Don't ever make decisions based on fear. Make decisions based on hope and possibility. Make decisions based on what should happen, not what shouldn't.

--Michelle Obama

High School Business

Anthony Emmons, Supervisor

Curriculum Committee Kristina Piirimae

Lisa Holloway

Curriculum Developed:

August 4, 2021

Date of Board Approval:

September 21st, 2021

Table of Contents

Mission Statement

We commit to inspiring and empowering all students in Randolph schools to reach their full potential as unique, responsible and educated members of a global society.

Affirmative Action Statement Equality and Equity in Curriculum

The Randolph Township School district ensures that the district's curriculum and instruction are aligned to the state's standards. The curriculum provides equity in instruction, educational programs and provides all students the opportunity to interact positively with others regardless of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, affectional or sexual orientation, gender, religion, disability or socioeconomic status.

N.J.A.C. 6A:7-1.7(b): Section 504, Rehabilitation Act of 1973; N.J.S.A. 10:5; Title IX, Education Amendments of 1972

EDUCATIONAL GOALS VALUES IN EDUCATION

The statements represent the beliefs and values regarding our educational system. Education is the key to self-actualization, which is realized through achievement and self-respect. We believe our entire system must not only represent these values, but also demonstrate them in all that we do as a school system.

We believe:

- The needs of the child come first
- Mutual respect and trust are the cornerstones of a learning community
- The learning community consists of students, educators, parents, administrators, educational support personnel, the community and Board of Education members
- A successful learning community communicates honestly and openly in a non-threatening environment
- Members of our learning community have different needs at different times. There is openness to the challenge of meeting those needs in professional and supportive ways
- Assessment of professionals (i.e., educators, administrators and educational support personnel) is a dynamic process that requires review and revision based on evolving research, practices and experiences
- Development of desired capabilities comes in stages and is achieved through hard work, reflection and ongoing growth

Introduction

This course is designed to assist students in understanding business so that they can apply these business principles throughout their lives. Students will learn about management, economics, production, entrepreneurship, business planning and more. The students will also investigate the effects of ethical scandals that have occurred in the business world and analyze the outcomes, thereby becoming better decision makers. The class will use a college-level textbook as students explore the free market society along with the integration of global issues. Upon completion of the course, students can use their management skills and general business knowledge wherever they go and in whatever career they pursue, including government agencies, charities, and social causes. The material in this course is equivalent to an entry-level college business program.

This is a dual-enrollment course; students may elect to earn three college credits through the Middle College Program at Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Curriculum Pacing Chart

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	UNIT NUMBER	CONTENT - UNIT OF STUDY
4 weeks	I	Cultivating a Business
9 weeks	II	Business Trends
7 weeks	III	Starting a Small Business
8 weeks	IV	Empowering Employees
8 weeks	V	Human Resources

Unit I: Cultivating a Business

TRANSFER: Through the study of social dynamics, technological developments, and how these forces influence competition, students will be able to make stronger decisions as potential policy makers, business leaders, and critical consumers.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
9.1.12.CFR.1 : Compare and contrast the role of philanthropy, volunteer service, and charities in	Entrepreneurs create jobs and increase economic wealth in our economy.	How are jobs created, counted, and reported?Why do people become entrepreneurs?
community development and quality of life in a variety of cultures.	Creating the right business environment is the foundation for improving quality of life.	How do businesses add to the standard of living and quality of life of a community?
9.3.12.BM.3: Explore, develop and		• What is the cost of living?
apply strategies for ensuring a successful business career. 9.3.12.BM.4: Identify, demonstrate, and implement solutions in managing effective business	Technology includes more than digital and imaging devices to make business processes more effective, efficient, and productive.	How has technology benefitted workers, businesses, and consumers?
	more circuive, ciricient, and productive.	What is the role of technology in job creation?
customer relationships.	KNOWLEDGE	SKILLS
9.3.12.BM.5 : Implement systems,	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
strategies, and techniques used to manage information in a business.	Every business balances the relationship between business profit and risk assumption.	Determine the relationship of business profit to risk assumption.
9.3.12.BM.6 : Implement, monitor, and evaluate business processes to		Explain the importance of entrepreneurship to the wealth of an economy.
ensure efficiency and quality results.		Discuss how businesses and nonprofit organizations impact standard of living and quality of life.

Unit I: Cultivating a Business

9.3.12.BM-BIM.3 : Access,	Important stakeholders of a business include	Deduce conflicts that can arise between stakeholders	
evaluate, and disseminate	its shareholders, customers, suppliers, and	of a business.	
information for business decision making.	employees.	List land, labor, capital, entrepreneurship, and knowledge as the five factors of production.	
9.3.IT.1 : Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices that enable positive		Apply the five factors of production to a real-world business.	
customer relationships.	Surrounding business environment factors either help or hinder the development of businesses.	Compare and contrast standard of living and quality of life.	
9.3.IT.2 : Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information		Predict how the economic environment and taxes affect business.	
technology (IT) product or service. 9.3.IT.5 : Explain the implications of		Determine and discuss how the technological environment has affected business.	
IT on business development.		Demonstrate how the social environment has	
9.3.MN.1 : Evaluate the nature and scope of the Manufacturing Career		changed over the past twenty years and explain what the reaction of the business community has been.	
Cluster and the role of manufacturing in society and in the economy.		Give examples of how a business in a competitive environment must offer both high-quality outstanding service and competitive prices.	
9.4.12.CI.1 : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.	Technology enables workers to be more productive and affects stakeholders in all industries.	Explain how the technological environment has affected businesses.	
		Discuss the broad range of technological types and applications used in businesses to improve efficiency and productivity.	

