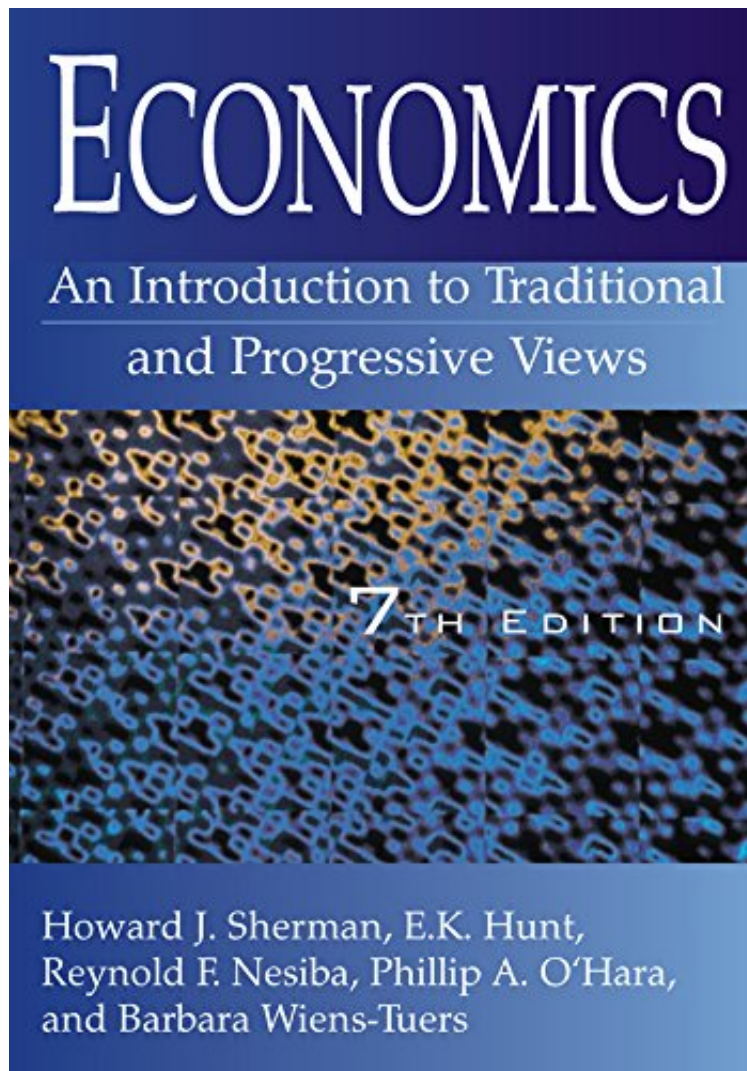


[Mobile book] Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views

Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views

Howard J Sherman, E. K. Hunt, Reynold F. Nesiba, Phillip O'Hara, Barbara A. Wiens-Tuers
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Howard J Sherman, E. K. Hunt, Reynold F. Nesiba, Phillip O'Hara, Barbara A. Wiens-Tuers : Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Economics: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views: An Introduction to Traditional and Progressive Views:

2 of 6 people found the following review helpful. Very poorly edited version of historyBy MarkIt's bad enough that this book seems to be written for a 5 year-old audience, but much of the author's assertions of historical fact are

completely wrong or misrepresented and are almost never cited from additional sources. In one instance the authors state that General Grant kicked Jewish Soldiers out of "his part of the Northern Army", which is, I believe, a reference to General Order 11--which lasted all of 3 days. Horrible, absolutely horrible. 1 of 9 people found the following review helpful. Narrow-minded look at economics
By Sound Sleeper
The first section of this book is probably what you should expect from an economics/history textbook. Beyond that, however, it is an INCREDIBLY slanted view of economics. Horribly biased and definitely not a good resource for students. 5 of 5 people found the following review helpful.
Good intro to different perspectives but too long for a semester course
By A reader
This book is one of the few textbooks that does not make students swallow blindly that economics is just about scarcity, choice, and market efficiency. It dares to go into the importance of class conflict, the role of institutions in shaping economic systems, the importance of knowing history of economic thought, and the limits of capitalism. Economics is not just about markets or not even centered around markets. The book shows that economic systems are embedded in a socio-political system. For example, scarcity (what is usually referred as unlimited wants/preferences coexisting with limited resources) is not natural: people do not have naturally unlimited wants. It is institutionalized by capitalism via consumerism that always creates new wants in order to create new markets and so new profit opportunities. Moreover, capitalism economies usually operate below full employment (they are not on the production possibility curve) so one can have both more butter and guns at the same time: income effects dominate substitution effects (marginal rate of substitution go in the background). Capitalism requires constant growth of economic activity to survive and the end result may be that economic growth becomes both the means and the end of economic activity (especially if capitalists' interest prevails in the political sphere). While economic growth has been highly beneficial to the well being of human kind, this hunger for growth also comes with its own problems. Not only economic growth for the sake of economic growth is bad economics but economic growth creates problems. These problems are dealt with by most textbooks under the terms "externalities" or "inefficiencies", the book shows that this is a narrow conceptions of the problems that is a market-centered conception of economics. Once one accepts this broader view of economics, the main issue with this book is that it covers way too much material for a semester course of principles of economics (micro/macro combo). It also goes beyond the current traditional format of teaching principles along the line of macro/micro and delves into political economy, comparative economic systems, history of economic thoughts and US economic history. I see this as strength but this format may be hard to fit into the institutional needs of a department (unless the entire department is on board). A principles of macro course (which I used to teach) would require additional material because the macro section is weak.

This classic text offers a broader intellectual foundation than traditional principles textbooks. It introduces students to both traditional economic views and their progressive critique. Revised, expanded, and updated for this new edition, the text puts the study of microeconomics, macroeconomics, and globalization in their historical context. While covering the same topics as a traditional text, it also offers a richer discussion of economic history and the history of economic thought, including the ideas of Karl Marx, Thorstein Veblen, and John Maynard Keynes. This allows students to see economics as a way of understanding the world - as a lens for social analysis - rather than, as immutable truth or ideal to which the world should be molded. This completely revised edition incorporates new chapters on microeconomics and macroeconomics, as well as more graphs to enhance the theoretical presentations. Unlike the previous editions, it includes many pedagogical tools to encourage student participation and learning. Each of the 56 chapters opens with Learning Objectives, and key terms appear in boldface within the text and are listed at the end of each chapter. Other end-of-chapter material includes Summary of Major Points, Analytical Questions, and References. An online Instructor's Manual is available to professors who adopt the text.