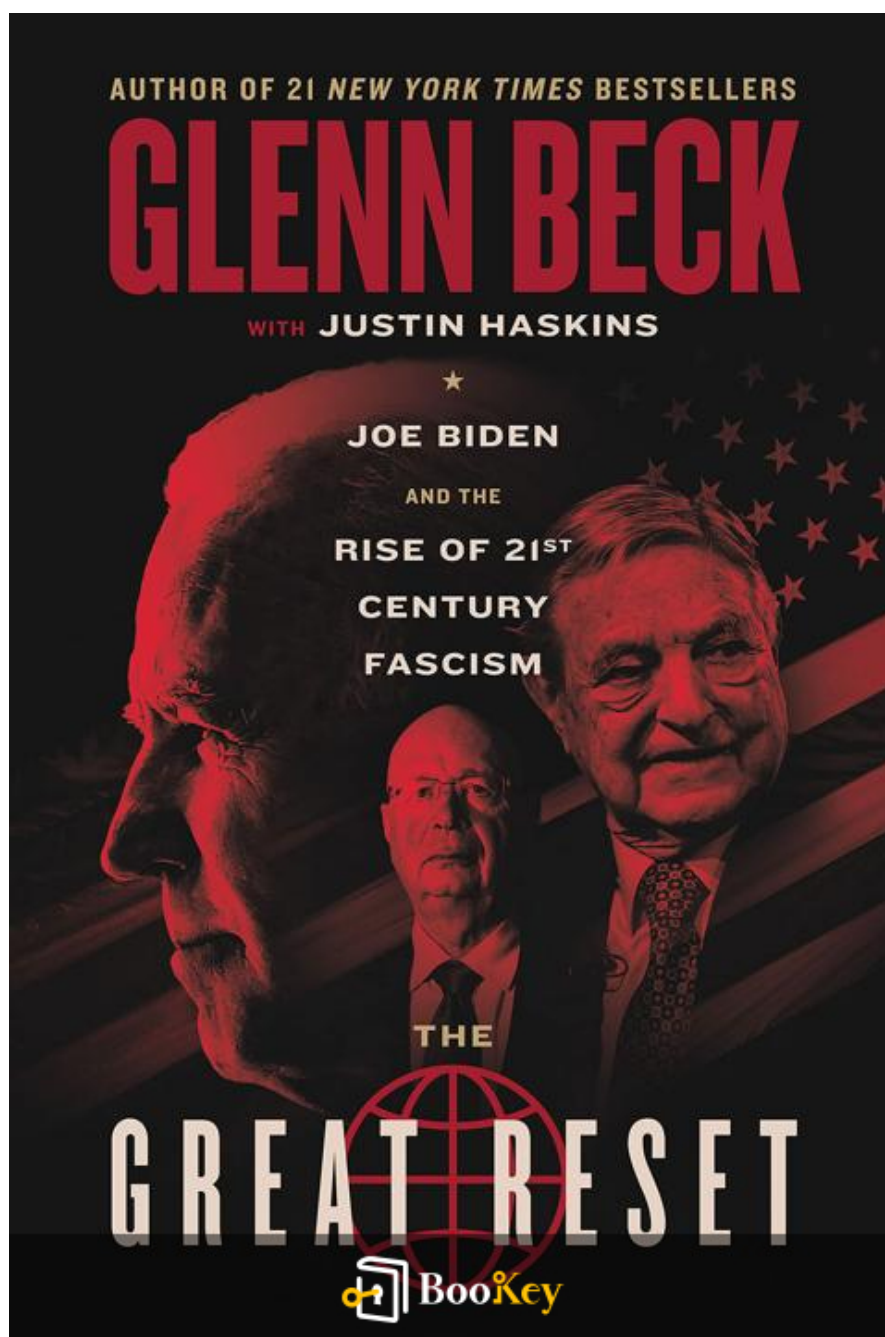


# The Great Reset PDF (Limited Copy)

Glenn Beck



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# **The Great Reset Summary**

Reclaiming Freedom in a Post-Pandemic World

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## About the book

In "The Great Reset," Glenn Beck unpacks the seismic shifts poised to redefine our world during a time of unprecedented change, articulating a compelling warning about the dangers of radical policies and ideologies that threaten to reshape society. As he delves into the tangled web of economic, social, and political upheaval, Beck draws on historical patterns and contemporary examples to illustrate how the so-called 'Great Reset' is not just an abstract concept, but a concrete agenda that could fundamentally alter our freedoms and way of life. Engaging and thought-provoking, this book challenges readers to question the narratives driving global movements and empowers them with the knowledge to foresee and act against a future that many are advocating for but few fully understand. Prepare to confront uncomfortable truths and rethink the path our world is on as you navigate the urgent call for awareness and action in the face of a looming transformation.