Unit I: Cultivating a Business

9.4.12.CI.2 : Identify career
pathways that highlight personal
talents, skills, and abilities.

9.4.12.CI.3: Investigate new challenges and opportunities for personal growth, advancement, and transition.

VOCABULARY: business, business environment, database, demography, climate change, e-commerce, empowerment, entrepreneur, factors of production, goods, greening, industry, loss, nonprofit organization, productivity, profit, quality of life, revenue, risk, services, stakeholders, standard of living, technology

Unit I: Cultivating a Business

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Conducting research to broaden their understanding of diversity in the workplace.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating their impact on small businesses.
- Collaborating with peers to develop PowerPoint presentations highlighting connections between business and a diverse society.
- Creating and performing presentations that explain the student(s) findings to their peers.
- Writing and articulating learned concepts in writing assignments and summative assignments.

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- Stakeholder Analysis Students select a business to research, distinguish, and validate its stakeholders.
- Trends in The Population and the Social Environment Internet Exploration Students analyze census data and Pew Research reports and predict demographic trends that will impact the social environment of business.
- Into to SBA Quiz Students demonstrate knowledge of SBA.gov, its services and how to apply information to entrepreneurship.
- Small Business Case Study Students research demographic needs, technological support, and community contributions of a local business to evaluate business structures considering existing environmental factors.
- Demographic Breakdown Activity Students report generational breakdowns and characteristics of the U.S. population.
- Family Structure Dissection Teacher-led analysis of current U.S. family composites where students will predict each group's impact on business.
- Buying Power of Diverse Groups Activity Students research and report buying power of different demographic groups focusing on race, gender, family structure, and age.
- Case Study 1.1: Women Entrepreneurs in Business Students read WSJ and Time magazine articles and respond to critical thinking questions on diversity issues for women entrepreneurs.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	4 weeks
--------------------------	---------

Unit I: Cultivating a Business

SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT	McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition: Chapter 1
RESOURCES	Lecture Link 1-6: Milestones in Business
	Bloomberg Businessweek
	Wall Street Journal
	New York Times
	Census Data
	www.census.gov
	Trends in The Population and the Social Environment Internet Exploration
	Pew Research Organization
	Pew Research Reports
	Reading 2020 Census Lesson (Web view)
	Poshmark Video Case Study
	Small Business Case Study
	Demographic Breakdown Activity
	Family Structure Dissection
	Buying Power of Diverse Groups Activity
	Supplemental Case Study 1.1: Women Entrepreneurs in Business

Unit II: Business Trends

TRANSFER: In studying economic systems diverse in size and location, along with different cultural and geopolitical contexts, students develop a deeper understanding of wealth, standard of living, and quality of life as well as business's legal and ethical obligations to support society.

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
9.1.12.CFR.1 : Compare and contrast the role of philanthropy, volunteer service, and charities in community development and	Any change in the US economic or political system has a major influence on the success of the business system.	How does the government stimulate economic growth?
quality of life in a variety of cultures. 9.1.12.CFR.2: Summarize causes	System.	 How would society function without laws?
important to you and compare organizations you seek to support to other	Free market systems are an integral element of national economic growth.	How does a free market work?
organizations with similar missions. 9.1.12.CFR.3: Research companies with	Expanding globally exposes world economies resulting in benefits and pitfalls of global trade.	 Why should nations trade with one another?
corporate governance policies supporting the common good and human rights. 9.1.12.CFR.4: Demonstrate an		Why is cultural awareness important in sustaining global The control of
understanding of the interrelationships		relations?
among attitudes, assumptions, and patterns of behavior regarding money, saving, investing, and work across cultures.		 How do global market forces discourage participation in international business?
	Corporations need to be good citizens.	 Why should corporations implement social responsibility policies?

9.1.12.EG.6 : Analyze the rights and	KNOWLEDGE	<u>SKILLS</u>
responsibilities of buyers and sellers under	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
consumer protection laws.	Economics is the study of how society chooses to	Compare and contrast economics of
9.1.12.EG.5: Relate a country's economic	employ resources to produce goods and services and	despair with economics of growth.
system of production and consumption to building personal wealth, the mindset of social comparison, and achieving societal responsibilities.	distribute them for consumption.	Determine and discuss the working definitions of macroeconomics and microeconomics.
9.1.12.EG.2: Explain why various forms of income are taxed differently.		Construct and explain a supply and demand curve.
9.3.12.BM.3: Explore, develop, and apply strategies for ensuring a successful business career.		Compare and contrast Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Producer Price Index (PPI).
9.3.12.BM.6 Implement, monitor, and evaluate business processes to ensure		Explain the differences between inflation, disinflation, and deflation.
efficiency and quality results.		Differentiate between depression, recession, and recovery.
9.3.12.BM-ADM.2 Access, evaluate, and disseminate information for business decision making.9.3.12.BM-BIM.1: Describe and follow		Determine policies the government and Federal Reserve have that help stabilize our economy.
laws and regulations affecting business operations and transactions.		Identify the differences between frictional, structural, cyclical, and seasonal unemployment.

Unit II: Business Trends

9.3.12.BM-BIM.2 Plan, monitor, manage,		
and maintain the use of financial resources		
to ensure a business's financial wellbeing.		

