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a. Keynes' perspective on Great Depression ✓
b. Keynes' perspective on the Classical Economics ✓
c. Possible solutions to Great Depression ✓
d. Pros and cons of monetary policy ✓
e. Pros and cons of fiscal policy ✓
f. What is Keynesian economics? ✓
g. Keynes' perspective on saving and economic growth ✓
h. Alternative theory on saving and economic growth (Google!)

1) keynesian economics is a macroeconomic economic theory of total spending in the economy and its effects on output, employment, and inflation.

2) keynes' theory advocated for increased govt. exp. and lower taxes to motivate demand and pull the global economy out of the depression.

3) keynes dubbed classical economic thinking held that cyclical swings in employment and economic output create profit opportunities that individuals and entrepreneurs would have an incentive to persue, and in so doing correct the imbalances in the economy.

4) keynes rejected the idea that the economy would return to a natural state equilibrium.

5) keynes advocated a countercyclical fiscal policy in which, during periods of economic woe, the govt. should undertake deficit spending to make up for the decline in investment and boost the economy.

6) keynes proposed that the govt. spend more money and cut taxes to turn a budget deficit, which would increase consumer demand in the economy.

7) According to keynes' theory of fiscal stimulus, an injection of govt. spending leads to added business activity and even more spending.

8) keynes and his followers believed individuals should save less and spend more, raising their MPC to affect full employment & economic growth

9) lowering interest rates can encourage consumption and investment spending. However, this cycle is disrupted and mkt. growth becomes more unstable and prone to excessive fluctuation.

10.) If prices are slow to change, this makes it possible to use money supply as a tool and change interest rates to encourage borrowing and lending.

11) when lowering interest rates fails to deliver results, keynesian argue that other stragies must be employed, primary fiscal policy

12) Saving were strictly linked to income sources by Classical and Post keynesian theories, simple partial-equilibrium models explain individual saving decisions in the light of private investment returns and labour-income dynamics.

13) If more money sits stagnant, the less money in economy will stimulate growth.