

***Economics: A Christian Worldview.***  
**Economics Connect Four 1 (20-25 minutes)**

**TEACHER INSTRUCTIONS/KEY**

**Instructions**

1. **Objective:** Students review Economics concepts in the form of a Connect Four game. (This game's questions focus more on material studied since the last game.)
2. Bring to class a Connect Four game.
3. Divide the class into two teams. (Try to make them evenly matched!)
4. Print all the pages in this handout for yourself. (No student handouts today!) Use the questions in whatever order you want—the first page, then second, then third...or from pages 1, 2, 3, then 1, 2, 3, again, and so on.
5. Explain to students that they will take turns answering True/False and short answer questions. A team member who answers correctly gets to put a checker in the Connect Four game.
6. Flip a coin or have one student on each team guess a number from 1 to 10 to see which team goes first.
7. Ask the first player on Team 1 (the team that won the right to go first) a question. A correct answer gets a checker; and incorrect answer gets none!
8. Now ask the first player on Team 2 a question, and repeat the process. Give students turns in order.
9. First team to get four in a row wins! (Repeat the process until the questions run out.)
10. How many games to play? Enough to where students all get several chances to answer; you might only play two full games in 20-25 minutes, which is fine!

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**Questions/Answer Key**

1. Economics connects to stewardship/household management. **True**
2. The Greek word often connected to “steward” is \_\_\_\_\_. (**oikonomos—Anything pretty close is good!**)
3. Scarcity means resources are limited, so people must choose. **True**
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is defined as the next-best alternative you give up. (**opportunity cost**)
5. A voluntary exchange usually benefits only the seller (in their own estimation). **False**
6. The Bible’s command “Thou shalt not steal” assumes private property exists. **True**
7. “A false \_\_\_\_\_ is abomination to the LORD: but a just weight is his delight.” (Proverbs 11:1). (**balance**)
8. Government price controls rarely create unintended consequences. **False**
9. The Biblical role of government emphasized in your lessons includes being a “terror” to “\_\_\_\_\_” and protecting against fraud/theft/violence. (**evil**)
10. Profit can serve as a signal that consumers value a product. **True**
11. One major problem with barter is finding someone who wants what you \_\_\_\_\_. (**offer**)
12. Socialism is a system where government heavily \_\_\_\_\_ businesses and production. (**regulates/controls/taxes**)
13. Communism is socialism enforced with extreme coercion (fines, jail, violence). **True**
14. The author of *The Communist Manifesto* is \_\_\_\_\_. (**Karl Marx**)
15. The proletariat, in Marx’s terminology, are the \_\_\_\_\_. (**laborers/working class**)
16. Socialism has both successes and failures throughout history. **False**
17. Name one country listed as having tried socialism/communism: \_\_\_\_\_.  
(**China/Russia/Nicaragua/Vietnam/Venezuela/North Korea**)
18. Central planning cannot effectively calculate the best use of resources without market prices. **True**
19. Bastiat’s “seen vs. unseen” idea warns against focusing only on immediate effects. **True**
20. In the broken window story, the glazier’s gain is the “seen” effect. **True**
21. Bastiat concludes that destruction is not profit. **True**
22. Hazlitt’s “bad economist” mistake includes looking at all groups instead of focusing on one group. **False**
23. Hazlitt’s other main mistake is focusing on the \_\_\_\_\_. (**short term**)
24. “Capitalism” can/should be called this two-word term. **Voluntary exchange**
25. Markets are “run” by millions of individual decisions, not a single controller. **True**
26. Two key wrongs government should address: \_\_\_\_\_ and violence. (**fraud/theft**)
27. Socialism rewards politically connected elites while harming ordinary people. **True**
28. Heavy regulation and taxation reduce incentives to produce more. **True**
29. Individuals and central planners both face grave consequences for bad decisions. **False**
30. In one phrase: Individuals can lose savings, homes, or go \_\_\_\_\_. (**bankrupt**)
31. Adam Smith’s famous book: (**The Wealth of Nations**)

32. The early church's sharing in Acts is described as voluntary, not state-mandated. **True**
33. The book of Acts does not justify government-enforced socialism. **True**
34. Acts 4 says distribution was made to every man "according as he had \_\_\_\_." (**need**)
35. Complete the phrase: honest \_\_\_\_ and measures. (**weights**)
36. In one word: Socialism flips the moral purpose of the law into \_\_\_\_\_. (**theft/plunder**)
37. Multiple choice: *The Communist Manifesto*'s publication year: (1796, **1848**, 1904)
38. The reading says Karl Marx used the term "capitalism" with disgust in *Das Kapital*. **True**
39. A voluntary exchange system harnesses self-interest toward serving others. **True**
40. Competition often increases prices of goods and services. **False**
41. Abuse by employers is a natural result of the voluntary exchange system. **False**
42. In one word: Markets can increase available \_\_\_\_ for art/invention/study. (**time/money**)
43. Christianity's influence supports a culture of honesty. **True**
44. Bastiat says the good economist considers only seen effects. **False**
45. Bastiat says if the window hadn't broken, the shopkeeper could have bought something else. **True**
46. Herbert argues the machinery of socialism would constantly break down, causing suffering. **True**
47. In one word: Herbert calls socialism "servile," which means. (**slave-like**)
48. Socialism attempts to determine what goods should be produced and how much of them. **True**
49. Karl Marx divided society into two major economic classes: the bourgeoisie and the \_\_\_\_\_. (**proletariat**)
50. In a voluntary exchange system, government officials must approve every trade before it happens. **False**
51. The communist symbol mentioned in the reading is the \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (**hammer and sickle**)
52. Businesses must satisfy consumers in order to remain successful in voluntary markets. **True**
53. Heavy taxation and regulation can reduce incentives to produce goods and services. **True**
54. Individuals in voluntary exchange systems may choose where they work. **True**
55. Individuals participate in the economy as both \_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_. (**consumers/producers or buyers/sellers**)
56. Socialist leaders often become wealthy while ordinary citizens become poorer. **True**
57. Ludwig von Mises believed central planners could easily determine correct prices for goods. **False**
58. The economist quoted about greed and keeping one's earnings is Thomas \_\_\_\_\_. (**Sowell**)
59. When entrepreneurs satisfy consumer wants, they may earn \_\_\_\_\_. (**profits**)
60. Voluntary exchange allows workers to quit jobs they dislike. **True**
61. The term used for a government official attempting to control economic decisions is central \_\_\_\_\_. (**planner**)
62. Voluntary exchange produces perfect economic decisions with no mistakes. **False**
63. Entrepreneurs earn profits by serving the needs of others. **True**
64. Entrepreneurs often risk losing money when they start new businesses. **True**
65. Voluntary exchange prevents nearly all economic inequality. **False**