



جامعة الجميع الذكية
EVERYONE'S SMART UNIVERSITY

Everyone's Smart University

Assignment 1 (Spring 2021)

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الرقم الجامعي: ٢٠٢١٠٢٧٦٧

Section

Date

Course Code

Bachelor

18 / 02 / 2021

MGM112

Introduction to economics

Instructions:

تحدث عن اهم الأزمات الاقتصادية التي هزت العالم من حيث الأسباب التي أدت إلى حدوثها، ونتائجها.
*بما لا يزيد عن صفحة من خلال فهمك لأحداثها.

*يرفع الاختبار ب صيغة pdf

مع تحيات محبكم إبراهيم رائد عبد الكريم

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للاستفسار من خلال البريد الإلكتروني

Instructor's Name: Dr. Ibrahim read

COVID-19 pandemic 2020:

Since covid-19 virus spread over the world from the end of 2019, the world started precaution steps to avoid its health consequences on their countries. The hardest step that taken is the curfew. This led to stop many industries especially aviation, tourism, education, conferences, and more others. Closing these activities led to decrease in demand of most unnecessary goods and even some necessary ones because the world focused on solving the health issue and the necessities. This situation led to collapse of markets and decrease the income of all countries including the oil producers and industrial countries. Also, led to losing people their jobs and decreasing in employment rate. Therefore, COVID-19 pandemic could be called the worst global economic crisis since the Great Depression 1929.

The Great Depression of 1929

The crash of the “Wall Street” stock exchange in the United States of America on October 29, 1929, known as “Black Tuesday,” is considered an economic disaster that the world experienced in the twentieth century. The recession lasted approximately ten years, and its consequences were felt around the world, including employment losses and production losses in developing countries. It peaked in 1933, when about half of all American banks went bankrupt, and the unemployment rate in the US reached about 15 million people.

The 1973 Oil Price Shock

The Arab countries that form the "OPEC" organisation agreed to avoid supplying oil to countries that support Israel, especially the United States and its allies, creating an economic recession in a variety of developing countries. Owing to the severe inflation caused by rising oil prices, as well as the recession caused by the global crash, this situation was called "stagflation." The "oil price shock" led to a stock market crash, high inflation, and high unemployment rates, both of which contributed to Ted Heath's government's collapse in 1974.

Mortgage 2008

It is known as the worst financial crisis since the Great Depression, and it resulted in the bankruptcy of one of the world's leading investment banks (Lehman Brothers). The recession started in the United States of America as a result of a sharp spike in real estate rates, which forced American and European banks to default and collapse entirely as a result of their inability to withstand the financial pressures of mortgaged real estate. Many countries across the world, especially the United States, saw their unemployment rates rise and their GDP decline as a result of the crisis. It has resulted in an imbalance in the flow of exports and imports between countries, as well as a rise in the cost of living, and a lack of funding.