- **9.3.IT.1**: Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices that enable positive customer relationships.
- **9.3.IT.2**: Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.
- **9.3.MK.1**: Describe the impact of economics, economics systems, and entrepreneurship on marketing.
- **9.4.12.CI.2**: Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.
- **9.4.12.CT.1**: Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.
- **9.4.12.CT.2**: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.

The principles of free-market capitalism are the basis for wealth creation for businesspeople in the United States, Europe, Japan, and Canada.

Strategies for reaching global markets enable businesses to become involved in international markets and require commitments and risks. These strategies include licensing, franchising, foreign direct investment, subsidiaries, joint ventures, strategic alliances, and contract manufacturing.

Correlate capitalism to free markets.

Differentiate between the concept of supply and the concept of demand.

Contrast different degrees of competition (perfect, monopolistic, oligopoly, and monopoly).

Convey the differences between capitalism, socialism, and communism.

Analyze the impact of American culture on other world cultures.

Compare corporate global strategies.

Explain the role of multinational corporations in global markets.

Debate whether the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank are friend or foe to developing nations.

Explain the roles of the World Trade Organization (WTO) and the United States, Mexico, and Canada Agreement (USMCA).

Identify members of the European Trade Union (EU).

0.4.12 CT 2. Enlist in ant from a vanistry of	Clabal too do in his brown ass to day and will become	Contract are estimated in a setimate and
9.4.12.CT.3 : Enlist input from a variety of stakeholders (e.g., community members,	Global trade is big business today and will become increasingly important throughout the 21st century.	Contrast exporting and importing and explain their importance in global trade.
experts in the field) to design a service learning activity that addresses a local or global issue (e.g., environmental justice).		Distinguish those nations with high import potential and those with low import potential.
9.4.12.DC.1 : Explain the beneficial and harmful effects that intellectual property laws can have on the creation and sharing		Determine the pros and cons of free trade in the global market.
of content.		Discuss the theories of comparative and absolute advantage.
9.4.12.DC.2 : Compare and contrast international differences in copyright laws and ethics.		Debate the advantages and disadvantages of trade protectionism.
9.4.12.DC.3 : Evaluate the social and economic implications of privacy in the		Differentiate between trade embargo and import tariffs.
context of safety, law, or ethics. 9.4.12.DC.4: Explain the privacy concerns		Give examples of how e-commerce affects global trade.
related to the collection of data (e.g., cookies) and generation of data through automated processes that may not be	Morality and ethics are at the core of fair trade. However, greed is a negative influence that is	Explain why legality is only the first step in behaving ethically.
evident to users.	regulated by governments.	Self-assess adherence to the ethics of justice and the ethics of care.
9.4.12.TL.4 : Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem.		Apply a decision-making process to hypothetical ethical dilemmas.

	Management must be committed to the organization's core values, take responsibility for decisions, and learn to identify ethical issues in the organization.	Describe management's role in setting ethical standards.
		Compare and contrast compliance- based ethics codes to integrity-based ethics codes.
		Evaluate the effectiveness of the Dodd Frank Wall Street Reform Act.
		Discuss the Sarbanes-Oxley Act's impact on corporate decision making.
		Explain the SEC's role in corporate America.
		Debate the need for insider trading restrictions.
	Corporate social responsibility is the concern businesses have for the welfare of society.	Determine a company's responsibility to various stakeholders.
		Analyze an ethical issue that impacted the business world.
	Identify means of establishing an effective ethics program.	
	Contrast corporate philanthropy and corporate responsibility.	
		Outline business activities that would be included in a social audit.

Laws are an essential part of a civilized nation.	Explain the four levels of the U.S. court system.
	Differentiate between statutory and common law.
	Provide examples of federal, state, and local administrative agencies.
	Apply tort, sales, and contract business law to real world cases.
	Compare and contrast patents, copyrights, and trademarks.
	Review laws that promote fair and competitive practices (Sherman Anti-Trust Act, Clayton Act, FTC Act, and the Robinson-Patman Act).
	Give an informed opinion on major antitrust decisions.
	Explain the relevance of consumer protection laws.
	Evaluate bankruptcy codes that allow companies to reorganize.

Unit II: Business Trends

VOCABULARY: absolute advantage, administrative agencies, balance of payments, balance of trade, bankruptcy, breach of contract, business cycle, business law, capitalism, command economies, common law, common market, communism, comparative advantage theory, compliance-based ethics codes, consideration, consumerism, consumer price index, contracting manufacturing, contract law, copyright, corporate philanthropy, corporate policy, corporate responsibility, corporate social responsibility, countertrading, damages, deflation, demand, depression, deregulation, devaluation, disinflation, dumping, economics, embargo, ethics, exchange rate, exporting, express warranties, Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), fiscal policy, foreign direct investment, foreign subsidiary, free-market economies, free trade, gross domestic product (GDP), implied warranties, importing, import quota, inflation, insider trading, integrity-based ethics codes, invisible hand, involuntary bankruptcy, joint venture, judiciary, licensing, macroeconomics, market price, microeconomics, mixed economies, monetary policy, monopolistic competition, monopoly, multinational corporation, national debt, negligence, oligopoly, patent, perfect competition, precedent, producer price index, product liability, recession, resource development, social audit, socialism, statutory law, strategic alliance, strict product liability, supply, tariff, taxes, trade deficit, trademark, trade protectionism, tort, unemployment rate, Uniform Commercial Code (UCC), USMCA, whistleblowers, WTO

