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U.S. History: The Evidence From Roll Call Voting

Special Rehearsal and the Mapping of Issues in
Spatial Reorientation and the Mapping of Place in U.S. History


The American Civil War and the Emergence of the Union of 1860-1900

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The collapse of the stock market in October, 1929, was followed by the economic slide into the Great Depression of the 1930s. By the summer of 1932, the Great Depression had spread across the globe, leading to a decrease in world trade and an increase in protectionism. The worldwide economic recession was caused by a variety of factors, including the overproduction of farm goods, the speculative nature of the stock market, and the lack of international coordination in economic policies.

In an effort to stimulate the economy, governments around the world implemented policies such as increased government spending and monetary easing. However, these policies were not enough to stop the economic decline, and the Great Depression lasted for more than a decade. The end of the Depression came in the 1940s, with the onset of World War II, which provided a boost to manufacturing and construction industries.

The Great Depression and the "New Deal"

The impact of the Depression led to a significant increase in government intervention in the economy, with the implementation of the "New Deal" programs under President Franklin D. Roosevelt. These programs aimed to provide relief to the unemployed, stimulate economic recovery, and prevent a recurrence of the Depression. Some of the key New Deal programs included the creation of the Works Progress Administration (WPA), which provided jobs to millions of unemployed workers, and the Social Security Act, which established a federal system of old-age, survivors, and disability insurance.

The New Deal also played a significant role in shaping the modern American political landscape. The Democratic Party emerged as the dominant party in national politics, and the era of "New Deal" liberalism became the defining political philosophy of the 20th century. The impact of the Depression and the New Deal continues to influence American politics and economics to this day.
The economic effects of the 1987 stock market crash and the subsequent recovery have been widely studied. This page shows graphs comparing proportional reduction in error with 1987 economic indicators and 1990-1996 data. The graphs illustrate the impact of economic downturns and recoveries on various economic metrics. The text on the page discusses the significance of these economic indicators, highlighting the importance of understanding the economic landscape during and after economic crises.
The major issues of the 1970s provided a backdrop for central bank policy makers. In the early 1970s, the U.S. was in the midst of a significant economic downturn, which led to high inflation and unemployment. The Federal Reserve, under the leadership of Paul Volcker, implemented policies to reduce inflation, which resulted in higher interest rates and slower economic growth. This period was marked by significant policy debates, including the debate over the efficacy of monetarist versus Keynesian economic theories.

In the 1980s, the economy experienced a significant recovery, marked by high unemployment and low inflation. The Federal Reserve maintained low interest rates and supported economic growth. However, during this period, concerns over the potential for inflationary pressures were raised, leading to policy debates over how to balance monetary and fiscal policies.

Throughout the 1990s, the Federal Reserve continued to focus on inflation and interest rate management, with the economy experiencing a period of robust growth and low unemployment. The 1990s also saw significant policy debates over the role of the Federal Reserve in managing the economy, including discussions over the effectiveness of monetary policy and the potential for financial market instability.

The 2000s marked a period of significant policy debates over the role of the Federal Reserve in managing the economy, including discussions over the effectiveness of monetary policy and the potential for financial market instability.

The 2010s saw a shift in policymakers' focus towards managing the economy in the context of low inflation and low interest rates. The Federal Reserve implemented unconventional monetary policies, such as quantitative easing, to stimulate the economy. These policies were accompanied by significant policy debates over their effectiveness and potential side effects.

In the 2020s, the Federal Reserve continued to grapple with the challenges of managing the economy in the context of low inflation and low interest rates, with significant policy debates over the potential for inflationary pressures and the effectiveness of monetary policy.

Overall, the period from the 1970s to the 2020s has been marked by significant policy debates and a complex interplay of economic forces, leading to a range of approaches to managing the economy. These debates have shaped the Federal Reserve's policies and have had a significant impact on the economy and financial markets.
The page contains a chart and text discussing a method for improving a decision-making process. The chart shows a graph with the x-axis labeled as "Increase in PFE due to second dimension" and the y-axis labeled as "Proportional Reduction in Error." The text explains a process involving the second dimension, followed by the first, and the proportional reduction in error. The method is described as a way to improve decision-making by considering multiple factors.
References