Where Does Money Come From

Monetary system

Richard; Greenham, Tony. "Where Does Money Come From?". New Economics Foundation. Retrieved 2024-04-19. "A maverick money scheme from the 1930s could save

A monetary system is a system where a government manages money in a country's economy. Modern monetary systems usually consist of the national treasury, the mint, the central banks and commercial banks.

Choice of monetary system affects inflation rates, trade balances, and exchange rates. Throughout history, countries have used various approaches, including commodity money like gold, representative money backed by precious metals, and modern fiat money backed by government authority.

Where Do You Come From

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"Where Do You Come From" is a song first recorded by Elvis Presley as part of the soundtrack for his 1962 motion picture Girls! Girls! Girls!. It was subsequently rejected for use in the motion picture and did not appear in the film, but was included on its soundtrack album Girls! Girls! Girls!.

Positive Money

Movement for Monetary Reform Sovereign Money Initiative (Switzerland) "Where Does Money Come From" Portals: Money Banks Business and economics United Kingdom

Positive Money UK is a not-for-profit advocacy group based in London and Brussels that campaigns for monetary reform. Founded in 2010, the organization promotes central bank reforms and alternative monetary policy, with a focus on what it terms "sovereign money" systems.

Night Always Comes

Night Always Comes is a 2025 American crime thriller drama film directed by Benjamin Caron from a script by Sarah Conradt, adapting the 2021 novel The

Night Always Comes is a 2025 American crime thriller drama film directed by Benjamin Caron from a script by Sarah Conradt, adapting the 2021 novel The Night Always Comes by Willy Vlautin. It stars Vanessa Kirby, Jennifer Jason Leigh, Zack Gottsagen, Stephen James, Randall Park, Julia Fox, Michael Kelly, and Eli Roth.

Night Always Comes was released on Netflix on August 15, 2025.

Where's the Money

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Where's the Money is a 2017 American comedy film directed by Scott Zabielski and written by Ted Sperling and Benjamin Sutor. The film stars Andrew Bachelor, Kat Graham, Logan Paul, Terry Crews, Mike Epps, Method Man, and Josh Brener. The film had a limited release in theaters by Lionsgate on October 20, 2017.

New Economics Foundation

and (in)equality in an age of austerity. Joe Penny (July 2013). Where does money come from?. Andrew Jackson, Richard Werner, Tony Greenham and Josh Ryan-Collins

The New Economics Foundation (NEF) is a British think-tank that promotes "social, economic and environmental justice".

NEF was founded in 1986 by the leaders of The Other Economic Summit (TOES) with the aim of working for a "new model of wealth creation, based on equality, diversity and economic stability".

The foundation has 50 staff in London and is active at a range of different levels. Its programmes include work on well-being, its own kinds of measurement and evaluation, sustainable local regeneration, its own forms of finance and business models, sustainable public services, and the economics of climate change.

Money

value. Commodity money value comes from the commodity out of which it is made. The commodity itself constitutes the money, and the money is the commodity

Money is any item or verifiable record that is generally accepted as payment for goods and services and repayment of debts, such as taxes, in a particular country or socio-economic context. The primary functions which distinguish money are: medium of exchange, a unit of account, a store of value and sometimes, a standard of deferred payment.

Money was historically an emergent market phenomenon that possessed intrinsic value as a commodity; nearly all contemporary money systems are based on unbacked fiat money without use value. Its value is consequently derived by social convention, having been declared by a government or regulatory entity to be legal tender; that is, it must be accepted as a form of payment within the boundaries of the country, for "all debts, public and private", in the case of the United States dollar.

The money supply of a country comprises all currency in circulation (banknotes and coins currently issued) and, depending on the particular definition used, one or more types of bank money (the balances held in checking accounts, savings accounts, and other types of bank accounts). Bank money, whose value exists on the books of financial institutions and can be converted into physical notes or used for cashless payment, forms by far the largest part of broad money in developed countries.