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## About the author

Glenn Beck is a prominent American conservative political commentator, radio host, television producer, and author, best known for his influential media presence and provocative perspectives on contemporary issues. Born on February 10, 1964, Beck catapulted to fame with his nationally syndicated radio program and later through his television show on Fox News, where he became known for his passionate discussions on politics, economics, and social values. As a prolific author, he has penned several bestselling books that explore themes of personal freedom, government overreach, and conspiracy theories, reflecting his deep-seated belief in individual liberty and skepticism toward centralized power. In "The Great Reset," Beck delves into the implications of globalist agendas on individual rights and economic systems, urging readers to consider the urgent need for political and societal change.

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## Chapter 1 Summary: 1. A Brave Terrifying New World

The narrative unfolds in a dystopian future, set around August 29, 2040, reflecting on profound changes in America following the conception of a “Great Reset” of capitalism proposed by global elites. This initiative, championed by figures like Klaus Schwab from the World Economic Forum and reinforced by leaders such as John Kerry, was marketed as a systematic remedy to societal issues exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. However, the outcome has been starkly adverse, reshaping the American economy and society in ways that have rendered many citizens worse off and increasingly reliant on government and large corporations.

The shift began after Congress passed a version of the Green New Deal, leading to the destruction of millions of jobs, particularly in the oil and gas sectors, and the rise of renewable energy sources like solar panels and wind turbines, which have disrupted ecosystems and drastically increased energy costs. Traditional freedoms, including personal vehicle usage and certain dietary choices, have been curtailed under new regulations aimed at environmental control. Economic conditions deteriorated as businesses fled high-cost energy areas, contributing to widespread poverty, disenfranchisement, and federal dependency among Americans.

Widespread government programs, including a national job guarantee and free college tuition, shifted control over educational institutions to federal

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oversight, resulting in reduced academic standards and the disbanding of many private educational options. The new economic order has leveraged Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) standards to govern corporate operations, demanding conformity to a progressive social doctrine while fostering a culture of compliance that stifles dissenting opinions. Consequently, individual ownership has waned, with rental models replacing traditional purchase.

As the narrative unfolds, it critiques the ideological underpinning of the Great Reset, branding it a form of modern fascism. This new paradigm blurs the lines between capitalism and authoritarianism, where the ruling class manipulates economic systems under the guise of social equity and environmental justice. It raises vital questions about the future of democracy and personal freedoms, suggesting that these elites seek not genuine prosperity or progress but enhanced control over the masses.

In a broader context, the fight against this transformation is framed as a collective struggle between the ruling elite and the average citizen, urging readers to recognize the looming threats to liberty and to mobilize against them to preserve the fundamental values that have long defined the American experience. The author calls for vigilance and action against these encroachments, emphasizing the necessity of understanding the insidious forces at play behind the Great Reset, while advocating for a return to the principles of individual rights and personal responsibility. The stakes are

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portrayed as unprecedented, with the future of freedom hanging in the balance.

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## Chapter 2 Summary: 2. Never Let a Global Pandemic Go to Waste

In the chapters presented, the author discusses the concept of leveraging crises, as articulated by Rahm Emanuel in 2008, particularly in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic. Emanuel's quote, "You never want a serious crisis to go to waste," highlights the notion that significant crises can create unprecedented opportunities for enacting transformative changes that were previously considered politically unattainable. This quote, often referenced by conservatives to criticize political maneuvers during crises, emphasizes that it is serious crises—rather than minor issues—that can pave the way for substantial reforms.

The chapter draws upon the 2008 financial crisis as a foundational moment for understanding the interplay of politics, economics, and public response during severe disruptions. It argues that the coronavirus pandemic has similarly provided an opportunity for both political parties to expand their power, often under the guise of public health and safety. The author critiques both parties' eagerness to capitalize on periods of crisis, suggesting that government interventions can lead to increased dependency and authoritarianism.

