FALL QUARTER 2015 ECONOMICS COURSES

ECON 1020 - INTRODUCTION TO MICRO- AND MACROECONOMICS I: HISTORY AND THEORIES
This course presents an introductory analysis of how the economic aspects of our society operate. We begin with a brief examination of the development of human economic arrangements and how these developed into the kind of economy we have today. We then look at some of the historical development of how people thought that economic activity works and how they thought it should work. Then we go into an examination of the workings of markets and economic competition--what we call micro-economics--by examining some of the relevant theory as well as its embodiment in developments in the U.S. economy. Following that, we examine in much more detail the theory and some current issues involved in what we call macro-economics--the study of the workings of the national economy as a whole, with its concerns to explain such matters as the national rates of unemployment and price inflation, along with a study of the monetary and financial aspects of the economy and the promises and problems of gender from many different directions. This course counts toward the Scientific Inquiry: Society and Culture requirement.
4 Credit Hours

ECON 1030 - INTRODUCTION TO MICRO- AND MACROECONOMICS II: THEORIES AND POLICIES
Examination of how markets work and the process of competition; public policy toward markets; antitrust, regulation, deregulation, public enterprise vs. privatization, etc.; distribution of income, labor-management and management-ownership-finance relations; impact of macroeconomic and international issues and policies on business, labor and consumers.
Prerequisite: ECON 1020.
4 Credit Hours

ECON 2020 INTERMEDIATE MICROECONOMICS
Microeconomic foundations to determine prices and production; consumer behavior, the behavior of firms in competitive and imperfectly competitive markets, and factor markets.
Prerequisite: Econ 1030.
4 Credit Hours

ECON 2030 INTERMEDIATE MACROECONOMICS
Determinants of aggregate levels of production, employment and prices, focusing on the short-run dynamics of an economy consisting of a complex structure of interrelated markets; includes analysis of investment decisions, monetary structures and labor markets.
Prerequisite: Econ 1030
4 Credit Hours
ECON 2050 HISTORY OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT
Development of economic thought; leading writers and schools, their influence and theories.
Prerequisite: ECON 1030
4 Credit Hours

ECON 2610 INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS
The student learns about balance of payments, accounting, international monetary arrangements, international trade, and international investment. Certain policies that have a direct impact on a country's balance of payments—e.g., macroeconomic policies, exchange rate policy, and commercial policies—are examined. Some features of recent US trade policy stances will also be surveyed.
Prerequisite: ECON 1030
4 Credit Hours

ECON 3500 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Careful re-examination of the works of the prominent development economists of the immediate postwar decades to critically shed light on the treatment of topical development problems by modern economists. Restriction: junior standing. Prerequisite: ECON 2020 or 2030.
4 Credit hours

ECON 3850 MATHEMATICS FOR ECONOMISTS
This course introduces some of mathematical methods that are used in modeling economic theories and analyzing economic problems. This course does not cover dynamic analysis and is limited to static analysis such as matrix algebra, comparative statics, and optimization problems. The goal of the course is to help students develop their skills and prepare themselves for both undergraduate and graduate level economics courses where mathematical methods are used.
Prerequisites: ECON 2020
Restriction: Junior Standing
4 Credit Hours

ECON 4050 ORIGINS OF MODERN ECONOMICS
This course covers the development of economic theory from the decline of the classical school through the emergence of the Keynesian theory and investigates in detail the structure of the neoclassical theory and the degree to which Keynesian economics provides an alternative. We examine why economists thought that certain theoretical frameworks were better than others and what problems still remain.
Restriction: For graduate students only
5 Credit Hours

For further information, please browse our website at http://www.du.edu/ahss/schools/economics/ or contact:

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