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Conducting research to broaden their understanding of economics and government.
- Collaborating with peers to develop PowerPoint presentations highlighting connections between business and global trade.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating the impact on small businesses.
- Creating illustrations to depict the economic and international trade positions of various countries.
- Writing and articulating learned concepts in writing assignments and summative assignments.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating their impact on intrastate and international trade

Unit II: Business Trends

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- <u>Corporate Social Responsibility Case Study</u> Students select a corporation and assess two of the following efforts: corporate philanthropy, employee health and safety, environmental stewardship and minority and women's empowerment/advancement.
- Cost of Natural Disasters Case Study Students research the economic impact of a natural disaster on businesses in a country and assess the impact on global supply chain.
- <u>Economic Gallery Walk Project</u> Students work in groups and analyze an economic system, identify participating countries, assess the health of their economies, identify trade partners, and comparative and absolute advantages.
- Cost of Oil Project Students work in groups to research and analyze the major factors influencing oil pricing.
- Antitrust Law WebQuest Students work in groups to research antitrust laws and evaluate their impact on different industries.
- <u>Forces Affecting the Global Market</u> Students form an international joint venture to select a good/service to market in a foreign economy, determine alternatives to offset economic disadvantages.
- Cost of Pandemic Crisis Teacher-led lesson on the economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic across different countries.
- <u>Currency Comparison Internet Activity</u> Students research and identify trade currency values over time.
- Capitalist Society Handout Students work in pairs to create remedies for the disadvantages of a capitalist society.
- Inside Job Questionnaire Students work in pairs to analyze the 2008 Housing Bubble Recession.
- Critical Thinking 2.1 Activity Students use the <u>CIA World Fact Book</u> to compare the standard of living, quality of life, and economic health of different countries/economic systems.
- Critical Thinking 3.1 Activity Students use the <u>Wall Street Journal</u> and <u>Yahoo Currency Converter</u> to chart historical currency exchange data.
- Value of a Dollar Exercise Students use the <u>U.S. Debt Clock</u> to research and analyze U.S. debt and energy consumption.
- Exploring Domestic GDP Students use the <u>U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis</u> website to compare the GDP of selected countries.
- Cross Cultural Blunder Activity Students research cultural marketing blunders and their impact on sales and company reputation.
- The IMF and the TWB: Friend or Foe? Students research the efforts of the IMF and TWB in fostering economic and standard of living enhancements in developing nations.
- Cooling Off the Sweatshops (Casing the Web activity) Students read an article and answer critical thinking questions.
- Ethical Orientation Questionnaire Self-Assessment Students complete a self-assessment to determine which ethical prism they use in their personal lives.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	9 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition: Chapter 2 - 4	
	Bloomberg Businessweek	
	Wall Street Journal	
	New York Times	
	Freakonomics Podcast: What Can Uber Teach Us About the Gender Pay Gap? (Ep. 317)	
	NPR Podcasts: The Indicator	
	NYT Podcast: The Daily 'The Man Who Filed More Than 180 Lawsuits'	
	Moral Limits of Markets	
	Bureau of Labor Statistics	
	Documentary: Inside Job & Questionnaire (disk & on Hulu)	
	Critical Thinking 2-3: Capitalist Society Handout	
	Bonus Case Study 2-2: Foundations of the Capitalist System	
	Code of Conduct Activity	
	WTO and USCMA Internet Research	
	Critical Thinking Exercise 4-2: Ethical Dilemmas	
	Critical Thinking Exercise 4-4: Social Responsibility Successes and Failures	

Unit III: Starting a Small Business

TRANSFER: Students will learn risk assessment is not only an important skill for entrepreneurs but in all decision making.		
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS	
Choosing a form of business ownership that meets the entrepreneur's needs is essential for starting a	When is the right time to decide if taking on a partner is beneficial to the business?	
ousiness.	 What form of business ownership should a future entrepreneur choose? 	
Entrepreneurs create most jobs in our economy.	 Why are people willing to take the risk of entrepreneurship? How do small businesses impac 	
KNOWI EDGE	the American economy?	
Students will know:	<u>SKILLS</u> Students will be able to:	
The three basic forms of business ownership are sole proprietorship, partnership, and corporation.	Identify the advantages and disadvantages of sole proprietorships. Describe the differences between general and limited partners. Identify the advantages and disadvantages of partnerships.	
	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS Choosing a form of business ownership that meets the entrepreneur's needs is essential for starting a business. Entrepreneurs create most jobs in our economy. KNOWLEDGE Students will know: The three basic forms of business ownership are sole	

