

Technical Analysis Essentials Course

Practical Course Companion eBook

18 lessons across 3 modules, organized for review, practice and responsible application.

IMPORTANT

Educational use only. This material does not provide investment, legal, tax or financial advice. Markets and digital assets involve risk, including possible loss of capital. Verify information independently and use appropriately regulated professional advice when needed.

How to use this eBook

Read one lesson at a time, write the answer to its practice prompt, and compare your decision with the stated key points. Use historical or hypothetical examples for practice. Keep a learning journal so that changes in your reasoning remain visible.

Course map

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Fundamental Analysis

1. What is Fundamental Analysis?

Fundamental analysis studies economic, financial and qualitative drivers that may influence value and market expectations.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain what is fundamental analysis? in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fundamental Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify what is fundamental analysis?, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. Economic Calendar

Economic Calendar is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain economic calendar in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fundamental Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify economic calendar, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. How to Apply an Economic Calendar

How to Apply an Economic Calendar is a practical process that works best when the goal, inputs, decision rules and review criteria are defined before action begins.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to apply an economic calendar in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Fundamental Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to apply an economic calendar, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Technical Analysis

1. What is Technical Analysis?

Technical analysis examines price, volume and market behavior to organize scenarios rather than guarantee outcomes.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain what is technical analysis? in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify what is technical analysis?, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. Support and Resistance

Support and resistance are areas where buying or selling activity has previously affected price behavior.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain support and resistance in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify support and resistance, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. How to Find Support and Resistance Levels

Support and resistance are areas where buying or selling activity has previously affected price behavior.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to find support and resistance levels in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to find support and resistance levels, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

4. Trend

A trend describes the prevailing direction of price movement across a defined timeframe.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain trend in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify trend, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

5. How to Identify Trends

A trend describes the prevailing direction of price movement across a defined timeframe.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to identify trends in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to identify trends, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

6. Chart Time Frame

A chart timeframe controls how much time each bar or candle represents and changes the detail visible in an analysis.

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KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain chart time frame in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Technical Analysis. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify chart time frame, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Indicators

1. What's a Technical Indicator?

What's a Technical Indicator? is a practical part of the learning pathway that connects a clear goal with repeatable action and review.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain what's a technical indicator? in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify what's a technical indicator?, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

2. Moving Average

A moving average smooths a chosen number of past prices to make direction and relative position easier to compare.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain moving average in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify moving average, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

3. How to Apply Moving Averages

A moving average smooths a chosen number of past prices to make direction and relative position easier to compare.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to apply moving averages in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to apply moving averages, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

4. MACD

MACD compares exponential moving averages and a signal line to visualize changes in directional momentum.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain macd in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify macd, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

5. How to Use MACD

MACD compares exponential moving averages and a signal line to visualize changes in directional momentum.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to use macd in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to use macd, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

6. Bollinger Bands

Bollinger Bands place volatility-based bands around a moving average and expand or contract with recent variation.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain bollinger bands in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify bollinger bands, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

7. How to Apply Bollinger Bands

Bollinger Bands place volatility-based bands around a moving average and expand or contract with recent variation.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to apply bollinger bands in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to apply bollinger bands, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

8. RSI

The Relative Strength Index is a bounded momentum oscillator commonly used to compare the speed of recent gains and losses.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain rsi in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify rsi, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

9. How to Use RSI

The Relative Strength Index is a bounded momentum oscillator commonly used to compare the speed of recent gains and losses.

Understanding this idea helps a learner describe market behavior more precisely, compare scenarios and avoid treating any single signal as a guarantee. Examples are educational and hypothetical; real financial decisions require independent research and risk assessment.

KEY POINTS	PRACTICE
- Explain how to use rsi in plain language and connect it to the goal of Technical Analysis Essentials Course. - Recognize the inputs, assumptions and limitations that affect this idea inside Indicators. - Apply the idea to a small example, record the result and choose one evidence-based next step.	Use a historical or hypothetical example to identify how to use rsi, then write the conditions that would invalidate your interpretation.

Final application plan

Choose one course concept to apply. Define the goal, the evidence you need, the smallest responsible test, the boundary that would stop the test and the date when you will review the result.

Goal

Evidence and inputs

Small test

Risk boundary

Review date and next step