The discussion shifts toward the ways governments responded to COVID-19, quickly implementing draconian lockdowns that the author



characterizes as overly authoritarian measures. These included harsh fines and restrictions on personal freedoms, often justified under the banner of public health. The narrative illustrates various state leaders—such as Mayor Bill de Blasio and Governor Gretchen Whitmer—using the pandemic to consolidate power and impose strict regulations that many viewed as infringing upon civil liberties.

The impact of these measures is starkly outlined, showing an economic collapse reminiscent of the Great Depression, with skyrocketing unemployment rates and destruction of small businesses. The narrative contends that government policies disproportionately favored large corporations while devastating small enterprises, indicating a systemic bias in crisis management.

Moreover, the author highlights discussions among politicians, particularly a conference involving House Democrats where they aligned on a "wish list" of socialist programs as part of the COVID-19 response, using the crisis as a rationale for significant government spending and intervention. Notably, programs like stimulus checks and unemployment bonuses are criticized for their structure and impact on economic behavior, claiming they ultimately incentivized dependency rather than recovery.

Critically, the chapter delves into the implications of modern monetary theory (MMT), which emerged prominently as a justification for substantial



government spending without concern for traditional fiscal constraints. This shift in economic philosophy has been accelerated by the urgency imposed by the pandemic, with political leaders adopting MMT tenets that dismiss the dangers of increased national debt.

The response to the coronavirus crisis is portrayed as an illustration of how a significant disruption can yield opportunities for broader social and economic reform, calamitously under the rationale of emergency response. Central to the author's argument is the assertion that the pandemic has functioned as a catalyst for the Great Reset—a movement among elites to reshape global economic and social frameworks.

The conclusion draws attention to the need for a new, more profound crisis for the Great Reset's goals to be fully realized, with climate change presented as a potential impetus for demanding systemic change. The chapter ends with an ominous recognition that crises, while sometimes unforeseen, are exploitable tools for radical transformation in society, thereby foreshadowing discussions in future chapters about the socio-economic shifts related to climate policy.

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# Critical Thinking

**Key Point:** Leveraging Crises for Change

**Critical Interpretation:** Imagine standing at a crossroads during a severe crisis, recognizing that the turmoil around you, while daunting, is also a fertile ground for transformation. This chapter invites you to see crises not just as obstacles but as catalysts for profound change in your life and community. As you navigate challenges, consider how they might unveil opportunities you had not anticipated—whether to innovate your career, strengthen your relationships, or advocate for positive reforms in your surroundings. The idea that great upheaval can lead to consequential improvements encourages you to embrace change rather than resist it, empowering you to become an active participant in shaping a better future.

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## Chapter 3 Summary: 3. Climate Change: The Catalyst for a “New World Order”

The chapters explore the complex narratives surrounding climate change, contrasting the prevalent doomsday rhetoric with observable trends and facts about the environment. President Joe Biden's remarks underscore a sense of urgency concerning climate issues, yet the author begins with a vivid depiction of Times Square—a hub of human experience, where predictions of doom often clash with the reality of daily life. Amid the chaos, street preachers declare the apocalypse, yet their messages go ignored, reflective of a broader societal skepticism towards alarmism.

The text examines how predictions about climate crises have been adapted over the years. It suggests that radicals have crafted narratives using a “four-step guide” to consistently instill fear while maintaining an imbalance in public understanding. These steps involve creating flexible timelines, suggesting solutions, manufacturing a scientific consensus, and consistently adjusting predictions. Furthermore, it asserts that the mainstream media's role is crucial in perpetuating these narratives through sensational and biased reporting, leading to a distorted perception of climate reality.

The notion of “Generation Greta” emerges with Greta Thunberg's impactful activism, symbolizing youth disenchantment with governmental inaction on climate change. Her emotional appeals—often summarized as exhortations

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to panic—highlight the generational trauma stemming from inflexible and apocalyptic views of climate change among young people. Reports of increased anxiety, nightmares, and a burgeoning phenomenon termed "climate grief" reflect a genuine concern that has infiltrated the mindset of younger generations, pushing some to even contemplate the implications on family planning.

Extreme environmental movements like Extinction Rebellion manifest the heightened urgency amongst climate advocates, and the rhetoric of existential threats fuels radical protests. Yet, as the author posits, this climate alarmism is often rooted in misinformation and historical inaccuracies about prior apocalyptic predictions that have failed to materialize.

