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1. Keynes's general theory book that he published in 1936 talked about his believed could not be explained by classical theory / he also rejected the idea that the economy would return to a natural state of equilibrium - once an economic downturn sets in, the fear and gloom that it engenders among businesses and investors will tend to become self-fulfilling and can lead to a sustained period of depressed economic activity and unemployment.
2. His book affects the major economic changes: reforming money theory, gov's role in the economy, expansion or deficit fiscal policy to stimulate the economy, modelling the equilibrium system in simple style (มหัศจรรย์ของระบบเศรษฐกิจแบบง่าย)
3. He argued against his construction of classical theory, that during recessions business pessimism and certain characteristics of market economies would exacerbate economic weakness and cause aggregate demand to plunge further.
4. He proposed that the gov spend more money and cut taxes to turn a budget deficit, which would increase consumer demand in the economy. This would lead to an increase in overall economic activity and a reduction in unemployment.
5. The government should undertake deficit spending to make up for the decline in investment and boost consumer spending in order to stabilize aggregate demand.
6. Activist fiscal and monetary policy are the primary tools recommended by Keynesian economists to manage the economy and fight unemployment.
7. Monetary policy - central bank → actions to control money supply → sustainable economic growth
  - pros :
    - can use without having to pass the approval of the parliament
    - weakening the currency can boost exports
  - cons :
    - have a risk of hyperinflation
    - the effects on an economy may take months or even years to materialize
8. Fiscal policy - the use of gov spending and tax policies to influence economic conditions
  - pros :
    - can direct spending to specific purposes
    - short time lag
  - cons :
    - may be politically motivated
    - can create budget deficits
9. Keynesian Economics is macroeconomic theory of total spending in the economy and its effects on output, employment, and inflation that focuses on using active gov policy to manage aggregate demand in order to address or prevent economic recessions.

10. He developed his theories in response to the Great Depression, and was highly critical of previous economic theories, which he referred to as 'classical economics'.
11. He criticized the idea of excessive saving, unless it was for a specific purpose such as retirement or education. He saw it as dangerous for the economy because the more money sitting stagnant, the less money in the economy stimulating growth.
12. The alternative theory on saving and economic growth I have found is Solow-Swan model of growth in which the savings rate did not affect the rate of growth. In the absence of exogenous circumstances, savings would only depress the marginal productivity of capital forcing the economy towards a stationary state.
13. Another one I found is simple partial-equilibrium models explain individual saving decision in the light of private investment returns and labour-income dynamics. If optimal saving decision are embedded in a dynamic general equilibrium framework of analysis, however, the parameters of individual saving problems are jointly determined by aggregate savings and investment outcomes, and ultimately by the character of income distribution at the aggregate level.