	1: Posting to General and Subsidiary Ledgers
	 The subsidiary ledger is used to summarize a single general ledger account.
Essential	The subsidiary ledger is used by many businesses that have large
Understandings	numbers of vendor and customer accounts.
	 Posting to the subsidiary ledger keeps individual account balances
	up to date.
	 What is the relationship between a controlling account and a subsidiary ledger?
	What is a subsidiary ledger?
	What is the purpose of posting to general ledger and subsidiary ledger accounts?
Essential Questions	 What are the steps for posting the cash receipts, sales, cash payments, purchases and general journals?
	 To which accounts are the separate amounts in the sales journal posted individually?
	What is a schedule of accounts?
	What accounts are listed on the schedule of accounts receivable?
	What accounts are listed on the schedule of accounts payable?
	What order should journals be posted?
	What is a correcting entry?
	 The subsidiary ledger is a ledger that summarizes a single general ledger account. This ledger contains a separate account for all vendors and customers.
	 The controlling account is an account in the general ledger account that summarizes all the accounts in a subsidiary ledger.
	 The balance of a controlling account must equal the total of all account balances in its related subsidiary ledger.
	 Posting the appropriate ledger ensures that each customer or
Essential	vendor account will show an up-to-date balance.
Knowledge	 The steps to post from the sales journal to the accounts receivable
	ledger (subsidiary) are:
	 Write the date in the date column.
	\circ Write the sales journal page number in the post reference
	column of the account.
	\circ Write the debit amount in the debit column of the customer
	account.
	 Add the amount to the previous column to obtain a new
	balance.
	 Write the customer account number in the post reference column of the sales journal.

BUSINESS & COMPUTER SCIENCE Accounting I

Unit 11: Posting to General and Subsidiary Ledgers

		The steps to post from the cash receipts journal to the accounts
		receivable ledger (subsidiary) are:
		• Write the date in the date column.
		 Write the cash receipts journal page number in the post
		reference column of the account.
		• Write the credit amount in the credit column of the customer
		account.
		 Subtract the amount from the previous column to obtain a
		new balance.
		 Write the customer account number in the post. ref column
		of the cash receipts journal.
		The steps to post a credit entry from a general journal to the
		accounts receivable ledger (subsidiary) are:
		 Write the date in the date column.
		 Write the general journal page number in the post reference
		column of the account.
		 Write the amount in the credit column of the customer
Essential		account.
Knowledge		 Subtract the amount from the previous balance.
		 Write the customer account number to the right of the
		diagonal line in the post. ref column of the general journal.
	•	The steps to post a debit entry from the general journal to the
		general ledger are:
		 Write the date in the date column.
		 Write the general journal page number in the post ref.
		column of the account.
		 Write the amount in the debit column account. Coloulate and write the new belance in the belance debit
		 Calculate and write the new balance in the balance debit column of the account.
		 Write the general ledger account number in the post reference column of the general journal.
		The steps to post a credit entry from the general journal to the
		general ledger are:
		• Write the date in the date column.
		 Write the general journal page number in the post reference
		column of the account.
		 Write the amount in the credit column of the account.
		 Calculate and write the new balance in the balance credit
		column of the account.
		 Write the general ledger account number to the right of the
		diagonal line in the general ledger.

BUSINESS & COMPUTER SCIENCE Accounting I

Unit 11: Posting to General and Subsidiary Ledgers

	 The steps to post the totals from the sales journal to a general
	ledger are:
	 Write the date in the date column.
	 Write the sales journal page number in the post reference
	column of the account.
	\circ For each column and account, write the column total in the
	debit or credit column of the account.
	 For each account, calculate and write the new account
	balance in the balance debit or credit column.
	\circ In the sales journal, write the general ledger account number
	in parentheses below each column total.
	 The steps to post the totals from the purchases journal to a
	general ledger are:
	 Write the date in the date column.
	 Write the purchases journal page number in the post ref.
	column of the account.
	\circ For each column and account, write the column total in the
Essential	debit or credit column of the account.
Knowledge	 For each account, calculate and write the new account
	balance in the balance debit or credit column.
	 In the purchases journal, write the general ledger account
	number in parentheses below each column total. The steps to post special amount column totals from a cash
	 The steps to post special amount column totals from a cash receipts journal to a general ledger are:
	\circ Write the date in the date column.
	 Write the cash receipts journal page number in the post ref.
	column of the account.
	 For each special column and account, write the special
	amount column total in the debit or credit column of the
	account.
	 For each account, calculate and write the new account
	balance in the balance debit or credit column.
	 In the cash receipts journal, write the general ledger account
	number in parentheses below each special amount column
	total.