The text indicates that skepticism toward climate predictions arises from the recurrent failure of prior doomsday scenarios—which often overstate the immediacy of environmental collapse. Examples range from historical talks of impending ice ages to current warnings of global warming, suggesting that such fears have historically been exaggerated for political and economic gain. It further criticizes the dismissal of dissenting scientific voices as “climate deniers,” with declarations that challenge the consensus on climate change considered taboo.

The narrative scrutinizes the elites and institutions advocating for drastic measures under the guise of environmentalism, portraying their push for



wind and solar energy over nuclear power as contradictory and potentially harmful to both the economy and the environment itself. Nuclear energy emerges as a sustainable and efficient alternative that is overshadowed by fears cultivated over decades.

Finally, the text links climate fear to broader political movements, particularly the Great Reset, which seeks to reshape global economies under the pretense of climate necessity. It critiques their paternalistic approach, asserting that historical patterns of power concentration and misinformation cloud the dialogue around coming transitions.

Throughout these discussions, the chapters emphasize the need for balanced and accurate evaluations of climate science, asserting that while climate change is real, the narrative of an imminent apocalypse serves a strategic purpose for many in positions of power. The focus lies on dismantling the prevailing climate hysteria that could lead to policies contrary to the best interests of society and the environment, urging for a more moderate and evidence-based approach to addressing climate challenges.



# Critical Thinking

**Key Point:** The need for balanced and accurate evaluations of climate science

**Critical Interpretation:** Imagine waking up every day with a sense of clarity and purpose, free from the chains of fear that climate alarmism instills. By embracing a balanced and evidence-based evaluation of climate science, you can choose to navigate through the conflicting narratives with confidence. Instead of succumbing to a doomsday mentality, you can start actively engaging in solutions that are practical and sustainable, fostering a sense of empowerment rather than dread. This perspective inspires you to think critically, make informed decisions, and advocate for approaches that truly benefit both the environment and society, reshaping your daily actions into a positive force for change.



## Chapter 4: 4. Modern Monetary Theory: Fuel for a Global Economic Takeover

In the chapters discussed, a critical examination unfolds regarding the formation of modern banking institutions in the U.S., particularly focusing on events leading up to the establishment of the Federal Reserve in 1913. The narrative begins with a quote from Thomas Jefferson, emphasizing his skepticism of banking establishments. Fast forward to 1910, a pivotal year when Senator Nelson Aldrich convened a secretive meeting of prominent bankers and financial elites on Jekyll Island, Georgia. This gathering, concealed from public attention, was instrumental in designing the framework for what would become the Federal Reserve Act. The context of the meeting was necessitated by the panic of 1907, which left the economy in turmoil and highlighted the need for a more centralized banking system to address recurring financial crises.

The chapter delves deeper into the historical attempts to create a central bank prior to the Fed's establishment, drawing parallels with current economic challenges. It traces how a small cohort of elite financiers and policymakers crafted legislation that would reshape the banking landscape in a manner not transparently understood by the public. This secretive approach raises questions about the accountability of financial institutions and their influence over government policy.

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Addressing contemporary issues, the chapters then segue into the pressing societal problems facing many Americans—such as education, healthcare, and economic inequality—juxtaposed with the fiscal challenges posed by proposed solutions. The discourse highlights the repeated question, “How are you going to pay for it?” which has historically stymied ambitious government programs in both parties. It brings to light the failed attempt by Vermont's governor to implement a universal healthcare program, emphasizing the fear of exorbitant costs in political prioritization.

The narrative transitions to modern monetary theory (MMT), gaining traction among politicians and outlined as a potential way to bypass traditional fiscal constraints. This theory posits that a sovereign government that issues its own currency need not worry about deficits in the conventional sense. Key proponents like Stephanie Kelton advocate that the government can freely print money to finance public initiatives, challenging long-held economic beliefs. However, concerns about inflation and fiscal bankruptcy loom large.

Critics assert that while MMT may seem alluring in addressing spending needs, it risks severe economic consequences, including hyperinflation, and often relies on dubious forecasts by organizations like the Congressional Budget Office. The narrative indicates that using taxes under MMT shifts from revenue generation to social control mechanisms and wealth redistribution, raising ethical implications regarding governance and social



equity.

