



# summary

Introduction: Background of the Great Depression

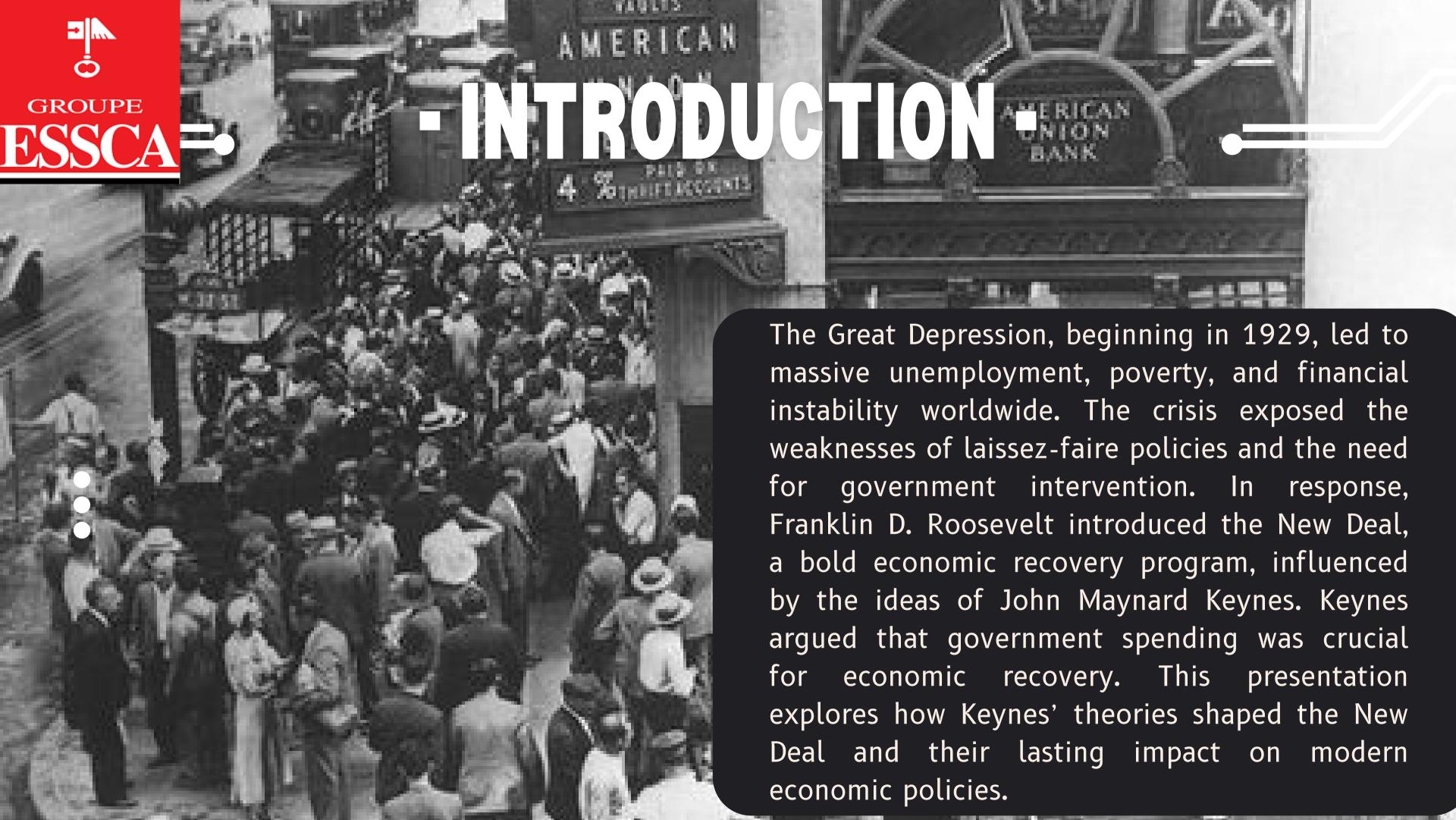
John Maynard Keynes: Theories and Principles

The New Deal: Objectives and Main Measures

Keynes' Influence on the New Deal

Impact and Limitations of the New Deal

**Conclusion and Legacy Today** 





#### The 1929 Stock Market Crash



Banks collapsed, life savings vanished. Businesses and factories shut down. Global economic instability followed.

#### Government's Initial Inaction



President Herbert Hoover believed in minimal intervention.

The economy worsened as banks failed and unemployment soared.

#### The New Deal: Government Steps In



FDR's New Deal aimed to create jobs, stabilize the economy, and restore confidence.

