

Capitalism Since World War II: The Making And Breakup Of The Great Boom

Philip Armstrong; Andrew Glyn ; John Harrison

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Capitalism since World War II: The Making and Breakup of the Great Boom, Revel, Riot and Rebellion: Popular Politics and Culture in England 1603–1660.

Capitalism: Capitalism, an economic system, dominant in the Western world since the breakup of feudalism, in which most means of production are privately held and production, prices, and incomes are determined by markets. Learn more about the history and development of capitalism in this article. In the ethic fostered by the Protestant Reformation of the 16th century, traditional disdain for acquisitive effort was diminished, while hard work and frugality were given a stronger religious sanction. Economic inequality was justified on the grounds that the wealthy were more virtuous than the poor. Facts Matter. Support the truth and unlock all of Britannica's content. Start Your Free Trial Today. Before World War II wiped out the Depression at a stroke, none of FDR's exertions managed to wrestle the unemployment rate below 14 percent. For the decade of the 1930s as a whole, it averaged 17 percent. The challenges of the Great Depression and the accomplishments and shortcomings of the New Deal, and of FDR, cannot be understood outside of that framework. And just as the story of the Great Depression is not simply the story of the American people in a moment pregnant with both danger and opportunity, the story of World War II is a tale of peoples around the world violently swept up in its frightful cataclysm—though the Americans, as it happened, were uniquely spared the worst of the war's.

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At the end of World War II, many economists including Joseph Schumpeter and Paul Samuelson believed the end of capitalism could well be nigh, in that the economic problems might be insurmountable.[3]. Background. Capitalism is perceived to be a flexible and adaptive system, able to survive terrible catastrophes including two world wars and an enormous number of smaller wars - suggesting, for many thinkers, that the end is not yet near. ^ Philip Armstrong, Andrew Glyn and John Harrison, *Capitalism Since World War II: The Making and Breakup of the Great Boom*. Fontana, 1984, chapter 1. ^ V.I. Lenin, "Report On The International Situation And The Fundamental Tasks Of The Communist International", July 19, 1920 [1]. *Capitalism Since World War II* by Philip; Glyn, Andrew; Harrison, John Armstrong. Problem: It's the wrong book It's the wrong edition Other. Details (if other): Cancel. Thanks for telling us about the problem. Return to Book Page. Not the book you're looking for? Preview A class analysis of the dynamics of capitalist development in Peru and the struggle for revolutionary social transformation. Jan Lust. 2016. *The influence of conservative think tanks: 1970s capitalism and the rise of conservative think tanks*. Eugene Smith. 2014. *United States Hegemony and the Structural Power of Finance*. Kyle Bailey. 2013. *Speculating on convergence : the Western European finance-led growth regime and the new European periphery*. Or Raviv. 2011.

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