Moreover, the chapter contemplates the precarious status of the U.S. dollar as the world's reserve currency amid aggressive money printing. It explores the potential downfall of this status, which could lead to dire economic

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## Chapter 5 Summary: 5. The Great Reset: Building a Twenty-First Century Fascism Machine

In this complex discussion about the Great Reset, various elements converge into a narrative both compelling and disconcerting. The term "Reset" is characterized not as a mere return to the status quo, but as an ambitious overhaul of societal and economic structures in the wake of multiple crises, such as the COVID-19 pandemic and climate change. Former U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry encapsulates this sentiment by asserting that the old normal itself was a crisis.

The Great Reset emerges as an international agenda championed by powerful figures in finance, business, and governance, often discussed in terms shrouded by confusing jargon and economic theories that obscure its true intentions. Key proponents, such as Klaus Schwab of the World Economic Forum (WEF), advocate for a fundamental rethinking of capitalism and economic policies to address perceived systemic failures. However, the language employed is often misleading, presenting dangerous ideas behind a façade of appealing terminology like "stakeholder capitalism," which suggests a collaborative, inclusive approach to economics.

Though some aspects, such as technological integration into healthcare during the pandemic, may seem less controversial, the core components of

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the Great Reset aim to "steer the market toward fairer outcomes" through massive government intervention and wealth redistribution. This includes advocating for increased taxes on the wealthy, enhanced regulation on businesses, and expansive social programs intended to mitigate the inequalities exacerbated by crises. The dialogue pivots around major ideas such as the "stakeholder economy," which prioritizes collective goals over traditional profit-driven models, creating a potential clash with capitalism as it is currently understood.

A major underpinning of the Reset is the urgent need for a global Green New Deal to combat climate change, leading to demands for radical shifts away from fossil fuels and a promise of substantial investment in sustainable infrastructure, with rightly skeptical concerns about the financing viability of such initiatives. Advocates argue that such transformations require unprecedented levels of "global cooperation," implicating institutions like the United Nations in a more pronounced role in this economic restructuring.

However, the motivations driving the support for the Great Reset often raise alarms. Notably, the engagements of elite financial institutions suggest that underlying gains in wealth and power are the true incentives for backing such comprehensive changes. This duality begs the question of whether the Reset represents genuine stewardship or a classic rebranding of elite power dynamics under the guise of economic reform and social justice.



Critically, the discussion reveals that while the U.S. may seem insulated from these global moving parts, the readiness of large-scale American companies and institutions to adopt ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) frameworks indicates a substantial shift in direction that aligns seamlessly with Great Reset ideals. The implications for individual liberties are profound, posing risks that echo elements found in authoritarian regimes wherein scoring systems could dictate the terms of public and private lives based on compliance with elite agendas.

Ultimately, while aspiring to build a more equitable society, the Great Reset's complex intertwining of social justice, environmental concerns, and economic restructuring raises significant concerns about personal freedoms, individual agency, and the role of government in dictating market dynamics. As this discussion concludes, a deeper exploration into the political dimensions of the Reset within the U.S. will further illuminate the practical repercussions of these theoretical frameworks as they manifest in policy and everyday life.

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## Chapter 6 Summary: 6. Joe Biden and the Great Reset of America

This broad chapter spans a tumultuous period of history marked by global upheaval, World War I and II, pandemics, and economic collapse, ultimately tracing the emergence of progressivism in the United States. It argues that the first half of the 20th century, despite its immense suffering and chaos, also sowed the seeds for significant societal transformation. The author posits that this disruption created ample opportunities for reform, leading progressives to devise a strategy for reshaping society through centralized power and bureaucratic control, which they referred to as "system X."

Stuart Chase, an influential economist and member of President Franklin Roosevelt's inner circle, laid out ideas for a future economic model—system X—during World War II, denouncing the return to pre-war free enterprise and predicting a managerial revolution. Chase outlined characteristics of system X, such as centralized government, extensive social programs underwritten by the state, heavy taxation, and the regulation of essential services and industries—all of which mirrored the policies initiated during Roosevelt's New Deal.

Progressive elites successfully pushed their agenda through the creation of numerous federal programs, transitioning many Americans to dependency on government welfare systems. The narrative reflects on how federal power



grew at the expense of state rights, culminating in a larger Washington bureaucracy and the staggering national debt that would follow later.

The chapter further highlights how the political and social climate shifted following World War II and how conservatism rose in the U.S. after the collapse of communism, culminating with Reagan's administration.