Unit III: Starting a Small Business

9.1.12.EG.5: Relate a country's economic	A corporation is a legal entity that, like an	Summarize the differences between C
system of production and consumption to building personal wealth, the mindset of	individual, can enter contracts, borrow money, hire employees, own assets, and pay taxes.	corporations, S corporations, and Limited Liability companies.
social comparison, and achieving societal responsibilities.		Investigate recent mergers including the companies, cost, and justification.
9.2.12.CAP.17 : Analyze the impact of the collective bargaining process on benefits, income, and fair labor practice.		Critique the benefits of a leveraged buyout.
9.2.12.CAP.18 : Differentiate between taxable and nontaxable income from various forms of employment.	The form of a business can make an enormous difference in its long-term success.	Research a franchise of choice and determine the amount of capital needed to own a franchise.
9.2.12.CAP.19: Explain the purpose of payroll deductions and why fees for		Create a checklist for evaluating a franchise.
various benefits (e.g., medical benefits) are taken out of pay, including the cost of employee benefits to employers and self-		Summarize the role of cooperatives and identify recognizable brands that have a cooperative form of business.
employment income. 9.2.12.CAP.21: Explain low-cost and low-	One of the major issues in the U.S. today is creating jobs.	Identify the resources and skills needed to start and own a business.
risk ways to start a business. 9.2.12.CAP.22: Compare risk and reward		Discuss the importance of small business to the American economy.
potential and use the comparison to decide whether starting a business is feasible.		Navigate through the Small Business Administration's (SBA) website to
9.2.12.CAP.23: Identify different ways to		learn how to start a business.
obtain capital for starting a business.		Differentiate between an angel investor and a venture capitalist.

Unit III: Starting a Small Business

9.3.12.BM.2 : Describe laws, rules, and regulations as they apply to effective business operations.	Starting a business can be risky yet rewarding.	Compare and contrast entrepreneurial teams, micropreneurs, intrapreneurs, and home-based businesses.
9.3.12.BM.6 : Implement, monitor, and evaluate business processes to ensure		Identify advantages and disadvantages of owning a small business.
efficiency and quality results. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.1: Describe and follow		Establish criteria for small business success.
laws and regulations affecting business operations and transactions.		Analyze small business operations.
9.3.12.BM-BIM.2: Plan, monitor, manage, and maintain the use of financial resources		Summarize the main causes of small business failure.
to ensure a business's financial wellbeing.		Make recommendations for saving a failing business.
9.3.12.BM-BIM.3 : Access, evaluate, and disseminate information for business	A business plan includes future objectives and	Identify the parts of a business plan.
decision making. 9.3.12.BM-MGT.8: Create strategic plans	strategies for achieving them.	Prepare a business plan for a small business that can be started at RHS.
used to manage business growth, profit, and goals.		Determine the amount of startup capital required for a hypothetical small
9.3.IT.1: Demonstrate effective		business.
professional communication skills and practices that enable positive customer relationships.		Identify the factors that would contribute to success in securing a loan from a bank.

Unit III: Starting a Small Business

9.3.IT.2: Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.

9.4.12.CI.2: Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.

9.4.12.CT.1: Identify problem-solving strategies used in the development of an innovative product or practice.

9.4.12.CT.2: Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.

VOCABULARY: acquistion, business plan, conglomerate merger, conventional corporation, cooperative, corporation, enterprise zones, entrepreneurial team, entrepreneurship, franchise, franchise, franchise agreement, franchisee, franchisor, general partner, general partnership, horizontal merger, incubators, intrapreneurs, micropreneurs, leveraged buyout, limited liability, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, limited partner, master limited partnership, merger, partnership, Service Corps of Retired Executives (SCORE), S corporation, small business, SBA, Small Business Investment Company (SBIC) Program, sole proprietorship, unlimited liability, venture capitalist, vertical merger

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Conducting research to identify potential business opportunities for their business plan.
- Collaborating with peers to develop PowerPoint presentations highlighting their individual and group strengths, weaknesses, and resources needed for their potential business.
- Creating and performing presentations that explain the student(s) findings to their peers.
- Writing and articulating learned concepts in writing assignments and summative assignments.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating their impact on businesses of all ownership structures.
- Using their research and learning, students will perform problem solving activities for key issues facing economic and global challenges.
- Collaborating with peers to create an ethical code of conduct for their potential business.

Unit III: Starting a Small Business

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- SBA Starting a Business Resources Activity Students investigate the resources provided on the SBA website.
- More on Partnerships Exercise Students research, compare, and contrast different types of partnerships.
- <u>Critical Thinking Exercise 5.1: Picking Partners</u> Students assess their individual strength, weaknesses, and resources to determine the best potential partners for a business opportunity of their choice.
- Critical Thinking Exercise 5.3: Opportunities in Entrepreneurship Students work in pairs to investigate potential franchise opportunities and determine which may offer better opportunities.
- <u>Critical Thinking Exercise 5.4: Choosing a Form of Business Ownership</u> Students view a list of new businesses and determine the best form of ownership for that enterprise.
- Internet Exercise: Cooperatives Students use the <u>New York Times Fandom</u> website to research existing U.S. cooperatives.
- <u>Entrepreneur Readiness Questionnaire</u> Students complete a self-assessment to determine their readiness to become an entrepreneur.
- <u>6.3 Internet Exercise: Record Keeping</u> Students use the IRS.gov website to identify small business record keeping requirements.
- <u>Business Plan Project</u> Students identify a potential small business opportunity, select the appropriate ownership structure, assess current and future resource needs, and write vision and mission statements.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	7 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition: Chapters 5 - 6	
	Bloomberg Businessweek	
	Wall Street Journal	
	New York Times	
	Inc. Magazine	
	Entrepreneur Magazine	
	Market Growth Strategies	

STANDARDS / GOALS:	ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
9.3.12.BM.5: Implement systems, strategies, and techniques used to manage information in a business.9.3.12.BM.6: Implement, monitor, and	Management is the process used to accomplish organizational goals through planning, organizing, leading, and controlling people and other organizational resources.	How do managers use organizational resources such as buildings, supplies, and human resources to accomplish organizational goals?
evaluate business processes to ensure efficiency and quality results. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.1: Describe and follow laws and regulations affecting business operations and transactions.	Leadership is creating a vision for others to follow, establishing corporate values and ethics, and transforming the organization in order to improve its effectiveness and efficiency.	 organizational goals? How can leadership be cultivated in any business environment?
 9.3.12.BM-BIM.2: Plan, monitor, manage and maintain the use of financial resources to ensure a business's financial wellbeing. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.3: Access, evaluate, and disseminate information for business decision making. 9.3.12.BM-MGT.8: Create strategic plans used to manage business growth, profit, and goals. 	Businesses are trying to redesign their structure to optimize skill development while increasing communication among employees in different departments.	How is specialization a vital component of structuring an organization?
	Organization models vary depending upon employee skill set, level of employee empowerment, and degree of self-management.	 How can organizational culture and informal organization hinder or assist organizational change?

