

# 7<sup>th</sup> Grade Social Studies

## Africa Economics Unit Information

Milestones Domain/Weight: Economics 25%

Purpose/Goal(s): The intent of this unit is for students to increase their knowledge and understanding of the economies of Africa. The economics domain builds on the K-5 economics; however, the focus shifts from the United States to how other countries answer the basic questions of economics. The enduring understanding theme that applies throughout this unit of study is **production, distribution, and consumption**. The students will understand how every country's economy is a blend of command and market economies and will be asked to compare specific economies within the region being studied. Students will also learn the importance of voluntary trade and how it benefits Africa.

Content Map: [Africa Content Map](#) (includes all domains)

[Milestones Africa Study/Resource Guide](#)

Unit Length: Approximately 7 days

[Africa Study Guide](#) [all concepts] | [Africa Study Guide KEY](#)

Click on the links below for resources by Essential Question:

[EQ 8: What are the similarities and differences of the economic systems in South Africa and Nigeria?](#)

[EQ 9: How do economic factors influence Africa?](#)

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Unit

Essential Question and Standard(s)	Vocabulary	Resources [ <a href="#">Back to Top</a> ]	Assessment
<p>8. What are the similarities and differences of the economic systems in South Africa and Nigeria?</p> <p>Standard(s):</p> <p>SS7E1c. [<a href="#">Standard Breakdown</a>]</p> <p>Compare and contrast the economic systems of South Africa and Nigeria.</p>	<p><u>Essential*</u></p> <p>Nigeria South Africa Pure Market Pure Command Mixed Economy Continuum</p> <p><u>Supplemental**</u></p> <p>Oil Gold Uranium Diamonds</p> <p>*Essential Vocabulary listed in the Standards</p> <p>**Supplemental Vocabulary listed in the state frameworks and/or other state document</p>	<p>The Enduring Understanding for the lesson: <b>Production, Distribution, and Consumption</b> - The student will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">Economics and Africa ppt</a> (covers both EQ's)</li> <li>▪ Africa: Guided Notes for use with Georgia Experience workbooks – <a href="#">Lesson 8</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="https://quizlet.com/38743766/africa-economics-ss7e1-e2-e3-flash-cards/">https://quizlet.com/38743766/africa-economics-ss7e1-e2-e3-flash-cards/</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E1c. GOFAR Constructed Response</a></li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Unit

Essential Question and Standard(s)	Vocabulary	Resources <a href="#">[Back to Top]</a>	Assessment
<p>9. How do economic factors influence Southern &amp; Eastern Asian countries?</p> <p>Standard(s):</p> <p>SS7E2a. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.</p> <p>SS7E2b. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.</p> <p>SS7E3a. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>SS7E3b. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).</p> <p>SS7E3c. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.</p> <p>SS7E3d. <a href="#">[Standard Breakdown]</a> Describe the role of entrepreneurship.</p>	<p><u>Essential*</u> Tariffs Quotas Embargos Currency Literacy rate Specialization Trade barriers Entrepreneurship Standard of living Investment Exchange rates Human capital (education/training) Capital (factories, machinery, and technology) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</p> <p><u>Supplemental:</u></p> <p>*Essential Vocabulary listed in the Standards</p> <p>**Supplemental Vocabulary listed in the state frameworks and/or other state document</p>	<p>The Enduring Understanding for the lesson: <b>Production, Distribution, and Consumption</b> - The student will understand that the production, distribution, and consumption of goods/services produced by the society are affected by the location, customs, beliefs, and laws of the society</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Africa: Guided Notes for use with Georgia Experience workbooks – <a href="#">Lesson 9</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Quizlet: Africa Economics</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Economists Predict Nigeria may soon be the best place to do business in Africa</a> 1:52 – CCTV Africa (Oct. 2013)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Nigeria Overtakes South Africa to become Africa's Largest Economy</a> 3:21 – CCTV Africa (April 2014)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Nigeria: Africa's Emerging Business Opportunity</a> 7:55 – World Bank Nigeria (Sept. 2011)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Nigeria Business</a> 3:32 – TV2Africa (Jul. 2011)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">South Africa: An Economy in Distress</a> 3:53 – Bloomberg TV Africa (June 2014)</li> <li>▪ <a href="#">Jeopardy Review Game</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E2a GOFAR Specialization: Nigeria and South Africa</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E2a GOFAR Tariffs</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E2b GOFAR Africa Currency Exchange</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E3a GOFAR Nigeria and South Africa</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E3b GOFAR Capital Investment</a></li> <li>▪ <a href="#">SS7E3c GOFAR Natural Resources</a></li> <li>▪ Sample Test Question: Nigeria is Africa's most populated nation and has vast oil reserves. However, one challenge the nation faces is widespread corruption that undermines the rule of law. How does corruption in Nigeria affect entrepreneurs who want to start small businesses? <a href="#">Exemplar</a></li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Breakdown of Standards

SS7E1: The student will analyze different economic systems.

c. Compare and contrast the economic systems in South Africa and Nigeria.

