Sociology in American Craig Calhoun 2008-09-15 Though the word “sociology” was coined in Europe, the field of sociology grew most dramatically in America. Despite that disproportionate influence, American sociology has never been the subject of an extended historical treatment of a single discipline. To fill that void, sociologist Craig Calhoun assembled a team of leading sociologists to produce Sociology in America. Rather than a story of great sociologists or departments, Sociology in America is a true history of an often disparate field—and a deeply considered look at the ways sociology developed intellectually and institutionally. It emphasizes the social and political relevance of sociological inquiry—covering topics ranging from the discipline’s intellectual roots to understandings (and misunderstandings) of race and gender to the impact of the Depression and the 1960s. Sociology in America will be of particular interest to federal health officers, mental and behavioral health providers in diverse parts of health care delivery systems, health policy staff, state legislators, and the general public.

The Great Depression of the 1930s Nicholas Crafts 2013-02-28 Understanding the Great Depression has never been more relevant than in today's economic crisis. This edited collection provides an authoritative introduction to the Great Depression as it affected the advanced countries of the world, explaining the economic, social, and political consequences of one of the worst economic downturns in history and, the United States, while also seeing the depression as an international disaster. The crisis entailed the collapse of the international monetary system and a global economic crisis that reverberated in different ways in every country. The responses included protectionism, regulation, fiscal and monetary stimulus, and the New Deal. The relevance to current problems facing Europe and the United States is apparent. The essays are written by experts at a level that will be comprehensible to advanced undergraduates in economics and history while also being a valuable source of reference for policy makers grappling with the current economic crisis. The book will be of interest to modern macroeconomists and students of interwar history alike and seeks to bring the results of modern research in economic history to a wide audience. The focus is not only on explaining how the Great Depression happened but also on understanding what eventually led to the recovery from the crisis. A key feature is that every chapter has a full list of bibliographic references which can be a platform for further study.

FDR's Folly Jim Powell 2007-12-18 The Great Depression and the New Deal. For generations, the collective American consciousness has believed that the Great Depression ruined the country and the latter saved it. Endless praise has been heaped upon President Franklin Delano Roosevelt for masterfully reining in the Depression’s destructive effects and propping up the country on his New Deal platform. In fact, FDR’s policies did exacerbate the depression, expelling millions of people from work, implementing a feudal economy, and giving the depression a deep and lasting impact. The crisis was not so much a depression created by the excesses before the depression as it was a depression created by the New Deal itself. It was, in fact, the New Deal that deepened the Great Depression and caused millions of lives to be lost. The New Deal may have saved the country, but it cost the country far more than it saved. The New Deal prevented the economy from ever completely recovering from the Great Depression of the 1930s.

The Great Depression of 1930s Craig Calhoun 2013-06-19 The Great Depression of the 1930s was the most severe and prolonged economic crisis in the history of the United States. It began in 1929 and lasted until 1941, and it had a profound impact on the American economy, society, and politics. The Depression was triggered by a stock market crash, followed by a decline in consumer spending and investment. The resulting economic downturn was exacerbated by the fact that the United States was heavily dependent on foreign trade, and the collapse of foreign demand for American goods further contributed to the economic decline. The Depression had a severe impact on the American economy, and it remains a significant event in the history of the United States.
generated by a discredited economic theory—supply-side economics.

Depression as a hangover? On the role of institutional change. Peter L. Bofinger

The Chicago Plan Revisited
Mr. Jeremiac Benes 2012-08-01 At the height of the Great Depression a number of leading U.S. economists advanced a proposal for monetary reform that became known as the Chicago Plan. It envisaged the separation of the monetary and credit functions of the banking system, with a central bank being an independent national authority. The 2008 subprime crisis, the global financial crisis and the

The Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese government, and the Chinese people have struggled for a long time to explore the path of China's modernization. The Chinese have always been a hardworking and peaceful people. They have always been devoted to their country and their fellow countrymen. The Chinese have always been willing to contribute to the development of their country and the world. The Chinese have always been committed to the cause of peace and prosperity.

The Future of Productivity
OECD 2015-12-11 This book addresses the rising productivity gap between the global frontier and other firms, and how it relates to business start-ups, knowledge diffusion and resource allocation (such as between oral standards and relatively high rates of skill mismatch).

Children Of The Great Depression
Glenn H. Elder 2018-01-31 In this highly acclaimed work first published in 1974, Glen H. Elder Jr presents the first comprehensive history of the Depression for a Generation born and growing up in Great Depression America. Following the lives of California's youngest and most vulnerable population--the generation who grew up in the aftermath of the Stock Market Crash of 1929, and who were in their teens and twenties at the height of the Great Depression--Elder assesses the impact of this economic crisis on the life course of his subjects over two generations. The twenty-fifth anniversary edition of this classic study includes a new chapter that looks at their lives today.

Why was Stock Market Volatility So High During the Great Depression?
Hans-Joachim Voth 2002 The extreme levels of stock price volatility found during the Great Depression have often been attributed to political uncertainty. This paper presents an explicit test of the Merton/Schwert hypothesis that doubts about the survival of the capitalist system were a major driver. It does so by using a panel data set on political unrest, demonstrations and other indicators of instability in a set of 10 developed countries during the interwar period. Fear of worker militancy and a possible revolution can explain a substantial part of the increase in stock market volatility during the Great Depression.

Precautionary savings in the face of uncertainty, we find for a panel of advanced economies that greater labor income uncertainty is associated with higher precautionary savings. This is in line with the prediction of a model of precautionary savings by Mankiw and Summers. In a subsequent and more comprehensive and carefully calibrated model of the banking system in a DSGE model of the U.S. economy. We find support for all four of Fisher's claims, that is, the level of savings, the volatility of output and the output gap, and the variability in the output gap, are significantly larger under complete capital controls than in the baseline calibration where capital flows are fully liberalized.

The Great Crash 1929
John Kenneth Galbraith 2009 Presents a study of the stock market crash of 1929 that reveals the influential role of Wall Street on the economic growth of America.

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