Type.

Costs of Inflation: Shoe-Leather Costs, Menu Costs, Misallocation of Resources, Tax Distortions, Confusion and Inconvenience.

Anticipated and Unanticipated Inflation. Costs of Unanticipated Inflation. Nominal Interest Rate and Inflation: Fischer Effect. Expected Real Interest Rate (*ex ante*) and Actual Real Interest Rate (*ex post*). Inflation and Uncertainty.

Hyperinflation: Causes and Definition. How to Fight Hyperinflation.

(CFO ch. 22)

12. The Phillips Curve

Trade-offs between Inflation and Unemployment. The Original Phillips Curve. The Short-Run Phillips Curve: the Explanation of its Slope and the Causes for Shifts. Expectations-Augmented Phillips Curve. Types and Role of Inflationary Expectations. The Effect of Supply Shocks. The Short-Run Phillips Curve and Demand-Side Policy Dilemma.

The Phillips Curve as the Model of Aggregate Supply.

Natural Rate Hypothesis and the Long-Run Phillips Curve: its Shape and Causes for Shifts.

The Movement of the Economy from the Short-Run to the Long-Run Equilibrium under Adaptive Expectations. The Movement of the Economy from the Short-Run to the Long-Run Equilibrium under Rational Expectations.

The Cost of Reducing Inflation. The Sacrifice Ratio. Strategies to Reduce Inflation. Costs of Reducing Inflation: Rational Expectations Approach.

(CFO ch. 28)

13. The Long-Run Economic Growth

Concept of Economic Growth. Long-Run Economic Growth versus Business Cycle. Measures of Economic Growth. Economic Growth and the Standard of Living. "The Rule of 70".

Types and Sources of Economic Growth.

Determinants of Economic Growth. Economic Growth and the Role of Labour Productivity. Determinants of Labour Productivity. The Role of Capital Accumulation, Investment in Human Capital, Research and Development, and Technological Progress.

Thomas Malthus and his Theory of Economic Growth.

Government Policy and the Long-Run Economic Growth. The Role of Investment and Saving. Neoclassical Theory of Economic Growth. The Role of the Technological Progress.

Contradictions and Problems of the Long-Run Economic Growth.

(CFO ch.31)

14. The Open Economy

The Closed Economy versus the Open Economy. International Links between Economies.

Openness in the Goods Markets. International Trade: Exports, Imports and Net Exports. Factors of International Trade. Absolute Advantage. Comparative Advantage. The Gains from Trade. Trade Policy. Free Trade and Protectionism. Obstacles for Free Trade and Arguments for Protectionism. Effect of Tariffs, Export Subsidies, and Quotas.

Openness in the Financial Markets. International Financial System. Capital Flows: Capital Inflows and Capital Outflows. Determinants of Capital Flows.

Foreign Exchange Market and its Equilibrium. Determinants of the Demand for National Currency. Determinants of the Supply of National Currency. Nominal and Real Exchange Rate.

Fixed and Flexible Exchange Rate Systems. Fixed Exchange Rate System: the Central Bank Interventions. Devaluation and Revaluation. Sterilization. Flexible Exchange Rate System: Depreciation and Appreciation.

Balance of Payments and its Structure. Current Account. Capital Account. Credits and Debits in the Balance of Payments. The Official Reserves Account. Official Reserves and their Role. The Balance of Payments under Fixed Exchange Rates. The Balance of Payments under Flexible Exchange Rates.

Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the Open Economy under Fixed Exchange Rates System: Mechanism and Economic Effects. Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the Open Economy under Flexible Exchange Rates System: Mechanism and Economic Effects.

(CFO ch. 33, 34)

15. Macroeconomics Schools of Thought

Major Schools of Macroeconomic Thought. The Classical School. The Smith's "Invisible Hand". The Say's Law. J.M. Keynes and his "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money". Quantity Theory of Money and Monetarism. The New Classical Macroeconomics. Rational Expectations School. Real Business Cycle Theory. Supply-Side Economics Theory.

Fields of Disagreement: Behavior of the Economy; Speed of Market Clearing; Type of Expectations; Difference between the Short Run and the Long Run; Nature and Sources of Shocks in the Economy. Comparative Analysis of Equilibrium Formation in the Economy, Determinants of Economic Equilibrium and Non-Equilibrium Situations by Different Schools.

Keynesians versus Monetarists: the Basic Equations; the Money Transmission Mechanism; the Velocity of Money; the Shape of Aggregate Supply Curve.

Alternative Views on the Role, Effects and Effectiveness of Government Policy. Fiscal and Monetary Policy Prescriptions: Classical Economists, Keynesians, Monetarists, New Classical Macroeconomists, Supply-Siders.

Contemporary Debates over Macroeconomic Policy.
(CFO ch. 32)

Distribution of hours of the course by topics and types of work

№	Topic	Contact Hours		Self-study	Total Hours
		Lectures	Seminars		
1	Introduction to Macroeconomics	4	2	10	16
2	National Accounts. Measuring Output and Income	4	4	12	18
3	Goods Market Equilibrium in the Private Closed Economy	4	4	10	18
4	Goods Market Equilibrium in the Mixed Closed and in the Open Economy	2	2	12	16
5	Fiscal Policy	2	2	10	14
6	Money and Money Market Equilibrium	2	4	10	16
7	Monetary Policy	2	2	12	16
8	Labour Market Equilibrium and Aggregate Supply	2	2	10	14
9	Aggregate Demand and Aggregate Supply	2	2	12	16
10	Unemployment	2	2	8	12
11	Inflation	2	2	8	12
12	The Phillips Curve	2	2	10	14
13	Economic Growth	2	2	8	12
14	The Open Economy	4	4	12	22
15	Macroeconomic Schools of Thought	2	2	8	12
	TOTAL	38	38	152	228