

**Syllabus First-Year Seminar Econ 089**  
**University of North Carolina**  
**History of Financial Crisis, 1637-2015**  
John Komlos

The main goal of this first-year seminar is to discuss the 376-year-history of financial crisis ending with the Great Meltdown of 2008. We will ascertain recurring historical patterns of financial bubbles, however, without overlooking critical differences. If history repeats itself, why can't we avoid making the same mistakes over and over again? You'll have to take the class to find out. The Great Meltdown happened at a time when most macroeconomists (including Nobel Prize winning Bob Lucas and the current Fed Chairman Ben Bernanke) were writing about the "great moderation," i.e., that business cycles have practically vanished. They were obviously wrong. Why did they not see the problems on the horizon, even the Queen of England famously asked.

The discussions will provide a hands-on opportunity for students to interact and grapple with contemporary problems and current economic policy with an open mind and widen their perspective in order to understand the complexities of the issues facing us. By reading articles relevant to the aftermath of the financial crisis students will gain a broader understanding of the global economy in which we live and work. In addition, the historical perspective will enable the students to gain a more thorough appreciation of the challenges that lie ahead for their generation. The primary aim of the course is not to concentrate on facts, theorems, or numbers but rather to comprehend the big picture of economic processes in their social and political context in a very long-run perspective.

Further goals are a) to improve students' rhetorical skills in class discussion and oral presentations; b) improve their ability to frame questions about topics that are new and unfamiliar to them; c) to practice analyzing arguments and understand their logical structure as well as the assumptions underlying them; d) to practice using concepts in novel ways; e) to improve judging issues in new situations in an emotionally mature way; f) to practice pattern recognition; g) to evaluate, synthesize, and analyze economic issues creatively from a historical perspective. There is no math involved in the seminar and many of the assignments pertain to audio-visual material.

You should be willing to argue, agree, disagree, and advocate your own point of view. As in so many other aspects of life, a golden mean is to be sought. You are expected to attend every class and to be prepared to engage in thoughtful discussion. You should have understood the assignments, be able to discuss them intelligently and be able to challenge, defend, and examine the inferences, generalizations that follow from them. Do draw connections among the various points made. Because there may not be enough time during class, discussion can and should continue online. Participation means that you will learn also from each other.

Finally, let us turn to the less important issue of Grades.

There are 12 online quizzes of half an hour each.

In addition, students are required to write a 10-page book report and to make a 10 minute oral presentation on their book report. Book list will be distributed in class.

Grades will be based on the following schedule:

Midterm examination:	20%
Class participation:	15%
Book report: and oral presentation	15%
Weekly quizzes:	5%
Final Examination:	25%
	20%

Textbook: Charles Kindleberger, *Manias, Panics, and Crashes, A History of Financial Crises*.

John Komlos, *What Every Economics Student Needs to Know*, Chapter 15 has an overview of the recent financial crisis that you should look at. I put three copies on reserve with 1 day borrowing privilege.

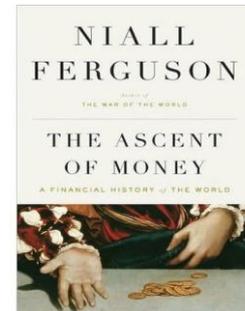
**“Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it.”—George Santayana**

**“Neither a borrower nor a lender be;  
For loan oft loses both itself and friend,  
And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry,”**  
Polonius in Shakespeare’s *Hamlet* Act 1, scene3.

