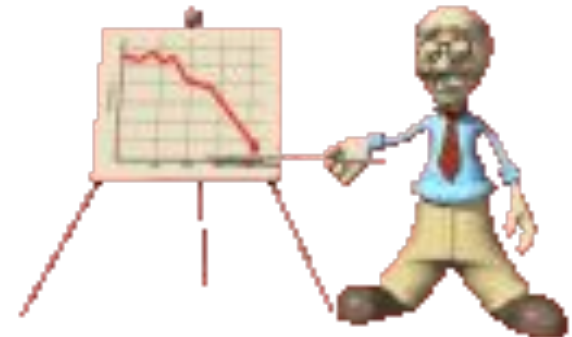




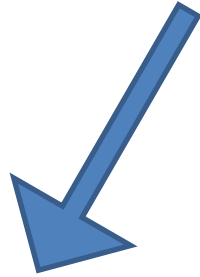
Экономический кризис
1929-32 гг.

I. Экономический кризис

- **Нарушение равновесия между спросом и предложением на товары и услуги.**
- **Внезапный спад, сокращение производства**

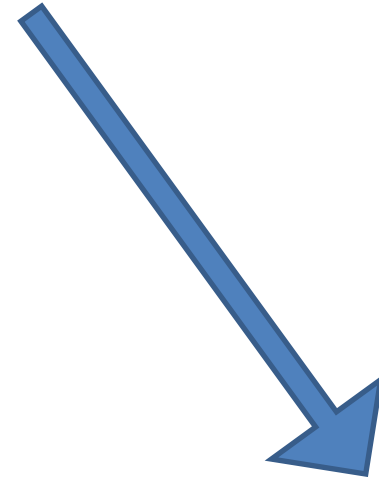


Экономические кризисы



недопроизводст

ва



перепроизводст

ва



II. Причины экономического кризиса



2 главные причины экономического кризиса

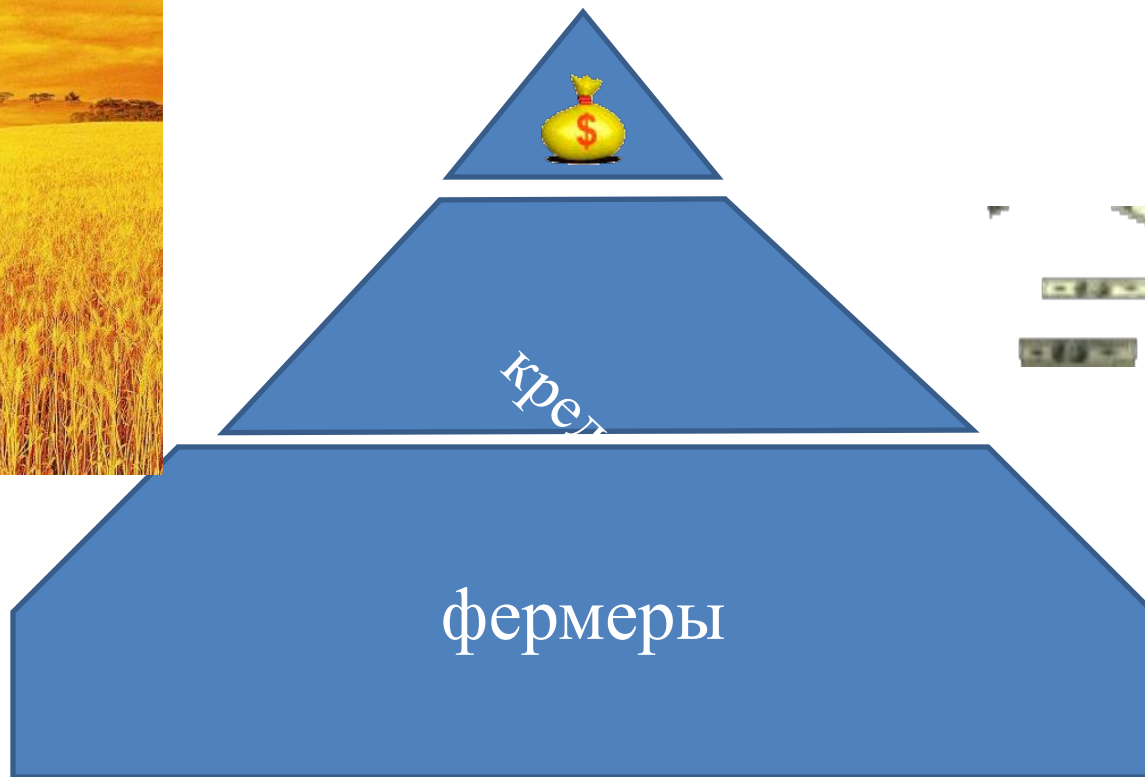
- **Дисбаланс в цепи производство - распределение - потребление. Объём выпускаемой продукции рос гораздо быстрее, чем рост платежеспособности населения.**