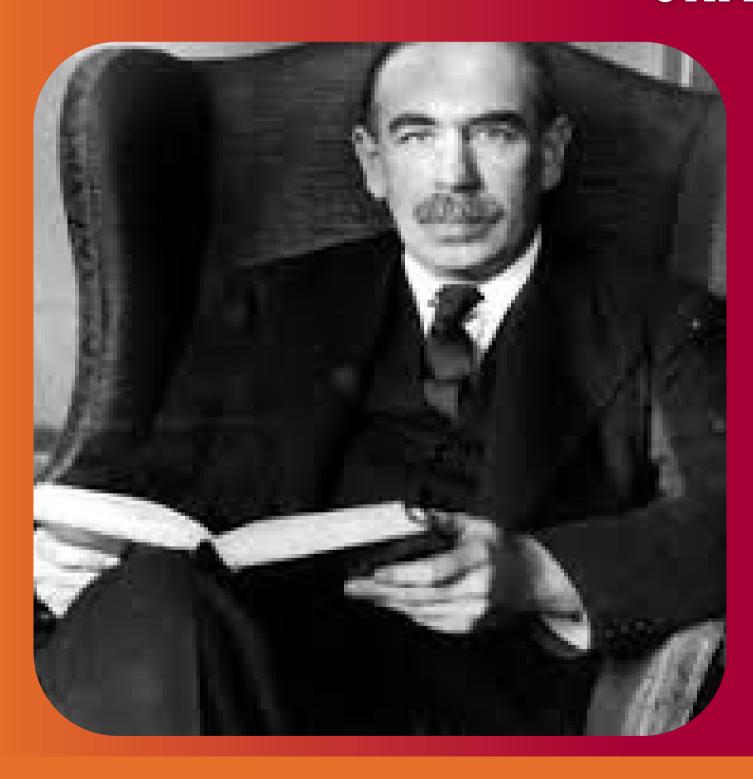
Analogy: A flooded town needs emergency aid; the New Deal was that aid.





# JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES - THE ECONOMIST WHO CHANGED EVERYTHING





1 Who Was Keynes?

British economist [1883-1946] who reshaped economic thinking.

Opposed laissez-faire policies; advocated for government intervention.

2 Keynes' Core Idea: Public Spending as a Solution

Economic downturns reduce consumer spending, causing business failures.

Keynes suggested governments spend money to stimulate demand.

Example: Government infrastructure projects create jobs, boosting consumer spending and businesses.



# THE NEW DEAL - A THREE-PART ECONOMIC STRATEGY

## **Objectives of the New Deal**

**Relief**: Immediate aid for the unemployed.

**Recovery**: Revitalization of industries and economy.

Reform: Long-term measures to prevent future

crises.

## **Major New Deal Programs**

WPA (Works Progress Administration): Built roads, bridges, and schools.

AAA (Agricultural Adjustment Act): Controlled farm production to stabilize prices.

Social Security Act (1935): Established pensions, still in place today.





# KEYNES' INFLUENCE ON THE NEW DEAL



Yes, but with caution.

Keynes called for aggressive government spending.

Roosevelt spent significantly but was concerned about national debt.

## → Analogy:

Keynes' approach: "Fill the car's gas tank completely!"

Roosevelt's approach: "Add enough fuel to get moving, but not too much."



# **EVALUATING THE NEW DEAL - SUCCESSES AND LIMITATIONS**

# UCCESS

- Created millions of jobs.
- Improved infrastructure (roads, schools, utilities).
- ✓ Introduced Social Security, still vital today.
- Strengthened banking regulations, protecting savings.
  - The economy didn't fully recover until WWII.
- X Some business owners opposed excessive regulations.
- X The Supreme Court struck down some New Deal programs.





# KEYNES' LASTING INFLUENCE AND THE NEW DEAL'S LEGACY

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#### Why Is Keynes Still Relevant?

His ideas continue to shape global economic policies.

Governments used Keynesian strategies to handle the 2008 financial crisis.

The COVID-19 pandemic saw massive government spending to prevent collapse.

#### Modern Example:

In 2020, governments spent trillions to support businesses and workers, following Keynesian principles.





# PRESENTATION CONCLUSION · · ·

## **Key Takeaways**

Keynes revolutionized economic thought, advocating for government intervention.

The New Deal adopted Keynesian principles, reshaping the U.S. economy. Even today, Keynes' approach is the go-to strategy in times of economic crisis.

# SOURCE

Futurehindsight. How Keynes Influenced FDR's New Deal. Visited 01/03/2025

Available at

https://www.futurehindsight.com/blog/how-keynes-influenced-fdrs-new-deal

Sebastian Edwards. Nber Working Paper Series. Keynes On The Sequencing Of Economic Policy. March 2018

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https://www.nber.org/system/files/working\_papers/w24367/w24367.pdf



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