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Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ All countries are mixed economies and are found somewhere on the economic continuum</li> <li>▪ How South Africa &amp; Nigeria answer the three basic economic questions (what to produce, how to produce, and for whom to produce?)</li> <li>▪ An economic continuum is used to represent modern economic systems</li> <li>▪ The economic continuum depicts the amount of government control of economic activity</li> <li>▪ South Africa is highly developed</li> <li>▪ Nigeria's major industry is petroleum production and is slowly moving away from government control</li> <li>▪ South Africa's nickname is the "shining-star" in terms of its economy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The location of each country on the continuum will vary due to government control</li> <li>▪ The greater the amount of government control, the closer it is to the command side</li> <li>▪ Market economies focus on consumer with less government control</li> <li>▪ Command economy has a higher amount of government control</li> <li>▪ It is impossible to have a pure command or pure market economy</li> <li>▪ A country can shift along the economic continuum</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify where South Africa &amp; Nigeria would be located on an economic continuum using characteristics from available texts (DOK 1)</li> <li>▪ Compare and contrast economic systems of South Africa &amp; Nigeria (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Breakdown of Standards

SS7E2: The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa.

a. Explain how specialization encourages trade between countries. Compare and contrast different types of trade barriers, such as tariffs, quotas, and embargos.

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Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specialization occurs when one nation can produce a good or service at a lower opportunity cost than another nation</li> <li>▪ Countries specialize in what they do best</li> <li>▪ Specialization is what a country does best</li> <li>▪ Tariff is a tax on imported goods</li> <li>▪ Quota is a limit on imported goods</li> <li>▪ Embargo cuts off trade between countries</li> <li>▪ Nigeria specializes heavily in oil</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Specialization can increase trade between nations</li> <li>▪ Specialization allows countries to produce items efficiently</li> <li>▪ Specialization can have positive and/or negative effects on a country's economy</li> <li>▪ Specialization causes the cost of items produced to be much lower</li> <li>▪ In terms of trade, each country specializes in something another country needs, and produces it at a lower opportunity cost than the other nation</li> <li>▪ Tariffs and quotas increase the price of imported goods</li> <li>▪ Increased prices on imported goods allow domestic producers to compete more effectively in the market</li> <li>▪ An embargo is used when a country has political differences, in an effort to persuade a change behavior</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Identify how specialization has helped or hindered countries in Africa (DOK 1)</li> <li>▪ Formulate an argument about the potential problems of over-specialization, such as one-crop economies and lack of diversification and explain how this can impact a nation's economy (DOK 3)</li> <li>▪ Compare and contrast tariffs, quotas, and embargos (DOK 1)</li> <li>▪ Identify the appropriate trade barrier based on characteristics provided in the text (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Explain the reasons a specific trade barrier would be used and how that trade barrier would affect each country involved (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Evaluate a chart illustrating resources and/or products that different countries would produce and determine why the countries would or would not engage in trade (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Breakdown of Standards

SS7E2: The student will explain how voluntary trade benefits buyers and sellers in Africa.  
b. Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations.

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Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Every country does not use the same type of money</li> <li>▪ The term foreign exchange refers to the process of one country converting its money into the currency of another country to pay for goods</li> <li>▪ The term currency refers to the type of money a country uses</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ International trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations</li> <li>▪ Without a system for exchanging currencies, it would be very difficult to conduct international trade</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explain why international trade requires a system for exchanging currencies between nations (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Identify examples, from Africa, of how international trade between these countries and other countries has benefitted from a system for the exchange of currency (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

SS7E3: The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa

a. Explain the relationship between investment in human capital (education and training) and gross domestic product (GDP). [\[Back to Resources\]](#)

Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year</li> <li>▪ The term Human capital refers to the education and training of workers in a country</li> <li>▪ Investing means to utilize resources with the goal or expectation of increasing their value</li> <li>▪ How much South Africa &amp; Nigeria do/do not invest in human capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There should be a positive correlation between investments in human capital and gross domestic product</li> <li>▪ Changes in GDP can indicate the growth or decline of a nation's economy</li> <li>▪ GDP can be used to determine the health of a nation's economy</li> <li>▪ Highly developed economies like the U.S. and South Africa have smaller growth rates because the size of these economies is already so large</li> <li>▪ Nigeria               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Government did not budget money to invest in human capital.</li> <li>○ Neglects education and training because so much emphasis is placed on the oil industry</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ South Africa               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Invests heavily in human capital through education and training programs</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluate information presented in a chart or graph to determine the relationship between investments in human capital and GDP (DOK 3)</li> <li>▪ Infer that there is a relationship between education levels and human capital in terms of people's ability to produce income (DOK 3)</li> <li>▪ Evaluate the level of education and training to see what impact it has on the GDP in Southern &amp; Eastern Asia (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Explain the relationship between investment in human capital and GDP (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Breakdown of Standards

SS7E3: The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa  
b. Explain the relationship between investment in capital (factories, machinery, and technology) and gross domestic product (GDP).

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Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is the total value of all goods and services produced in a country in a year</li> <li>▪ The term capital refers to the tools or equipment (factories, machinery) used by a country to produce goods and services</li> <li>▪ Investing means to utilize resources with the goal or expectation of increasing their value</li> <li>▪ South Africa &amp; Nigeria vary in the amount of investment they place on capital</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ There should be a positive correlation between investments in capital and gross domestic product</li> <li>▪ Changes in GDP can indicate the growth or decline of a nation's economy</li> <li>▪ GDP can be used to determine the health of a nation's economy</li> <li>▪ Nigeria                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Neglected capital investments in factories, machinery, and technology</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ South Africa                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Invests in capital</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluate information presented in a chart or graph to determine the relationship between investments in capital and GDP (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Evaluate the level of investment in capital to see what impact it has on the GDP in Africa (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Explain the relationship between investment in capital and GDP (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

SS7E3: The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa  
c. Describe the role of natural resources in a country's economy.

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Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The term natural resources refers to things that come from the land like minerals, oil, and trees</li> <li>▪ Investing means to utilize resources with the goal or expectation of increasing their value</li> <li>▪ In some cases, natural resources are unequally distributed throughout Africa</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If a country lacks in natural resources, they must develop other systems of production and trade so they are able to continuously develop</li> <li>▪ Although a country may be rich in natural resources, their economy may suffer if their government is unstable and corrupt</li> <li>▪ Nigeria                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The largest oil producer in Africa, yet they still suffer because the government inherits the majority of the profits</li> </ul> </li> <li>▪ South Africa                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Has diamonds and gold and is successful because they have a stable government</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Evaluate the impact of natural resources on the development of the country's economy (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Explain how the presence or absence of natural resources impacts a country's economy (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Evaluate charts and graphs to determine the impact of natural resources on the development of Nigeria and South Africa's economy (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

# TCSS 7<sup>th</sup> SS Africa Economics Breakdown of Standards

SS7E3: The student will describe factors that influence economic growth and examine their presence or absence in Nigeria and South Africa  
 d. Describe the role of entrepreneurship. [\[Back to Resources\]](#)

Know:	Understand:	Do:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The term entrepreneur means people who take a risk to start their own business</li> <li>▪ Investing means to utilize resources with the goal or expectation of increasing their value</li> <li>▪ The countries of Africa invest in entrepreneurship in various ways</li> <li>▪ Nigeria has a strong rate of entrepreneurship</li> <li>▪ South Africa has a growing rate of entrepreneurship</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Entrepreneurship is not limited to large businesses, but in the case of Africa includes very small shops and one person businesses</li> <li>▪ Entrepreneurs benefit a country's economy by introducing new ideas to create new and improved products</li> <li>▪ Entrepreneurs are valuable due to their creativity in helping economies adapt to changing conditions</li> <li>▪ Entrepreneurial activity still faces problems if there is a lack of education or resources available</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Explain entrepreneurship and its importance in the economic development of Nigeria and South Africa (DOK 2)</li> <li>▪ Explain if there is a lack of entrepreneurship, how has it affected development in these regions? (DOK 3)</li> <li>▪ Evaluate charts and graphs to determine the impact of entrepreneurship on economic development (DOK 2)</li> </ul>