9.3.IT.1: Demonstrate effective	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	SKILLS
professional communication skills and	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
practices that enable positive customer relationships.	Managers are no longer bosses. They emphasize teamwork and cooperation and are more	Analyze the ways in which business environments and approaches to
9.3.IT.2 : Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a	compromising than in the past.	management have changed over time.
quality information technology (IT)		Identify required management skills.
product or service.		Describe the four functions of management.
9.4.12.CT.4 : Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other projects and determine the strategies that contribute to	The rational decision-making model is a six-step process that managers use to make logical, intelligent, and informed decisions.	Relate the planning process and decision making to the accomplishment of company goals.
effective outcomes.		Explain the components of a strength,
9.4.12.CI.2 : Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and		weakness, opportunity, and threat (SWOT) analysis.
abilities.		Apply strategic, tactical, contingency,
9.4.12.CI.1 : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and		and operational plans included in a business plan.
ideas.		Apply the six Ds of decision making to a critical business decision.
9.4.12.CT.2 : Explain the potential benefits of collaborating to enhance critical		
thinking and problem solving.		Discuss communication strategies to
amming sing proorem sorting.		share decision-making processes and results.

 9.4.12.TL.3: Analyze the effectiveness of the process and quality of collaborative environments. 9.4.12.TL.4: Collaborate in online learning communities or social networks or virtual worlds to analyze and propose a resolution to a real-world problem. 	After managers establish goals, they must then turn to organizing the firm in terms of allocating resources, assigning responsibilities, and creating protocols.	Create an organizational chart for a small business from a business plan. Discuss getting and keeping the right employees. Compare and contrast self-management teams and stakeholder organizations. Recommend techniques needed to successfully manage diversity in the workplace.
	Good leaders motivate workers and create the environment for workers to motivate themselves.	Explain the differences between leaders and managers.
		Differentiate between autocratic, democratic, and free reign leadership styles.
		Apply various leadership styles to workplace scenarios.
		Summarize the five steps of the control function of management.
		Establish criteria for measurements of organizational success.
		Develop and evaluate potential solutions to a given problem situation.
		Contrast empowering versus directing.

	The structure of an organization consists of division of labor, setting up teams or departments to perform specific tasks and assigning responsibility and	Differentiate Fayol's Principles of Organization and Max Weber's Organizational Theory.		
	Stru Dev con	Explain the various issues involved in structuring organization.		
		Develop and contrast departments for a consumer package goods company and a software company.		
		Defend if their new business is best suited as a tall or a flat organizational structure.		
	organizations, line-and-staff organizations, matrix-style organizations, and cross-functional self-managed teams.	Categorize real-life organizations by the type of structure employed.		
		•	•	Identify examples of benchmarking among businesses.
		Differentiate between a traditional organization and an inverted one.		
		Debate corporate outsourcing.		
		Identify strategies by which business adapt and enact change.		
		Discuss strategies to relieve stress and mitigate resistance amongst members of the organization when changes occur.		

Unit IV: Empowering Employees

VOCABULARY: autocratic leadership, benchmarking, brainstorming, bureaucracy, centralized authority, chain of command, conceptual skills, contingency planning, controlling, core competencies, cross-functional self-managed teams, decentralized authority, decision making, departmentalization, economies of scale, enabling, external customers, flat organization structure, formal organization, free-rein leadership, goals, human relation skills, informal organization, internal customers, inverted organization, knowledge management, leading, line organization, line personnel, management, managing diversity, matrix organization, middle management, mission statement, networking, objectives, operational planning, organization chart, organizational culture, organizing, outsourcing, participative (democratic) leadership, planning, Plus Minus and Implications (PMI), problem solving, real time, reengineering, restructuring, span of control, staff personnel, staffing, strategic planning, supervisory management, SWOT analysis, tactical planning, tall organization structure, technical skills, top management, transparency, virtual corporation, vision

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Conducting research to identify their organizational plan for their potential business opportunity.
- Collaborating with peers to develop a business plan and PowerPoint presentations of their potential business opportunity.
- Creating and performing presentations that explain the student(s) findings to their peers.
- Writing and articulating learned concepts in writing assignments and summative assignments.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating their impact on businesses of all ownership structures.
- Using their research and learning, students will perform problem solving activities for key issues facing their new business opportunity.
- Collaborating with peers to evaluate, determine, and provide rationale for their small business organizational structure (tall vs flat).

