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1.) What is Keynesian economic? Keynesian economics is a macroeconomic economic theory of total spending in the economy and its effects on output, employment, and inflation. keynesian economic is considered a "demand-side" theory that focuses on changes in the economic over the short run.

2.) Keynesian' perspective on great depression The great depression inspired Keynes to think differently about the nature of the economy. From these theories, he established real-world applications that could have implications for a society in economic crisis.

3.) What Keynes dubbed classical economic thinking The cyclical swings in employment and economic output create profit opportunities that individuals and entreprenurs would have an incentive to pursue, and in so doing correct the imbalances in the economy.

4.) Keynes' perspective on the Classical Economics Keynes thought that free-market economics tended toward underconsumption and underspending.

5.) Possible solutions to Great Depression He proposed that the govt should spend more money and cut taxes to turn a budget deficit, which would increase consumer demand in the economy.

6.) Pros and cons of fiscal policy Fiscal policy refers to the tax and spending policies of a nation's government. A tight, or restrictive fiscal policy includes raising taxes and cutting back on federal spending.

7.) Pros and cons of monetary policy A primary adventags is the spend with changes can be implemented, and its flexibility with regard to the size of the charged to be implenented.

8.) Keynes' perspective on saving and economic growth Keynes also 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.

9.) Alternative theory on saving and economic growth More people start to save money which lead to the reduction of the economic growth as the amount of money in the system decreases. Money usually run the flow of the economy.

10.) What is classical theory The fundamental principle of classical theory is that the economy is self-regulating. The classical doctrine is beaed on two firmly held beliefs: Say's law and the belief that prices, wages and interest rates are flexible.

11.) What are the fiscal policy The use government spending and teaxtion to influence the economy. Government typically use fiscal policy to promote strong and sustainable growth and reduce poverty.

12.) What is Monetary policy Monetary policy refers to the actions undertaken by a nation's central bank to control money supply and achieve macroeconomic goals that promote sustainable economic growth.

13.) Is Keyesian economic relevant today? Keynes was considered helpful in the "Golden Age of Economic Growth" after the Second World War, but he is largely ignored now that we have recreated conditions similar to the Great Depression in many countries. Keynesian analysis was abandoned in the turbulent 1970s that signaled the end of rapid economic growth.