	 The steps to post special amount column totals from the cash
	payments journal to a general ledger are:
	 Write the date in the date column.
	 Write the cash payments journal page number in the post
	reference column of the account.
	\circ For each special amount column and account, write the
	special amount column total in the debit or credit column of
	the account.
	 For each account, calculate and write the new account
Essential	balance in the balance debit or credit column.
Knowledge	 In the cash payment journal, write the general ledger
	account number in parentheses below each special amount
	column total.
	The journals are posted in the following order:
	 Sales
	 Purchases
	o General
	 Cash receipts
	 Cash payments
	The schedule of accounts payable and receivable is a listing of all
	vendor or customers accounts, account balances, and the total
	amount due from all customers.
	A correcting entry is journalized when an error occurs in recording
	amounts in the journals, general ledger, or subsidiary ledgers.
	• <u>Terms</u> :
Vocabulary	 subsidiary ledger, accounts payable ledger, accounts
	receivable ledger, controlling account, schedule of accounts
	payable, schedule of accounts receivable
	 Complete posting procedures to subsidiary ledgers.
	 Complete schedule of accounts payable and receivable. Create a subsidiary ladger by appring accounts
Econtic	 Create a subsidiary ledger by opening accounts. Dest journal antrias to the appropriate subsidiary ledger
Essential	 Post journal entries to the appropriate subsidiary ledger. Define identify and record a correcting entry.
Skills	 Define, identify, and record a correcting entry. Branara a schedule of accounts receiveble.
	 Prepare a schedule of accounts receivable.
	 Prepare a schedule of accounts payable.

	Career and Education Development
	B. Learning About and Exploring Education, Career, and Life Roles
	B1.Relationships Among Learning, Work, the Community, and the
	Global Economy
	Students evaluate strategies for improving educational
	achievement, increasing participation as an involved citizen,
	and increasing work options and earning potential in a 21 st
	century global economy.
	B2.Skills for Individual/Personal Success in the 21 st Century
	Students evaluate strategies to improve skills that lead to
	lifelong learning and success in the classroom, and the
	achievement of schoolwork, work and career, and personal life
	goals.
	a. Literacy skills
	b. Numeracy
	c. Critical thinking skills
Related	d. Information and communication technology (ICT) literacy
Maine Learning	e. Interpersonal skills
Results	f. Other academic skills and knowledge
	B3.Education and Career Information
	Students use previously acquired knowledge and skills to
	evaluate and utilize a variety of resources to articulate a plan
	and make decisions for post-secondary education, training, and
	career choices.
	<u>Mathematics</u>
	B. Data
	Data Analysis
	B2.Students understand correlation and cause and effect.
	a. Recognize when correlation has been confused with cause
	and effect.
	b. Create and interpret scatter plots and estimate correlation
	and lines of best fit.
	c. Recognize positive and negative correlations based on data
	from a table or scatter plot.
	d. Estimate the strength of correlation based upon a scatter
	plot.

Related Maine Learning Results	 B3.Students understand and know how to describe distributions and find and use descriptive statistics for a set of data. a. Find and apply range, quartiles, mean absolute deviation, and standard deviation (using technology) of a set of data. b. Interpret, give examples of, and describe key differences among different types of distributions: uniform, normal, and skewed. c. For the sample mean of normal distributions, use the standard deviation for a group of observations to establish 90%, 95%, or 99% confidence intervals. B4.Students understand the purpose of random sampling is to reduce bias when creating a representative sample for a set of data. a. Describe and account for the difference between sample statistics and statistics describing the distribution of the entire population. b. Recognize that sample statistics produce estimates for the distribution of an entire population and recognize that larger sample sizes will produce more reliable estimates. c. Apply methods of creating random samples and recognize possible sources of bias in samples. D. Algebra Symbols and Expressions D1.Students understand and use polynomials and expressions with rational exponents. a. Simplify expressions including those with rational exponents. d. Add, subtract, and multiply polynomials. c. Factor the common term out of polynomial expressions.
Sample	
Lessons	 Prepare a schedule of accounts receivable and payable
And	 Study Guide
Activities	
Sample Classroom	 Test Quiz
Assessment	 Quiz Class Work
Methods	 Homework
metrious	Publications:
Sample	 <u>Century 21 Accounting</u> – Southwest Cengage Learning
Resources	