**2019**

**Q2 2019 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices began a moderate upward trend from $1,300 to $1,400.
* **Events**:
  + Heightened trade tensions between the U.S. and China increased demand for gold as a safe haven.
  + The Federal Reserve hinted at possible rate cuts, weakening the dollar and supporting gold prices.

**Q3 2019 (July - September)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices continued to rise, reaching $1,500.
* **Events**:
  + U.S.-China trade disputes escalated further, driving investors toward safe assets like gold.
  + Lower interest rates from the Federal Reserve boosted gold’s appeal.

**Q4 2019 (October - December)**:

* **Trend**: Prices stabilized around $1,500.
* **Events**:
  + Easing trade tensions between the U.S. and China reduced the intensity of gold buying.
  + Economic data in the U.S. showed stability, keeping gold prices from rising further.

**2020**

**Q1 2020 (January - March)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices remained steady at first, then began a sharp rise toward $1,700 in March.
* **Events**:
  + The COVID-19 pandemic emerged as a global crisis, increasing economic uncertainty.
  + Stock markets crashed, driving investors to gold as a safe haven.

**Q2 2020 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Prices surged from $1,700 to over $1,800.
* **Events**:
  + Central banks launched aggressive monetary stimulus packages.
  + The U.S. Federal Reserve slashed interest rates to near zero, weakening the dollar.

**Q3 2020 (July - September)**:

* **Trend**: Gold peaked at an all-time high of over $2,000 in August before retreating slightly.
* **Events**:
  + Pandemic-driven uncertainties fueled gold demand.
  + Massive fiscal stimulus bills in the U.S. led to concerns over inflation.

**Q4 2020 (October - December)**:

* **Trend**: Prices stabilized around $1,850.
* **Events**:
  + Vaccine announcements boosted market optimism, reducing gold’s safe-haven demand.
  + The U.S. dollar began to recover slightly, limiting gold price increases.

**2021**

**Q1 2021 (January - March)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices dipped slightly to $1,700.
* **Events**:
  + Rising U.S. Treasury yields and a stronger dollar put downward pressure on gold prices.
  + Stock markets performed well, reducing interest in gold.

**Q2 2021 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Prices recovered to $1,850.
* **Events**:
  + Inflation concerns began to rise, boosting gold demand as a hedge.
  + The Federal Reserve maintained its dovish stance, supporting gold prices.

**Q3 2021 (July - September)**:

* **Trend**: Prices fluctuated around $1,800.
* **Events**:
  + Uncertainty over Federal Reserve tapering created short-term volatility.
  + Global economic recovery slowed due to COVID-19 variants, stabilizing gold prices.

**Q4 2021 (October - December)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices stayed relatively stable.
* **Events**:
  + Inflation remained a key concern, keeping demand for gold consistent.
  + Central banks began hinting at tightening monetary policies.

**2022**

**Q1 2022 (January - March)**:

* **Trend**: Prices spiked sharply, reaching $2,000.
* **Events**:
  + The Russia-Ukraine conflict drove gold prices higher due to geopolitical tensions.
  + A flight to safety occurred as global equities declined.

**Q2 2022 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Prices retreated slightly to $1,850.
* **Events**:
  + The Federal Reserve raised interest rates to combat inflation, strengthening the dollar.
  + Risk appetite increased as geopolitical tensions eased.

**Q3 2022 (July - September)**:

* **Trend**: Prices fluctuated between $1,700 and $1,800.
* **Events**:
  + Persistent inflation concerns and tightening monetary policies created volatility.
  + Higher bond yields reduced gold’s attractiveness.

**Q4 2022 (October - December)**:

* **Trend**: Prices rebounded slightly to $1,850.
* **Events**:
  + Market sentiment shifted toward gold as fears of a recession loomed.
  + Central banks continued adding gold to reserves.

**2023**

**Q1 2023 (January - March)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices rose steadily to $1,900.
* **Events**:
  + Banking sector instability and fears of economic slowdown increased demand for gold.
  + Inflation remained persistent, leading to safe-haven buying.

**Q2 2023 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Prices surged past $2,000.
* **Events**:
  + Continued uncertainty around the Federal Reserve’s monetary policy fueled gold demand.
  + Increased purchases of gold by central banks supported prices.

**Q3 2023 (July - September)**:

* **Trend**: Gold climbed further to around $2,200.
* **Events**:
  + Economic slowdown in China and persistent global inflation added to gold’s appeal.
  + Weakened stock markets shifted investor interest to gold.

**Q4 2023 (October - December)**:

* **Trend**: Prices peaked above $2,300.
* **Events**:
  + Growing concerns about stagflation and potential fiscal crises boosted gold demand.
  + The Federal Reserve signaled slowing interest rate hikes, weakening the dollar.

**2024**

**Q1 2024 (January - March)**:

* **Trend**: Gold prices peaked at around $2,400.
* **Events**:
  + Investors continued seeking gold as a hedge against inflation and economic instability.
  + Renewed geopolitical tensions in some regions spurred demand.

**Q2 2024 (April - June)**:

* **Trend**: Prices started to decline, projected to fall below $2,300 by the end of June.
* **Events**:
  + Economic recovery and stabilization of global markets reduced gold’s safe-haven appeal.
  + A stronger U.S. dollar and rising equity markets diverted interest from gold.