**Weeks 1-2. Introduction to financial crisis. Bubbles recurring: The Tulip Mania of 1637, the South Sea Bubble of 1720, and the Mississippi Company Bubble of 1720.**

**Read:** Niall Ferguson, 2008. *The Ascent of Money: A Financial History of the World*. Chapter 3.

**Watch** on PBS: *The Ascent of Money Episode 3: Blowing Bubbles*: [http://watchdocumentary.org/watch/the-ascent-of-money-episode-3-blowing-bubbles-video\\_a2420c871.html](http://watchdocumentary.org/watch/the-ascent-of-money-episode-3-blowing-bubbles-video_a2420c871.html)



The whole 4-part series is available. I recommend that you watch the whole series but it is not mandatory. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/ascentofmoney/category/video/>

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**Week 3. The Kindleberger-Minsky Model of Financial Crisis.**

**Read:** Charles Kindleberger, *Manias, Panics, and Crashes, A History of Financial Crises* (1977), Chapters 1-3, and 12.

**Read:** Hyman Minsky, “The Financial Instability Hypothesis,” Working Paper No. 74. The Levy Economics Institute of Bard College. <http://www.levyinstitute.org/>



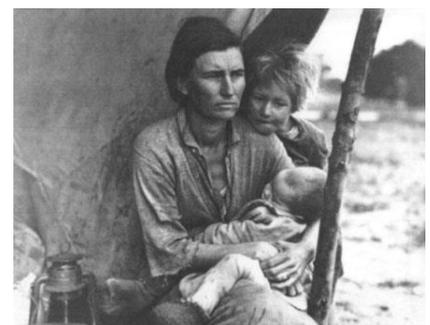
**Watch** the “Bank-Run” scene in the 1946 movie “It’s a Wonderful Life”:  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lbwjS9iJ2Sw>

**Watch:** John K. Galbraith: <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yr4wzrOpn6I&feature=related>

**Week 4. Capitalism on Trial: The Great Crash**

**Watch:** 1929 The Great Crash (BBC 2009).  
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gK7G6TtedGY>

**Watch:** BBC: What caused the Wall Street crash?  
<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/programmes/newsnight/8326161.stm>



## Week 5. The Great Depression (Cont'd)

**Watch:** Milton Friedman, *Free to Choose*, Vol. 3, *The Anatomy of a Crisis*

<http://video.google.com/videoplay?docid=-5329526746115377061#>



## Week 6-7. Homo-Oeconomicus Blowing Bubbles: Economic Psychology

**Read:** Kahneman, D. "Maps of Bounded Rationality: Psychology for Behavioral Economics." *American Economic Review* (December 2003): 1449-1475.

**Watch:** Kahneman's Noble Prize lecture:

<http://nobelprize.org/mediaplayer/index.php?id=531>



## Week 8: Deregulation and market instability at the turn of the 21<sup>st</sup> century

**Read:** "The Three Marketeers," *Time Magazine*, Feb. 15, 1999.

**Read:** Simon Johnson, "The Quiet Coup," *The Atlantic*, May, 2009.

<http://www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2009/05/the-quiet-coup/7364/>

**Watch:** Simon Johnson:

<http://www.pbs.org/moyers/journal/02132009/watch.html>



"...as long as the music is playing, you've got to get up and dance. We're still dancing."  
Chuck Prince, CEO of Citibank, July 10, 2007.



## Week 14. Bankruptcies, Foreclosures, and the Great Recession

**Watch:** Elizabeth Warren on Middle Class bankruptcies:  
<http://www.uctv.tv/search-details.aspx?showID=12620>

**Listen:** Two views on Obama Stimulus Plan: Paul Krugman vs Russ Roberts:  
<http://www.npr.org/templates/story/story.php?storyId=99679106>



## Week 15. Lessons learned (and not learned): We were all Keynesians for a few months

**Watch:** Joseph Stiglitz “Market fundamentalism is dead”:  
[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x\\_2-Tv2GPs0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=x_2-Tv2GPs0)

**Watch:** Nouriel Roubini on the future of finance:  
[http://fora.tv/2010/05/13/Nouriel\\_Roubini\\_A\\_Crash\\_Course\\_in\\_the\\_Future\\_of\\_Finance](http://fora.tv/2010/05/13/Nouriel_Roubini_A_Crash_Course_in_the_Future_of_Finance)

