US Business Cycles since 1954: Summary information for exams; (?) indicates number of items, which will be shown on test.

Cycle *Recession Year(s)*	Important/Unique Factors in Expansion	Important/Unique Factors in Recession	
		Exogenous view*	**Endogenous view†**
Ike I *1957-8*	(1) ↑I	(2) ↑r by Fed, ↓G	(1) Saturation of K
Ike II *1960*	(1) ↑I	(1) ↑r by Fed	(1) Saturation of K
Vietnam *1970*	(1) G on Vietnam War and Great Society program.	(2) ↑r by Fed, ↓G	(1) ↓π
Oil Shock I *1974*	(1) ↑I	(1) oil shock	(1) oil shock
Oil Shock II *1980*	(2) Retooling I, Tax Recovery Act of 1975.	(2) ↑r by Fed due to Monetarist experiment, second oil shock	(3) Saturation of K, ↑r by Fed due to Monetarist experiment, second oil shock
Volcker *1981-2*	(1) Car rebate program.	(1) ↑r by Fed due to Monetarist experiment	(2) Saturation of K, ↑r by Fed due to Monetarist experiment
Desert Storm *1990-1*	(2) ↑I, large budget deficits.	(1) ↑r by Fed	(1) Saturation of K
Sept 11 *2001*	(1) ↑I in computer technology.	(2) ↑r by Fed, ↓G (budget surplus)	(2) Saturation of K, ↓G (budget surplus)
Subprime Crisis *2008-9*	(2) Weak I, consumer debt.	(2) Previously low r => unwise I, later ↑r by Fed caused them to fail	(3) Saturation of K, rising debt/income ratios, financial fragility

KEY: G = government spending, I = investment, K = stock of physical capital, r = interest rate.

* Primarily Neoclassical Keynesian, but also Monetarist and New Classical.

† Primarily Keynes, but also Kalecki, Minksy, and Mitchell. The difference between saturation of K and weak I is that the former follows a strong expansion.