

Reaganomics? Explaining the Neoliberal Turn

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1. **Introduction: Ronald Reagan in American History**
 - 1.1. The dilemmas of talking about Reagan
 - 1.2. The end of the Reagan era?
 - 1.3. The Age of Roosevelt and the Age of Reagan
 - 1.4. Explaining the Age of Reagan: Four hypotheses
 - 1.4.1. The triumph of politics
 - 1.4.2. The triumph of ideas
 - 1.4.3. The triumph of technology
 - 1.4.4. The triumph of globalization
2. **Origins of Reaganomics**
 - 2.1. The Seventies' Great Inflation
 - 2.2. The turn to austerity politics
 - 2.3. The rise of neoliberal ideas (and the crisis of Keynesianism)
 - 2.4. The turn towards neoliberal policies
 - 2.5. The supply side insurgency
 - 2.6. Supply-side economics in practice
3. **Implementation of Reaganomics**
 - 3.1. Reagan and the politics of anti-government
 - 3.2. Reagan's tax cuts
 - 3.3. Reagan's fiscal agenda
4. **Consequences of Reaganomics**
 - 4.1. Reagan's deficits...
 - 4.2. ... and America's indebtedness
 - 4.3. The neoliberal revolution?
 - 4.4. Why Reaganomics

Defining the Age of Reagan

	<u>Age of Roosevelt, 1932-1968</u>	<u>Age of Reagan, 1980-2008</u>
political architect	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Ronald Reagan
economic guru	John Maynard Keynes	Milton Friedman
role of government	regulatory	deregulatory
objective of economic policy	full employment	low inflation
great economic myth	inflation produces employment (the Phillips Curve)	tax cuts produce revenue (the Laffer Curve)
capitalist system	corporatist	entrepreneurial
international economic order	national capitalism	globalization