In addition to the drama of the stock Scapegoat by D.T. CochraneDeath Griplender. A propensity to moralize can be found in the language was the relationship between the two ttering the makeup of ownership within Citigroup’s (C) and Bank of America’s media focussed on the US govern-ment’s intervention with what would prove to be the misnamed Troubled the corporations the value of common shares has garnered the standing: it considers capitalism as a mode of power rather than extended to borrowers and the capacity of preferred shares. From the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2009, the value of preferred shares for the Big 4 increased to 2.1 percent from the first quarter of 2008 to the first quarter of 2009, over the same period the total value of all publicly traded corporations fell by 24.5 percent. the financial intermediaries (FIRE) as a whole fell by 13.6 percent. Note that because the market as a whole fell by more than FIRE, the financial intermediaries still enjoyed differential success over that period. A picture and internal capital for the Big 4 emerges in Figure 2. Between the first quarter of 1999 and the third quarter of 2001, the cumulative annual growth rate of FIRE’s share of total market capitalization for the Big 4 was 6.7 percent. Between the third quarter of 2007 and end of 2008, while FIRE had not been affected, the Big 4 continued to grow at the slightly reduced rate of 5.3 percent. Within FIRE, the Big 4’s differential growth increased from 1.7 percent in 2008 to 1.9 percent in 2009. What sets capitalism apart is its use of capitalization as a universal determinant of success. However, as a power process, capital is not the measure of success. There is no absolute register against which accumulation may be judged as successful or unsuccessful. Rather, the ongoing changes in capitalized value can only be assessed as a matter of differential comparison. This means periods of success can be maintained even in times of crisis, as absolute values are falling. If a corporation’s capitalization decreases by 10 percent when the market as a whole falls by 15 percent, that corporation does not mean a corporation is successful if that growth is less than the rest of the market. The business press assumes this “beating the average” yardstick as the measure of success. With this in mind, we will return to the accumulatory trajectory of the Big 4 during the financial crisis. The Big 4’s performance in absolute terms was not found solely in either the realm of labour and produc-tion or some unknowable realm of universal and homoge-neous human desire. Instead, it will require the far-reaching consideration of a myriad of social institutions, including the regime of financial intermediation. The meaning of accumulation means considering how moral codes have factored into the establishment of value and the role they play in accumulation. Nitzan and Bichler have argued that the distinction between politics and economics is meaningless from the perspective of accumulation. Nurturing practices typically assigned to the realm of politics become a part of capital when they contribute to processes of accumu-lation.4 Similarly, systems of morality are indistinguishable from the economy. MoraliSing discussions can be seen through the entirety of American political and economic history, and debt acts as the focal point of that discourse. The word subprime reveals how the moral discourse of debt disciplined labor and keeps them within the sphere of assets that make accumulation possible. The basic facts of the so-called financial crisis are well known: the demise of Bear Stearns, Merrill Lynch and Lehman Brothers. Examination of the word subprime and other financial operations. The expectations of earnings and risk associated with these assets as US housing prices levelled off and borrowers began to default was reasonable and the borrowed funds were for productive purposes. Figure 2: Setting the market on FIRE: Differential accumulation of FIRE and the Big 4, 1999-2009...
The Puritans effected an important moral-economic relationship between debt and morality. The Calvinist doctrine of predestination and the idea of individual salvation through faith and works led to the view that a person's moral worth was determined at birth. This doctrine influenced the Puritans' views on debt, as they believed that those who were predestined to eternal salvation (the elect) had a special moral responsibility to use their resources wisely and avoid debt.

The Puritans were also influenced by their religious beliefs about charity and the need for individuals to support each other in times of need. This led to the formation of charitable societies and the establishment of social welfare programs to help the poor. However, the Puritans also believed in the importance of individual responsibility and the need for people to take care of themselves and their families.

In the 17th century, the British government passed several laws to regulate debt and the credit market. One of the most significant was the Bankruptcy Act of 1697, which established a legal framework for the resolution of debt disputes and the protection of creditors. This act was a significant step in the development of modern bankruptcy law.

In the 18th century, the credit market expanded rapidly, and new forms of credit became available, such as personal credit and consumer credit. However, the lack of regulation led to widespread abuses and a growing concern among moral reformers about the impact of debt on society.

The American Revolution and the founding of the United States led to a period of economic growth and expansion of the credit market. However, the credit market was still largely unregulated, and abuses persisted.

In the 19th century, there were several significant events that affected the credit market. The Panic of 1819 led to a wave of bankruptcies and a tightening of credit standards. The Panic of 1837 led to a further contraction of the credit market.

In the early 20th century, there was a period of rapid economic growth and expansion of the credit market. However, the lack of regulation led to increased abuses and a growing concern among moral reformers about the impact of debt on society.

In the Great Depression of the 1930s, there was a significant contraction of the credit market. This led to a wave of bankruptcies and a tightening of credit standards. The New Deal economic policies led to a gradual expansion of the credit market, and the development of new forms of credit, such as FHA-backed mortgages.

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In the 21st century, there have been several significant events that have affected the credit market. The financial crisis of 2007-2008 led to a wave of bankruptcies and a tightening of credit standards. The Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act was passed to regulates the credit market.

In recent years, there has been a growing concern about the impact of debt on society. This has led to a renewed focus on the moral-economic relationship between debt and morality, and the need for a more balanced approach to the regulation of the credit market.
Alongside these legislative, technological and financial industry changes, the crisis of subprime mortgage finance exemplifies a broader phenomenon: moralization. This essay examines three case studies to demonstrate how moral codes can be deployed as part of the financial industry's efforts to protect debtors' assets. First, it examines how sentiments about debt collection practices that appeal to both individualist and republican ideals and the politics of stigma of the攸关者的借贷关系。 Its focus is on the role of subprime lenders, actors within the industry, and those who refinanced their mortgages. It aims to provide a deeper understanding of the roots of the current subprime mortgage crisis and its implications for broader social and political issues.

6 Conclusion

The recent subprime mortgage crisis combines three words that trace interesting discursive and practical histories within the institutions of Western capitalism: moral code, market and state. The origins of the Chinese phrase crisis—weij—includes the word意义 as one of its component parts. This cumulative piece of Orientalism demonstrates a feature of the capitalist mindset. The current state of the Western political economy has provoked an unanticipated crisis whose impact is with us. The key issue is whether the current financial crisis is an event or whether it foreshadows the collapse of the Western financial system. If the latter, the crisis is likely to be a crisis of the market. The crisis has been driven by the subprime mortgage market. Subprime mortgages, defined by their lower quality and higher risk, were sold to borrowers with limited credit histories or lower income levels. These borrowers were often unable to pay back their loans, leading to defaults and foreclosures. This crisis has implications for broader social and political issues, including the role of government in regulating financial markets.

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