Unit IV: Empowering Employees

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- <u>Mission Statement Activity</u> Students develop a mission statement for their small business.
- <u>Critical Thinking Exercise 7-4: 6 Ds of Decision Making</u> Students apply the 6 Ds of decision making to make a critical business decision and report the results.
- Organizational Chart Students prepare an organizational chart for their small business.
- <u>Leadership Styles Roll-Playing Activity</u> Students identify and role-play the characteristics of bad bosses then recommend and role-play alternative, more successful leadership styles to specific workplace scenarios.
- SWOT Analysis Activity: Leisure Center Students perform a SWOT analysis of business scenarios in context.
- New Business SWOT Analysis Students create a SWOT analysis for their potential business opportunity and present it to the class.
- <u>Critical Thinking Exercise 7.2: SWOT Career Analysis Activity</u> Students perform a self-assessment driven SWOT analysis on their future career choice.
- Supplemental Case 7-2: When Employees Make the Decisions Students perform a case study on Gore, Inc.
- <u>Management Functions Handout</u> Students reflect on scenarios and classify each activity by management function.
- <u>Crisis Management Activity</u> Students work in groups to address a variety of business crises.
- <u>Departmental Organizational Comparison Handout</u> Students develop departments for a consumer package goods company and for a software company.
- Corporate Benchmarking Exercise Students identify and explain two key benchmarking metrics for their new business and outline what decision reaching that benchmark precipitates.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	8 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition: Chapters 7 - 8	
	Harvard Business Review	
	Business Plan from the previous unit	
	Solving Employee Issues Activity	

Unit V: Human Resources

TRANSFER: In studying human resources, students learn multiple theories of motivation and how to apply them in group and personal settings.

T	Τ
ENDURING UNDERSTANDINGS	ESSENTIAL QUESTIONS
Traditional theories of motivation are the basis for enhanced productivity and creativity.	What is the importance of research on employee motivation?
Managers can personalize motivational strategies to appeal to employees across the globe and across generations.	Why is it important to adjust motivational styles to individual employees?
Human resource management is more than hiring and firing personnel.	 How does human resource planning benefit organizations? What do companies do to attract qualified applicants?
Training, evaluating, and keeping employees increases productivity and decreases labor costs for an organization.	How can training, compensation plans, and work appraisals enhance productivity?
	What is the relationship between diversity and productivity in the workplace?
	Traditional theories of motivation are the basis for enhanced productivity and creativity. Managers can personalize motivational strategies to appeal to employees across the globe and across generations. Human resource management is more than hiring and firing personnel. Training, evaluating, and keeping employees increases productivity and decreases labor costs for

9.2.12.CAP.8 : Determine job entrance	<u>KNOWLEDGE</u>	<u>SKILLS</u>
criteria (e.g., education credentials,	Students will know:	Students will be able to:
math/writing/reading comprehension tests, drug tests) used by employers in various industry sectors.	The principles of goal setting, expectancy reinforcement, and equity theories.	Compare Taylor's Time Motion studies and Mayo's Hawthorne studies.
9.3.12.AR-TEL.3: Demonstrate decision making, problem-solving techniques, and		Distinguish between intrinsic and extrinsic rewards.
communication skills when providing services for customers.		Draw a diagram of Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs and relate its importance to employee motivation.
9.3.12.BM.5 : Implement systems, strategies and techniques used to manage information in a business.		Critique Herzberg's Theory of Motivating Factors.
9.3.12.BM.6 : Implement, monitor, and evaluate business processes to ensure efficiency and quality results.		Contrast job enrichment, job simplification, job enlargement, and job rotation.
9.3.12.BM-ADM.1 : Plan, staff, lead, and organize human resources to enhance		Differentiate between McGregor's Theory X and Theory Y.
employee productivity and satisfaction.		Identify Ouchi's blend of American and
9.3.12.BM-ADM.2 : Access, evaluate, and disseminate information for business		Japanese management approaches (Theory Z).
decision making.		Explain Goal-Setting Theory.
9.3.12.BM-ADM.3 : Plan, monitor, and manage day-to-day business activities.		Debate the accuracy and relevance of prominent theories of motivation.

 9.3.12.BM-BIM.1: Describe and follow laws and regulations affecting business operations and transactions. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.2: Plan, monitor, manage, and maintain the use of financial resources to ensure a business's financial wellbeing. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.5: Plan, organize, and manage an organization/department to 	Traditional motivational techniques can enhance a diverse team's performance and communication. Human resource management is responsible for dealing with all aspects of a business' most critical resource—people.	Differentiate between helping and coaching. Describe steps to improve the performance of workers. Identify principles of motivation in context. Discuss how open communication helps create effective self-managed teams.
achieve business goals. 9.3.12.BM-BIM.3: Access, evaluate, and disseminate information for business decision making. 9.3.12.BM-MGT.8: Create strategic plans used to manage business growth, profit, and goals.		Describe how effective managers motivate teams. Provide examples of employee empowerment models. Explain the importance of human
and goals. 9.3.IT.1: Demonstrate effective professional communication skills and practices that enable positive customer relationships.		resource management. Summarize the five steps in human resource planning. Discuss recruitment methods and the issues surrounding them.
9.3.IT.2 : Use product or service design processes and guidelines to produce a quality information technology (IT) product or service.		Give examples of online recruiting organizations.