- Капитализм перерос в свою монополистическую стадию развития.
- Поэтому рынок и конкуренция как регуляторы перестали работать.



Повод к кризису



**• Перепроизводство пшеницы в 1928 г.
Фермеры утратили возможность
рентабельно вести хозяйство и
возвращать банкам кредиты.**

WALL STREET CRASH!

Black Thursday in America Stocks Plunge and Eleven Commit Suicide

Paris calling for the New York Stock market crash in early 1929. Creditors demand changes to be put into effect.

Market falls to its early morning record as panic and despair set in among investors. Stocks fell to their lowest point in 1929.

In the afternoon market closed, the market fell to its lowest point in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks were traded for only a few minutes and the value of some companies fell during the course of the morning.

The hour early morning rally followed a week of uncertainty in Wall Street and the market. Early in the morning, the market was up to 20 points, when the ticker tape was no longer able to keep up with the stock exchange's activity.

Crisis Meeting
 A crisis meeting of New York's leading bankers was held in the offices of JP Morgan & Co. and other financial dignitaries at the outbreak of the emergency. The meeting was held in the offices of JP Morgan & Co. and other financial dignitaries at the outbreak of the emergency.

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Parking lot filled with cars in front of the New York Stock Exchange on Wall Street.

What Went Wrong?

The market fell to its early morning record as panic and despair set in among investors. Stocks fell to their lowest point in 1929. In the afternoon market closed, the market fell to its lowest point in the history of the New York Stock Exchange. Stocks were traded for only a few minutes and the value of some companies fell during the course of the morning. The hour early morning rally followed a week of uncertainty in Wall Street and the market. Early in the morning, the market was up to 20 points, when the ticker tape was no longer able to keep up with the stock exchange's activity. A crisis meeting of New York's leading bankers was held in the offices of JP Morgan & Co. and other financial dignitaries at the outbreak of the emergency. The meeting was held in the offices of JP Morgan & Co. and other financial dignitaries at the outbreak of the emergency.

OTHER NEWS

London Board to be Held - The Government announced that all business in London will be held in abeyance for a week in the event of a strike by the dockworkers.

Supplies to Be Sent - The new official report of the Government of India, which has been announced in London.

COLEMAN'S "WINGGARD"



