United States Economy

Cycles

Cycle Name	Bear/Bull	Period	Regression Period
Roaring 20s	Bull	1921-1929	1929-1932
Great Depression	Bear	1929-1932	1932-1949
Post-World War II Boom	Bull	1949-1956	1956-1957
Late 1950s Recession	Bear	1957-1958	1958-1959
1960s Expansion	Bull	1961-1969	1969-1970
1970s Stagflation	Bear	1970-1982	1982-1983
1980s Expansion	Bull	1982-1990	1990-1991
1990s Tech Boom	Bull	1991-2000	2000
Early 2000s Recession	Bear	2000-2003	2003-2007
Late 2000s Financial Crisis	Bear	2007-2009	2009-2019
Late 2010s Expansion	Bull	2009-2019	2019-

Timeline

19th Century

- 1800s: Rapid industrialization and economic growth, with high levels of immigration and urbanization. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1819, which led to a recession.
- 1810s: A recovery from the recession of the 1800s, with high levels of economic growth and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by the War of 1812, which led to a temporary slowdown in economic activity.
- 1820s: A period of prosperity, with high levels of economic growth and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1825, which led to a recession.
- 1830s: A period of economic recovery following the recession of the 1820s, with high levels of economic growth and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1837, which led to a recession.
- 1840s: A period of economic growth, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1847, which led to a recession.
- 1850s: A period of economic expansion, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1857, which led to a recession.
- 1860s: The Civil War, which led to a temporary increase in economic activity and employment. The decade was marked by a period of economic recovery following the end of the war, with high levels of government spending on infrastructure and other projects.
- 1870s: A period of economic growth, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1873, which led to a recession.
- 1880s: A period of economic expansion, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1884, which led to a recession.
- 1890s: A period of economic growth, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1893, which led to a recession.

20th Century

- 1900s: Rapid industrialization and economic growth, with high levels of immigration and urbanization. The decade was marked by a series of financial crises, including the Panic of 1907, which led to a recession.
- 1910s: A recovery from the recession of the 1900s, with high levels of economic growth and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by World War I, which led to a temporary slowdown in economic activity.
- 1920s: A period of prosperity known as the "Roaring Twenties," with high levels of economic growth and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by a stock market bubble that burst in 1929, leading to the Great Depression of the 1930s.
- 1930s: The Great Depression, a period of economic downturn and high levels of unemployment. The decade was marked by a series of government interventions, including the New Deal, which aimed to stimulate economic growth.
- 1940s: World War II, which led to a temporary increase in economic activity and employment. The decade was marked by a period of economic recovery following the end of the war, with high levels of government spending on infrastructure and other projects.
- 1950s: A period of prosperity, with high levels of economic growth and low levels of unemployment. The decade was marked by a series of economic expansion, with rising stock prices and consumer spending.
- 1960s: A period of economic growth, with rising stock prices and consumer spending. The decade was marked by a series of interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve in an effort to curb inflation, as well as by social and political unrest.
- 1970s: A period of stagflation, with high levels of inflation and unemployment. The decade was marked by a series of oil crises, which led to higher energy prices and a slowdown in economic activity.
- 1980s: A period of economic recovery, with falling inflation and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by a series of monetary and fiscal policy changes, including tax cuts and deregulation, which aimed to stimulate economic growth.
- 1990s: A period of economic growth, with low levels of unemployment and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by the dot-com bubble, which burst in the early 2000s, leading to a slowdown in economic activity.

21st Century

- 2000s: A period of economic growth, with low levels of unemployment and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by the dot-com bubble, which burst in the early 2000s, leading to a slowdown in economic activity. The decade was also marked by the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, which led to a recession and a decline in stock prices.
- 2010s: A period of economic recovery following the recession of the 2000s, with low levels of unemployment and rising stock prices. The decade was marked by a series of interest rate increases by the Federal Reserve in an effort to curb inflation and prevent the economy from overheating.
- 2020s: By the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to a sharp decline in economic activity and a rise in unemployment. The decade has also been marked by a series of monetary and fiscal policy measures, including stimulus packages and interest rate cuts, aimed at supporting the economy and mitigating the impact of the pandemic.

Recessions

There have been many recessionary periods in the history of the United States. Here is a list of some of the more significant recessions in the country:

- The Panic of 1819: This was the first major financial crisis in the United States, and it was caused by a combination of factors including overspeculation in land and banks, a decline in exports, and a tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the United States.
- The Panic of 1837: This financial crisis was caused by a combination of factors including overspeculation in land and banks, a decline in exports, and a tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the United States.
- The Panic of 1857: This financial crisis was caused by a combination of factors including overspeculation in land and banks, a decline in exports, and a tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the United States.
- The Panic of 1873: This financial crisis was caused by a combination of factors including overspeculation in railroads and banks, a decline in exports, and a tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the United States.
- The Panic of 1893: This financial crisis was caused by a combination of factors including overspeculation in railroads and banks, a decline in exports, and a tightening of credit by the Second Bank of the United States.
- The Great Depression: This was a severe economic downturn that lasted from 1929 to 1939 and was caused by a combination of factors including the collapse of the stock market, overproduction, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1937-38: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1945: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1949: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1953-54: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1957-58: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1960-61: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1969-70: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in government spending, a tightening of monetary policy, and a decline in international trade.
- The Recession of 1973-75: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including an oil embargo, a decline in government spending, and a tightening of monetary policy.
- The Recession of 1980: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a tightening of monetary policy, high energy prices, and a decline in government spending.
- The Recession of 1981-82: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a tightening of monetary policy, high energy prices, and a decline in government spending.

- The Recession of 1990-91: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a tightening of monetary policy, high energy prices, and a decline in government spending.
- The Recession of 2001: This recession was caused by a combination of factors including a decline in business investment, a slowdown in the technology sector, and the September 11th terrorist attacks.
- The Great Recession of 2007-09: This was a severe economic downturn that was caused by a combination of factors including a housing bubble, subprime mortgage crisis, and a financial crisis.
- The COVID-19 Recession of 2020: This recession was caused by the economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, which led to widespread shutdowns and a decline in economic activity.

Bull Markets

A bull market is a period of rising stock prices and economic optimism. Here is a list of some significant bull markets in the history of the United States:

- The Roaring Twenties: This bull market was characterized by rapid economic growth and rising stock prices, and it lasted from the early 1920s to the late 1920s.
- The Post-World War II Boom: This bull market was characterized by rapid economic growth and rising stock prices, and it lasted from the late 1940s to the late 1950s.
- The Bull Market of the 1980s: This bull market was characterized by rapid economic growth and rising stock prices, and it lasted from the early 1980s to the late 1980s.
- The Dot-Com Boom: This bull market was characterized by rapid economic growth and rising stock prices in the technology sector, and it lasted from the late 1990s to the early 2000s.
- The Bull Market of the 2010s: This bull market was characterized by rising stock prices and economic growth, and it lasted from the early 2010s to the present.