

## John Maynard Keynes

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John Maynard Keynes
John Maynard Keynes, 1st Baron Keynes CB FBA (/ k e n z / KAYNZ; 5 June 1883 – 21 April 1946), was a British economist, whose ideas fundamentally changed the theory and practice of macroeconomics and the economic policies of governments. Originally trained in mathematics, he built on and greatly refined earlier work on the causes of business cycles, and was one of the most influential ...

John Maynard Keynes - Wikipedia
John Maynard Keynes, (born June 5, 1883, Cambridge, Cambridgeshire, England—died April 21, 1946, Firle, Sussex), English economist, journalist, and financier, best known for his economic theories (Keynesian economics) on the causes of prolonged unemployment.

John Maynard Keynes | Biography, Theory, Economics, Books ...
John Maynard Keynes, c.1940 © Keynes was a British economist and one of the most influential of the 20th century. John Maynard Keynes was born on 5 June 1883 in Cambridge into a well-to-do academic...

BBC - History - John Maynard Keynes
John Maynard Keynes was an early 20th-century British economist, known as the father of Keynesian economics. His theories of Keynesian economics addressed, among other things, the causes of...

John Maynard Keynes Definition
John Maynard Keynes lived through a turbulent period of British history. He was born in 1883, a subject of Queen Victoria. He died in 1946, having lived through the Boer War, both World Wars, and a worldwide economic depression. His career timeline makes fascinating reading.

John Maynard Keynes
John Maynard Keynes (pronounces Canes) was born into an academic family. His father, John Neville Keynes, was a lecturer at the University of Cambridge where he taught logic and political economy. John Neville published Formal Logic four months after John Maynard was born.

John Maynard Keynes (1883 - 1946) - Biography - MacTutor ...
1883-1946 So influential was John Maynard Keynes in the middle third of the twentieth century that an entire school of modern thought bears his name. Many of his ideas were revolutionary; almost all were controversial. Keynesian economics serves as a sort of yardstick that can define virtually all economists who came after him.

John Maynard Keynes - Econlib
If ever there was a rock star of economics, it would be John Maynard Keynes. He was born in 1883, the year communism's godfather Karl Marx died. With this auspicious sign, Keynes seemed to be...

Giants Of Finance: John Maynard Keynes - Investopedia
Keynesian Economics in a Nutshell
Keynes stated that if Investment exceeds Saving, there will be inflation. If Saving exceeds Investment there will be recession. One implication of this is that, in the midst of an economic depression, the correct course of action should be to encourage spending and discourage saving.

John Maynard Keynes, Economist
Yet the greatest and most revolutionary economist of the 20th century, John Maynard Keynes, applied the same sort of unconventional adventurism to his sex life, and this most intellectual of men...

John Maynard Keynes: New biography reveals shocking ...
John Maynard Keynes (1883 – 1946) set forward the ideas that became the basis for Keynesian economics in his main work, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936). It was written during the Great Depression, when unemployment rose to 25% in the United States and as high as 33% in some countries.

Keynesian economics - Wikipedia
John Maynard Keynes was born in 1883
John Maynard Keynes was born in Cambridge in 1883. His mother, Florence Ada Keynes, was an author and his father, John Neville Keynes was an economist and a professor of moral sciences at the University of Cambridge, which Keynes himself would later attend.

10 Interesting Facts about John Maynard Keynes - FactsKing.com
His three volume biography of John Maynard Keynes (1983, 1992, 2000) received numerous prizes, including the Lionel Gelber Prize for International Relations and the Council on Foreign Relations Prize for International Relations. He was made a life peer in 1991, and a Fellow of the British Academy in 1994.

John Maynard Keynes: 1883-1946: Economist, Philosopher ...
John Maynard Keynes had also been invited to lecture but unfortunately he died in April 1946, three months before the celebrations took place. Keynes was fascinated by Newton's manuscripts and had been the first person to see some of the manuscript material by Newton which had been kept secret until his papers were sold in 1936.

John Maynard Keynes: "Newton, the Man" - MacTutor History ...
John Maynard Keynes, 1st Baron Keynes of Tilton (5 June 1883 – 21 April 1946) was a British economist whose ideas, known as Keynesian economics, had a major impact on modern economic and political theory and on many governments' fiscal policies. This economist article is a stub. You can help Wikiquote by expanding it.

John Maynard Keynes - Wikiquote
John Maynard Keynes also was known as 1st Baron Keynes was an astute British economist. Born on June 5, 1883, he is considered as one of the influential economists of the 20th century and also the father of modern macroeconomics.

John Maynard Keynes Biography, Life, Interesting Facts
Emma Barnes tells the story of the emotional and sexual transformation of John Maynard Keynes, a brilliant public intellectual immersed in the maelstrom of the post-World War I years, from an exceedingly active gay adventurer into the loving, beloved (and monogamous) partner of a Russian ballerina.

Mr Keynes' Revolution: A Novel about John Maynard Keynes ...
Arguably the most influential economist since Adam Smith, John Maynard Keynes is remembered for the system of deficit finance that bears his name – Keynesianism – as described in his best-known book, The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money (1936). While living at 46 Gordon Square he was a prominent member of the Bloomsbury Group.

John Maynard Keynes | Economist | Blue Plaques | English ...
Published in 1936, John Maynard Keynes' "The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money" revolutionized economics. "John Maynard Keynes" is Minsky's influential reinterpretation of the Keynesian revolution that casts uncertainty, risk, and financial markets as the drivers of boom and bust cycles. From the Back Cover

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