III. Особенности кризиса 1929-33 гг.

- Глубина



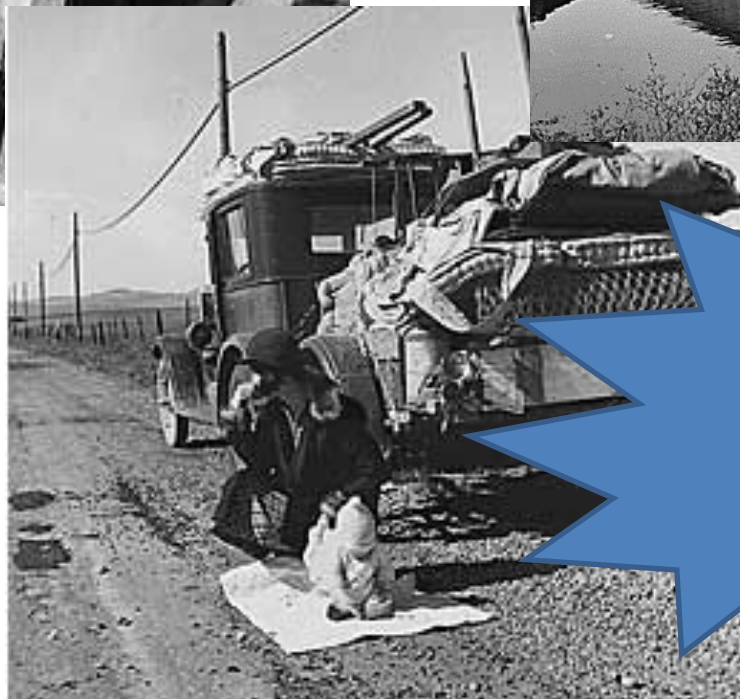
- Глобальность



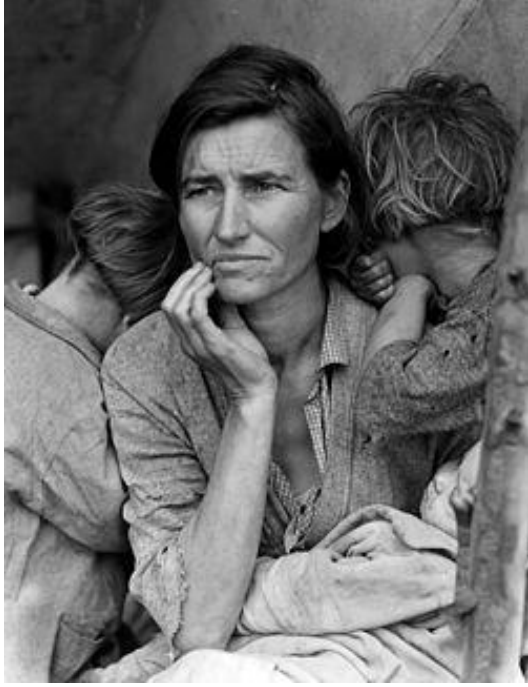
- Продолжительность



Глобальность кризиса



**США
оказались
на уровне
1905г.**



ВЕЛИКАЯ ДЕПРЕССИЯ





- Ф. Белл –
«Король
шампанского»
торгует яблоками



