



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Assignment 1(Spring 2021)

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Section

Date

Course Code

Bachelor 18 / 02 / 2021

MGM112

Introduction to economics

Instructions:

تحدث عن اهم الازمات الاقتصادية التي هزت العالم من حيث الاسباب التي أدت إلى حدوثها، ونتائجها

* بما لا يزيد عن صفحة من خلال فهمك لأحداثها

*يرفع الاختبار ب صيغة pdf

مع تحيات محبكم ابراهيم رائد عبد الكريم

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للاستفسار من خلال البريد الإلكتروني

Instructor's Name:Dr.Ibrahim read

The Oil Crisis

There were less supplies and huge demands for oil and that led to another issues in the supply and demand circles, the decision to boycott America and punish the west in response to support for Israel in the Yom Kippur war against Egypt led the price of crude to rise from \$3 per barrel to \$12 by 1974.

The price of petrol rocketed, making all transport more expensive. There was even talk in Britain of rationing using coupons left over from the Second World War.

THE GREAT DEPRESSION 1932

- On October 25, 1929 the New York Stock Exchange saw 13 million shares being sold in panic selling.
- During the 1920s the American economy grew at 42 percent and stock market values had increased by 218 percent from 1922 to 1929 at a rate of 20 percent a year for 7 years. No country had ever experienced such a run-up of stock prices which attracted millions of Americans into financial speculation.
- Nobody had seen the stock market crash coming and Americans believed in permanent prosperity till it happened. There was no rational explanation for the collapse of the American markets in October 1929.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEBT CRISIS

In the 1970s, developing countries borrowed freely in the rapidly growing international credit markets at low interest rates. Banks had grown cash rich with large deposits from oil-exporting countries and there was increased lending to oil-importing countries. The loans were used on investment projects or to boost current consumption. Several developing countries had reached borrowing 12 percent of their national income, resulting in major debt-servicing difficulties.

- Commercial banks believed that sovereign lending to developing countries was a highly profitable activity. Mexico and Poland were the first manifestations of the impending crisis. Soon after Mexico, several countries in Latin America – Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay encountered debt-servicing problems.

covid-19 crisis

The 2020 recession began in the first quarter of the year when the economy contracted 5% as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The recession was largely caused by government-ordered shutdowns to slow the spread of the outbreak. It ended the longest economic expansion in U.S. history

That's worse than the drop seen during the great depression when the economy contracted from \$1.1 trillion in 1929 to \$817 billion in 1933