However, it asserts that the vacuum created by ineffective leadership, coupled with a 2008 financial crisis, paved the way for a resurgence of progressive ideals under President Barack Obama, whose "Build Back Better" framework, the author contends, bore similarities to Chase's original vision and the subsequent Great Reset movement.

The text underscores the alarming breadth of the Great Reset's ambition, claiming it is a modern iteration of system X, seeking to leverage crises to institute radical change. Citing several prominent figures—including Al Gore and John Kerry—who advocate for the Great Reset, the chapter details an array of policy alignments and initiatives promoting centralization of power, increased regulation, and societal restructuring.

Concluding with a warning, the author urges for vigilance against an encroachment on personal liberties and national sovereignty engendered by such overarching agendas. The chapter alludes to the tight-knit relationships between political leaders and global elites, presenting evidence that the U.S. government is increasingly aligning with the Great Reset ethos.





Ultimately, the text leaves readers with an urgent call to action, questioning how to confront the impending implementation of the Great Reset as it meshes with long-standing progressive objectives. The chapter situates this modern political struggle within a century-long battle for individual liberty and sovereignty, pointing toward the next chapter as a crucial examination of potential strategies to resist this unfoldment.

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## Chapter 7 Summary: 7. Derailing the Great Reset

The chapters explore the historical and contemporary implications of conspiracy, truth, and collective action in the face of authoritarianism, using the events surrounding Lenin's return to Russia as a pivotal example. Here's a smooth, logical, and cohesive summary:

---

On April 9, 1917, a seemingly ordinary train departed Zurich, Switzerland, bound for Germany. While the journey might have appeared typical to onlookers against the backdrop of Switzerland's tranquil scenery amidst a chaotic Europe, it was anything but ordinary. Among its passengers was Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, better known as Lenin, who had spent years in exile plotting a Marxist revolution. The world was engulfed in World War I, and millions had already fallen victim to its horrors. The Russian czar, Nicholas II, had recently abdicated after domestic unrest fueled by dissatisfaction with his regime.

Lenin was invigorated by the czar's dethronement and sought return to Russia to capitalize on the revolutionary fervor. Noting that countries surrounding Switzerland were entrenched in the war, he reached out to the German government, an unlikely ally. Germany agreed to facilitate Lenin's passage if he would work towards ending Russia's participation in the war



upon his return. This alliance marked a significant conspiracy that would forever alter the course of history.

Upon his return, Lenin led the Bolsheviks to seize power from the provisional government in Petrograd with surprising rapidity. This coup laid the groundwork for the establishment of the Soviet Union, ultimately resulting in a regime responsible for the deaths, imprisonment, or exile of millions—all in the name of equality and revolution.

The unfolding of this train journey illustrates how a well-timed conspiracy can inspire significant political change, which may seem improbable in the face of overconfidence from established regimes. The implications extend beyond history to modern America, where an atmosphere of distrust fostered by misinformation and widespread conspiracy theories parallels the political environment of early 20th-century Russia.

Recent years have seen a surge in conspiracy theories, some valid and others grounded in absurdity. The pervasive nature of misinformation, propagated by a sensationalist media landscape and social media frenzy, has diminished trust in journalism and deepened societal divisions. The chapter highlights the necessity of discerning between conspiracy facts—like Lenin's strategic alliance—and conspiracy theories, as the potential for real change remains contingent on the acknowledgment of genuine encroachments upon freedom.



To combat the threats posed by contemporary elites, a multifaceted approach is necessary. Individuals must engage actively in their communities, support local businesses, and cultivate relationships that allow for cooperative resistance against authoritarian measures. Regulatory reforms, such as curtailing politically motivated lending practices and fostering financial independence from globalist institutions like the United Nations, are essential strategies for preserving American liberties.

Moreover, education reform emerges as a vital battleground. The author advocates for educational freedom through education savings accounts, allowing parents to choose schools aligning with their values, thereby reducing the ideological monopoly held by certain factions within the education system.

Ultimately, the chapters convey a clarion call for collective action. Individuals are urged not merely to lament the state of affairs but to embody the change they wish to see—fighting misinformation, forging community bonds, and resisting the encroachment of an authoritarian “Great Reset.” The shared history of struggles against oppression serves as a beacon of hope, emphasizing that concerted efforts can reclaim liberty for future generations.

In echoing Benjamin Franklin's reminder to safeguard the republic, the text implores readers to remain vigilant and united in the defense of freedoms,

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asserting that the actions of individuals can still lead to monumental change.

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