1. 1987 Black Monday

- **Causes:**
  - **Market Speculation:** Excessive speculation, with stock prices rising far beyond their intrinsic value.
  - **Computerized Trading:** Automated trading systems exacerbated the sell-off when the market started to decline.
  - **Global Market Linkages:** The interconnectedness of global markets led to a domino effect, with declines in one market triggering similar actions worldwide.
- **Recovery:**
  - **Federal Reserve Intervention:** The Fed provided liquidity to the financial system, reassuring investors.
  - **Regulatory Changes:** Introduction of circuit breakers to prevent similar crashes in the future.
  - **Market Rebound:** Despite the sharp drop, markets recovered within two years, driven by strong economic fundamentals.

2. 1997 Asian Financial Crisis

- **Causes:**
  - **Overleveraging:** Many Asian countries borrowed heavily in foreign currencies, leading to unsustainable debt levels.
  - **Currency Speculation:** Speculative attacks on Asian currencies, particularly the Thai baht, led to massive devaluations.
  - **Weak Financial Systems:** Poorly regulated financial sectors and lack of transparency in corporate governance worsened the crisis.
- **Recovery:**
  - **IMF Intervention:** The International Monetary Fund provided bailout packages with conditions for economic reforms.
  - **Economic Reforms:** Affected countries implemented structural reforms, including tighter fiscal policies and better financial regulation.
  - **Return to Growth:** By the early 2000s, most affected economies returned to growth, though the crisis had long-lasting effects on income inequality and poverty.

3. 2000 Dotcom Bubble

- **Causes:**
  - **Excessive Investment in Tech Stocks:** Speculative investments in internet companies with little or no profitability.
  - **Overvaluation:** Skyrocketing valuations of tech stocks, often without solid business models to justify them.

    - **Market Euphoria:** Investor mania and the belief that the internet would change the economy overnight.
- **Recovery:**
    - **Market Correction:** The bubble burst in 2000, leading to massive losses in tech stocks.
    - **Federal Reserve Rate Cuts:** The Fed lowered interest rates to stimulate the economy.
    - **Gradual Market Recovery:** The broader market began recovering by 2003, but many tech companies never recovered, leading to a consolidation of the industry.

4. 2007-2008 Global Financial Crisis

- **Causes:**
    - **Subprime Mortgage Crisis:** Excessive lending to subprime borrowers led to a housing bubble.
    - **Complex Financial Products:** The proliferation of mortgage-backed securities and other derivatives spread risk throughout the global financial system.
    - **Bank Failures:** Major financial institutions like Lehman Brothers collapsed, triggering a global banking crisis.
- **Recovery:**
    - **Government Bailouts:** Governments around the world provided bailouts to banks and other financial institutions.
    - **Monetary Policy:** Central banks, particularly the Fed, slashed interest rates and launched quantitative easing programs.
    - **Regulatory Reforms:** Introduction of stricter financial regulations, such as the Dodd-Frank Act in the U.S., aimed at preventing a similar crisis.

5. 2020 COVID-19 Pandemic

- **Causes:**
    - **Global Pandemic:** The outbreak of COVID-19 led to widespread lockdowns and economic shutdowns.
    - **Supply Chain Disruptions:** The pandemic caused severe disruptions in global supply chains.
    - **Demand Shock:** A sudden drop in consumer and business demand due to uncertainty and lockdowns.
- **Recovery:**
    - **Massive Fiscal and Monetary Stimulus:** Governments and central banks provided unprecedented levels of stimulus to support economies.
    - **Vaccine Development:** The rapid development and distribution of vaccines allowed economies to gradually reopen.
    - **Market Rebound:** The stock market, including the S&P 500, rebounded sharply in 2020, driven by stimulus measures and optimism about economic recovery.