If you cannot access podcasts for the core concepts, you may use TED exclusively plus relevant reading.
I. The Problem of Moral Markets: Confucian Political Economy and Its Lasting Legacies
   A. Background: post-900 A.D.
      Commercialization, Urbanization, and a Money Economy
   B. Political Economy: One Study of the Effects of Political Intervention and Political Institutions on Market Efficiency (Descriptive or Normative (What Is/What It Ought to Be))

2. The Confucian Response to Market Logic
   4. Core Consensus:
      1. The Necessity of Markets
      2. But Supposed "Risky Potential" (a Conflict
I. B. Core Policy Consensus
(post 1160 A.D.)

2. The Necessity of Markets
c. Example: The Pursuit of Wealth
   and Human Nature

2. The Necessity of Moral
   Constraints on Market Logic
   a. The Policy Subordination
      of Market Logic to Household
      (Fam.) Survival and Proper Order
   b. This Is the Confucian Conception
      of Moral Markets (Making
      Markets Moral)

3. The Consolidation of Policy
   “Factions” (Bureaucratic Opinion
   Groups) (pro-market vs. pro-
   bureaucratic regulation)

4. Volunteers Solve Problems
   through Markets “Civil Society”
5. Regulators Solve Problems
   Through Regulation
I. By Example of Policy Debates
   The Future of the Ever Normal Granaries: Abolitionist-Mammonist
   Abolition-Behemoth Markets vs. Government Money to Preempt
   Famine and Manage Food Markets

II. Concepts: Did Confucianism Develop Economic Concepts That
    Converge With and Diverge From Modern Economics

A. The Basic Question: The Concept of Economics, the Economy,
   a Political Economy

1. Indicators: Specialized Literature: Jing Shi (Sichuan)
   Koren; Tatsugaki; Japanese

2. The Recognition of Gains from Trade: The Market As Mutually Beneficial
   Exchange (at least By 300 B.C.)
III. Core Concepts

A. Convergence Concepts
   1. Price Formation, Scarcity, and Supply and Demand
   2. Money Values - Recognition of Monetary Efficiency and the Possibility of Monetary Price Inflation - Perversive Incentives
      a. The Inversion of Government Paper Money - 1/100 d
         Hyper-Inflation

3. Opportunity Costs - Costs of Opportunities Foregone
   a. Individual
   b. Social

4. Institutional Efficiency
   a. Property Rights (Claims) and Prosperity
   b. Contracts and Government
5. Rationality, Profit Maximization, Wealth and Material Incentives  
a. Positive & Negative Incentives  
   & Market Output Chile Food  
l. The Moral Legitimacy of Profit  

C. Excluding Money As Interest  
   a. Legitimate Interest vs. "Usury" (Immoral)  

B. Divergence Concepts  
   1. Moral Incentives (like Familial/Allegiances) Can Shape Economic Behavior  
   2. Nature, Utilities, and Preferences (that purely subjective Also objectively Moral)  

3. Agrarian Theory of Value (Mom)  
   a. Stick Theory by Scholars, Farmers, Artisans, Merchants (all Honorable Not Castes)