long-run growth and short-run fluctuation. The long-run portion mainly deals with theoretical decipherment of empirical evidences that countries divulge, by income per capita or other measures of individual well--run portion, on the other hand, switches focus to business cycles, digging deeper by employing appropriate neoclassical models that might potentially do a good job in accounting for volatilities of key variables of interest. At the end of the day, the course is ambitious enough to touch upon one computational model, in addition with approaches to map the model to the real-world data. Hopefully, this course is going to arouse your interest and cement a good foundation for more advanced ECON courses.

Objectives: This course is primarily designed for undergraduate students to have a snapshot of the big picture of macroeconomic theories and a decent grasp of answers to the following questions:

What are the factors that contribute to long-run economic growth? What are short-run business cycles, and what brings them about? Why is aggregate consumption less volatile than aggregate investment? When and how does money play a role in the economy? How can we collect macroeconomic data and map it to a theoretical model? How Grade Distribution:

| Grade | Percentage | Grade | Percentage |
|-------|------------|-------|------------|

Tentative Class Schedule:

| Week | Lecture |
|-----------|---|
| Aug 26-30 | <i>Topics:</i> Introduction and Overview <i>Textbook:</i> Chapters 1 & 2 |
| Sept 4-6 | Topics: National Income Textbook: Chapter 3 |
| Sept 9-13 | Topics: Money Textbook: Chapter 4 |