9.4.12.CI.2 : Identify career pathways that highlight personal talents, skills, and abilities.	Selection is the process of gathering information and deciding who should be hired to serve the best interests of the individual and the organization.	Outline the six steps in selecting employees. Differentiate job descriptions and job
9.4.12.CI.1 : Demonstrate the ability to reflect, analyze, and use creative skills and ideas.		specifications. Provide examples of government
9.4.12.CT.2 : Explain the potential benefits		regulations that relate to human resource management.
of collaborating to enhance critical thinking and problem solving.		Discuss laws protecting the disabled and older employees.
9.4.12.CT.4: Participate in online strategy and planning sessions for course-based, school-based, or other projects and determine the strategies that contribute to effective outcomes.	Training focuses on short-term skills, whereas development focuses on long-term abilities.	Determine strategies a firm might use to create a motivated workforce.
		Identify self-motivation strategies.
		Relate management by objectives (MBO) to goal setting implementation in student leadership opportunities.
		Summarize how managers can make performance appraisals more meaningful.
		Explain promoting, reassigning, terminating, retiring, and losing employees.
		Discuss how to avoid wrongful discharge lawsuits.

Unit V: Human Resources

Work-life balance is the state of equilibrium where a person equally prioritizes the demands of one's career and the demands of one's personal life.	Determine if core time, flex time, compressed workweek, home-based or job-sharing arrangements would be conducive to a desired lifestyle.
	Predict and explain the benefits and challenges of home-based work.
VOCABULARY: affirmative action, apprentice prog compressed workweek, contingent workers, core time expectancy theory, extrinsic reward, flextime plan, frit Hawthorne effect, human resource management, hygic job description, job enlargement, job enrichment, job specifications management development, management hierarchy of needs, mentor, motivators, networking, of the-job training, performance appraisal, principle of mentor reinforcement theory, reverse discrimination, scientification development, time-motion studies, vestibule training	equity theory, employee orientation, nge benefits, goal setting theory, ene factors, intrinsic reward, job analysis, rotation, job sharing, job simulation, job to by objectives (MBO), Maslow's ff-the-job training, online training, online training, online economy, recruitment,

ASSESSMENT EVIDENCE: Students will show their learning by:

- Identifying potential opportunities for their proposed business.
- Collaborating with peers to develop PowerPoint presentations highlighting their individual and group strengths, weaknesses, and resources needed for their potential business.
- Creating and performing presentations that explain the student(s) findings to their peers.
- Discussing current events in politics and business and articulating their impact on businesses of all ownership structures.
- Performing problem solving activities for key issues facing economic and global challenges.
- Collaborating with peers to create an ethical code of conduct for their potential business.

Unit V: Human Resources

KEY LEARNING EVENTS AND INSTRUCTION:

- BPH Shark Tank Students will present their final projects and compete in a Shark Tank activity.
- Theory Summary Activity Students will work in teams to summarize all the theories on a large canvas with political cartoon representations and highlight the groups' favored theory with rationale.
- Intrapreneurial Efforts and Technology: 3M Case study Students will read a case study and answer critical thinking questions.
- Appletree Case Study Students will read a case study and answer critical thinking questions.
- <u>Critical Thinking Exercise 10.4: Motivational Survey</u> Students apply Maslow's Needs Hierarchy Theory to a scenario and explain how they would use this theory to motivate two supervisors.
- Supplemental Case 10-3: Management Challenge Students will read a case study and answer critical thinking questions.
- Minority and Gender Diversity Programs Students will research a company's minority and gender diversity programs and identify strong practices.
- <u>Would You Hire Me...Again? Handout</u> Students determine whether they would hire a former employee in different scenarios.
- <u>Does Money Motivate?</u> Students work in groups to argue opposite sides of this question.
- Supplemental Case 10-4: Managing Volunteers Students read a case study and answer critical thinking questions.
- Issues in Human Resource Management Students answer critical thinking questions on different scenarios in business.
- Critical Thinking 11.2: Management Selection Students review 4 internal resumes and decide on who to hire for two open positions.
- Don't Sue Me! Activity Students research techniques to avoid wrongful discharge lawsuits.
- Affirmative Action and Discrimination Debate Students debate affirmative action and discrimination cases.
- HR Memorandum Students choose a position (i.e. an HR manager notifying employees of mandatory drug testing) and write a memorandum supporting their position.
- Personality Testing and Motivation Assignment Students take the Jung-Myers-Briggs Typology Test or one of the other tests on Naviance and use the results to determine their personal motivators.
- Recent Trends in Human Resource Management Working in pairs, students research a recent court ruling on benefits, affirmative action, or other HR issues, and present a summary of their findings.

SUGGESTED TIME ALLOTMENT	8 weeks	
SUPPLEMENTAL UNIT RESOURCES	McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition: Chapters 10 - 11	
	Intrapreneurial Efforts and Technology: 3M Case study	
	Understanding Business 11th edition Chapters 10, Critical Thinking Questions pg. 329: Issues in Human Resource Management	
	Small Business Administration – Learning Series on Employee Recruitment and Retention	
	The Meyers-Briggs Company: Case studies	
	Supplemental Case 10-3: Management Challenge	
	Expanding the Workforce	
	Women and Covid Job Loss	
	Department Store Dilemma	
	Motivating Employee and Building Self-Managed Teams Project	
	Glat Google Test	
	15 of the Best Recruiting Assessment Tools	

APPENDIX A

Textbook:

McGraw-Hill-Understanding Business, 12th edition, Authors: Nichols, McHugh and McHugh

ISBN: 978-1-259-92943-4

Copyright 2016 The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.

Technology:

- o Presentation software
- Media Software
- Microsoft TEAMS
- Microsoft Office
- HoverCam
- o Projector, Screen, Microphone and Speakers