Cleansing of the Temple

merchants and the money changers from the Temple in Jerusalem. In this account Jesus and his disciples travel to Jerusalem for Passover, where Jesus expels

In all four canonical gospels of the Christian New Testament, the cleansing of the Temple narrative tells of Jesus expelling the merchants and the money changers from the Temple in Jerusalem.

In this account Jesus and his disciples travel to Jerusalem for Passover, where Jesus expels the merchants and consumers from the temple, accusing them of turning it into "a den of thieves" (in the synoptic Gospels) and "a market" (in the Gospel of John) through their commercial activities.

The narrative occurs near the end of the Synoptic Gospels (at Matthew 21:12–17, Mark 11:15–19, and Luke 19:45–48) and near the start of the Gospel of John (at John 2:13–16). Most historians agree that an actual event took place, although some scholars believe that the accounts refer to two separate incidents, given that the Gospel of John also includes more than one Passover. The scene is a common motif in Christian art.

Money laundering

financial system (although money laundering relates to where the money has come from, and terrorist financing relating to where the money is going to). Finally

Money laundering is the process of illegally concealing the origin of money obtained from illicit activities (often known as dirty money) such as drug trafficking, sex work, terrorism, corruption, and embezzlement, and converting the funds into a seemingly legitimate source, usually through a front organization. Money laundering is ipso facto illegal; the acts generating the money almost always are themselves criminal in some way (for if not, the money would not need to be laundered). As financial crime has become more complex and financial intelligence is more important in combating international crime and terrorism, money laundering has become a prominent political, economic, and legal debate. Most countries implement some anti-money-laundering measures.

In the past, the term "money laundering" was applied only to financial transactions related to organized crime. Today its definition is often expanded by government and international regulators such as the US Office of the Comptroller of the Currency to mean "any financial transaction which generates an asset or a value as the result of an illegal act," which may involve actions such as tax evasion or false accounting. In the UK, it does not need to involve money, but any economic good. Courts involve money laundering committed by private individuals, drug dealers, businesses, corrupt officials, members of criminal organizations such as the Mafia, and even states.

In United States law, money laundering is the practice of engaging in financial transactions to conceal the identity, source, or destination of illegally gained money. In United Kingdom law, the common law definition is wider. The act is defined as "the process by which the proceeds of crime are converted into assets which appear to have a legitimate origin, so that they can be retained permanently or recycled into further criminal enterprises".

Fiat money

the major currencies in the world are fiat money. Fiat money generally does not have intrinsic value and does not have use value. It has value only because

Fiat money is a type of government-issued currency, authorized by government regulation to be legal tender. Typically, fiat currency is not backed by a precious metal, such as gold or silver, nor by any other tangible asset or commodity. Since the end of the Bretton Woods system in 1976 by the Jamaica Accords, all the major currencies in the world are fiat money.

Fiat money generally does not have intrinsic value and does not have use value. It has value only because the individuals who use it (as a unit of account or, in the case of currency, a medium of exchange) agree on its value. They trust that it will be accepted by merchants and other people as a means of payment for liabilities.

Fiat money is an alternative to commodity money (which is a currency that has intrinsic value because it contains, for example, a precious metal such as gold or silver which is embedded in the coin). Fiat also differs from representative money (which is money that has intrinsic value because it is backed by and can be converted into a precious metal or another commodity). Fiat money can look similar to representative money (such as paper bills), but the former has no backing, while the latter represents a claim on a commodity or a tradable investment, and can be redeemed to a greater or lesser extent.

Government-issued fiat money banknotes were used first during the 13th century in China. Fiat money started to predominate during the 20th century. Since President Richard Nixon's decision to suspend US dollar convertibility to gold in 1971, a system of national fiat currencies has been used globally.

Fiat money can be:

Money declared by a person, institution or government to be legal tender, meaning that it must be accepted in payment of a debt in specific circumstances.

State-issued money which is neither convertible through a central bank to anything else nor fixed in value in terms of any objective standard.

Money used because of government decree.

An otherwise non-valuable object that serves as a medium of exchange (also known as fiduciary money).

The term fiat derives from the Latin word fiat, meaning "let it be done" used in the sense of an order, decree or resolution.

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