IV. Пути выхода из кризиса

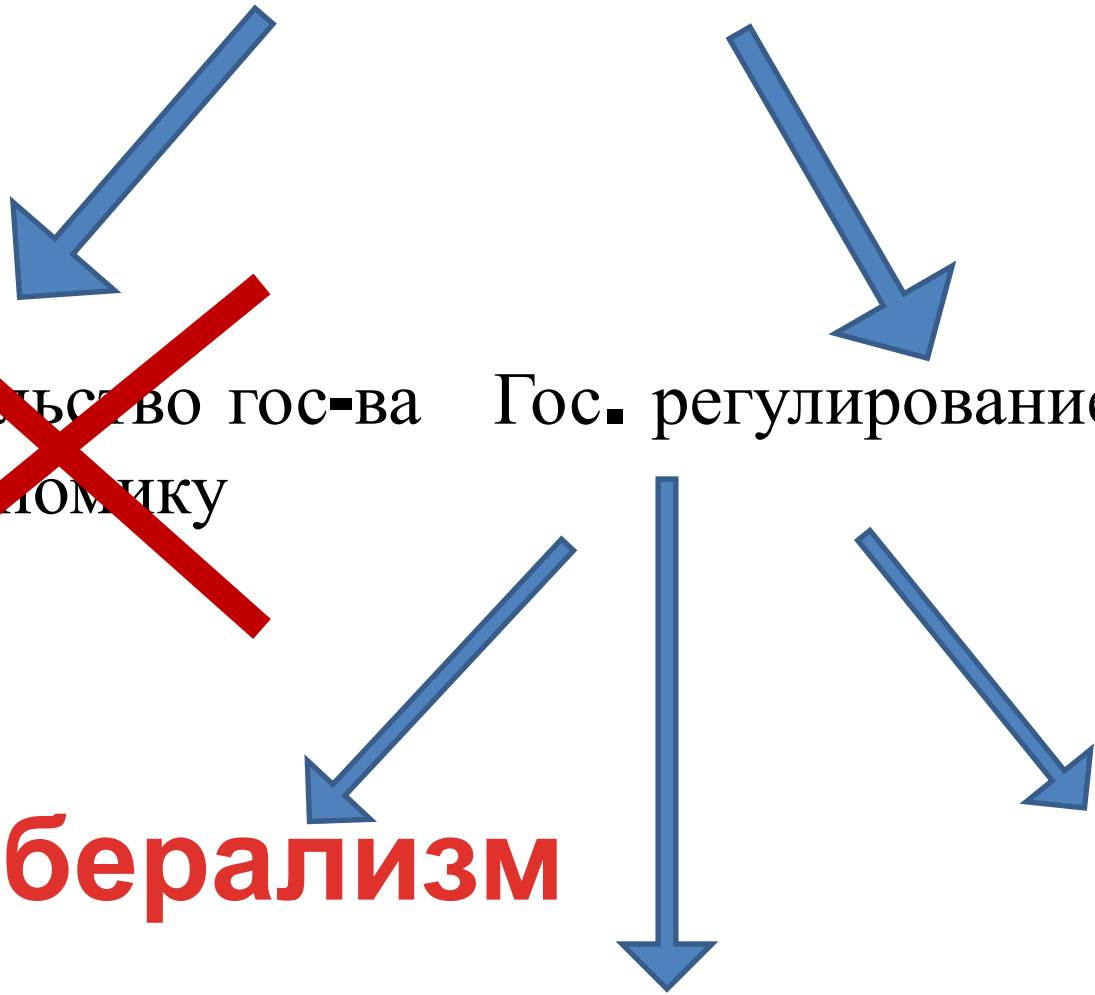


Невмешательство гос-ва
в экономику

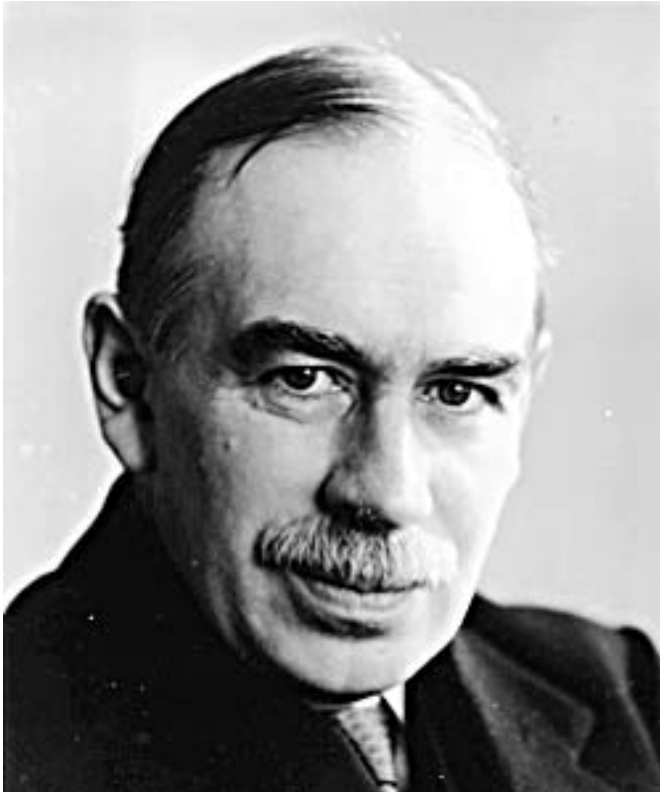
Гос. регулирование экономики

неолиберализм

тоталитаризм



V. Кейнсианство



Джон Кейнс

Экономическая теория, в основе которой лежит идея государственного регулирования экономики.

