1) keynes' view on the Great Depression was that he studied and developed a theory based on the Great Depression. keynes says that fear can result in a prolonged period of joblessness and declining economic activity during a recession

2) keynes' view of traditional economics has been nagative criticizing theory of classical economics. In traditional economic theory, wages and prices would also decrease if aggregate demand were to decrease. low inflation means that more investment in capital and economic growth will take place. keynes believed however, that recessions would maken the economy and further decrease aggregate demand

3) keynes proposed the possible solution to the Great depression to a counter-cyclical fiscal policy. If the economy is bad, deficits must be spent by the goverment to reduce the loss of investments and increase consumer spending

4) The goverment should spend more money and cut taxes so as to raise consumer demand, keynes further suggest. More economic activities and less unemployment will also com about

5) Keynesians agreed that fiscal and monetary policies were the most important tools for reducing unemployment and managing the economy. In order to improve the economy during a crisis the goverment must employ fiscal and monetary policies

6) One advantage of monetary policy is that it can manipulate interest rates by changing the money supply. Interest rates may be adjusted to promote both borrowing and lending

7) Another advantage of monetary policy is that it encouranges consumption and investment spending by lowering interest rates. to boost the economy, the goverment will interfere in the economy by lowering interest rates

8) The disadvantage of monetary policy is that it must avoid the zero-bound dilemma Lowering interest rates is ineffective untill the rate appoaches zero, so otheo methods must be used instead.

9) Fiscal policy has the advantage of improving the economy by growing economic activit and expenditure when the government injects goverment expenditure, production and income rise. People will have move money to spend, and GDP will rise as a result

10) The fiscal policy's disadvantage is that it distorted the relationship between investment, savings and economic development. Some economists asserted that the fiscal policy is ineffective compared to other multiplier models

11) Keynesian economics holds that active goverment policy can be used to control aggregate demand in order to avoid or mitigate economic downturns the goverment, according to keynesian economics, requires policies to cope with aggregate demand during economic downturns

12) The neo-classical theory is an alternate theory on savings and economic development Economic growth. according to neoclassical theory, is dependent on aggregate supply, which includes factors such as workforce size, inputs and labor productivity