**Падение общего
покупательского
спроса**

**Сокращение
производства
товаров и услуг**

**Кризис
становится
хроническим**

**Снижение
доходов
населения**

**Разорение мелких
производителей и
безработица**



VI. Новый курс Ф.Д. Рузвельта

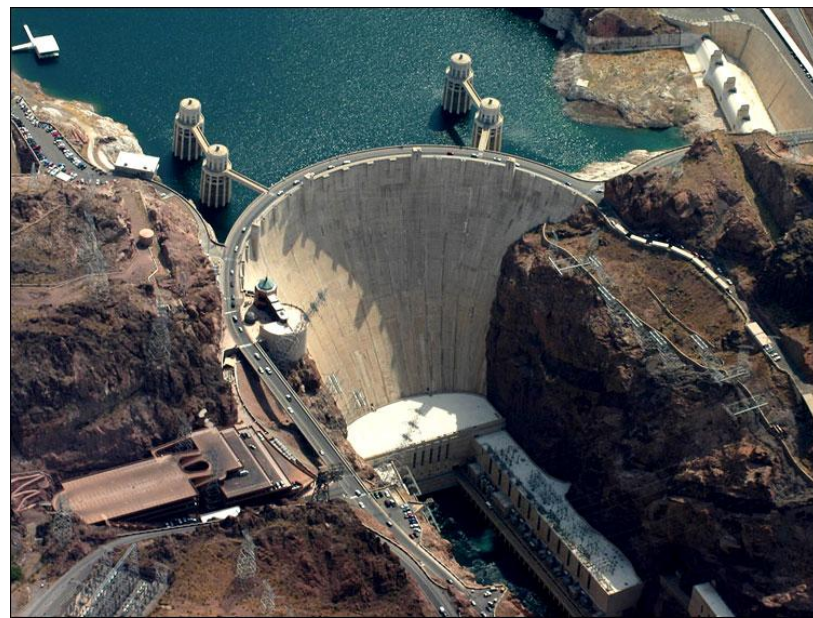
- **Банковская реформа (все банки под контроль гос-ва, запрет вывозить золото)**



• Принятие Национального Закона по восстановлению экономики (NIRA)

- Регулировал отношения между рабочими и предпринимателями (профсоюзы);
- Были приняты кодексы честной конкуренции;
- Строительство гос. предприятий в большом масштабе.

Плотина Гувера



- **Закон о регулировании с/х (ААА) предусматривал материальную помощь фермерским хозяйствам, премии за сокращение посевов.**



Социальная политика

- Бесплатные обеды



- **Широкая программа общественных работ.**



A black and white photograph capturing a poignant scene. A woman in a floral dress stands on a porch, her hands clasped in prayer. Below her, four children sit on the steps, their faces reflecting sadness. A large sign in the foreground reads "4 CHILDREN FOR SALE" in bold, hand-painted letters, with "INQUIRE WITHIN" written below it. The background shows a brick wall and wooden porch railings.

4 CHILDREN
FOR SALE

INQUIRE WITHIN

VII. Последствия мирового кризиса

- **Разрушение международных связей.**
- **Мировое хозяйство понесло огромные убытки.**
- **Активизация национально-освободительной борьбы в колониях.**
- **Часть стран стали тоталитарными.**
- **Начинается структурная перестройка экономики на основе новейшей техники.**



Где **причина**, а где **следствие** кризиса?

- В колониях участились восстания против метрополий.
- Капитализм вступил в стадию монополистического капитализма.
- Часть стран Европы пошла по тоталитарному пути развития.
- Рабочий не мог купить себе автомобиль.
- Возникла угроза развала Версальско-вашингтонской системы.

