MONEY DOOR GOLD SHELF

Gold: 100 Years

From $20.67 an ounce to record highs: the story of the gold price, 1925 to 2026, in simple English

Free learning guide

Part A | 100 years of gold history

Part B | Gold 2003 to 2026, year by year, from our own price data

Part C | What this history means for learners

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Money Door FX Academy | Education only. Not investment advice. Past prices do not predict future prices.

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BEFORE YOU START

How to read this book

This book tells the story of the gold price over about 100 years. It is a history book. It does not say where gold will go next, and nothing in it is a signal to buy or sell. Gold has gone up a lot over the long run, but it has also fallen hard many times, sometimes for 20 years. Both sides of that story are here.

A few simple words we use

Word	What it means here
Ounce (oz)	Gold is priced per troy ounce. One troy ounce is about 31.1 grams.
US$ price	Around the world, gold is mostly quoted in US dollars. In India it is also priced in rupees (see page 13).
Yearly average	The average of the gold price over a whole year. We use it for the long 100-year chart.
Close	The last price of a day (or of a year).
Daily range	The gap between the highest and lowest price in one day, in US$.
% change	How much the price went up (+) or down (-) compared with the end of the year before.
Record high	The highest price seen up to that time.

Two kinds of numbers in this book

Part A uses public history sources, such as the US Federal Reserve history pages, the World Gold Council, Reuters and others. Older prices are often given in slightly different ways by different sources, so many historical figures are shown as **approximate** (for example, 'about $850').

Part B uses the gold price data inside the Money Door AI Lab: daily XAUUSD prices from 5 May 2003 to 27 Oct 2026. We call it **broker price data**. It can differ a little from other public prices; page 21 shows how much.

One rule for the whole book

Past prices do not predict future prices. Read this as history, and practise any idea only on a demo account.

PART A | 1925 TO 1933

The gold standard and $20.67

In 1925 the US dollar was tied to gold. Under a law from 1900 (the Gold Act), the official price was **$20.67 per ounce**. People could take paper dollars to the government and swap them for gold coins. Because the price was fixed by law, it hardly moved from year to year.

Look at the yearly averages: about $20.64 in 1925, about $20.63 in 1929 and about $20.69 in 1932. For a learner today this is strange to see. The gold price was not a market price that went up and down every minute. It was a number set by government.

Then came the Great Depression. Banks failed and many people lost trust in paper money. In spring 1933 the US government started a programme to change the value of the dollar. It limited private use of gold, and the fixed price of $20.67 came to an end.

Year	Yearly average gold price (approximate)
1925	$20.64
1929	$20.63
1932	$20.69
1933	$26.33 (the price began to change)

Key idea

A fixed price is not the same as a stable value. When the rules changed, gold's dollar price jumped by about 70% in a very short time. Rules made by governments can change markets suddenly.

PART A | 1934 TO 1944

$35 an ounce and Bretton Woods

On **30 January 1934** the US signed the **Gold Reserve Act**. All monetary gold in the US was moved to the US Treasury. People and banks received dollars at a rate of **$35 per ounce**. This made the dollar worth only 59% of its old gold value of $20.67. Dollars could no longer be swapped for gold inside the US.

The new price did not change for a very long time. The yearly average stayed close to $35 for more than 30 years (about $34.69 in 1934, about $35.27 in 1960).

In **1944**, during the Second World War, 44 countries met at **Bretton Woods** in the United States. They agreed a new money system for after the war. Their currencies were fixed to the US dollar, and the dollar was fixed to gold at $35 an ounce. Other countries could settle what they owed each other in dollars, and the US promised to change those dollars into gold.

Date	What happened
30 Jan 1934	Gold Reserve Act: gold moved to the US Treasury, price set at $35
1944	Bretton Woods meeting of 44 countries: currencies tied to the dollar, dollar tied to gold
1958	The Bretton Woods system became fully operational

Key idea

For about 37 years (1934 to 1971) the official price of gold was $35. When people say 'gold was cheap in the old days', remember that it was a fixed price, not a free market.

PART A | 1960 TO 1971

Pressure builds, then the gold window closes

By the 1960s there were more US dollars outside the United States than the US had gold to back them. Many people began to doubt that the US could keep its promise of $35.

In **October 1960** a rush to buy gold in London pushed the market price to about **$40**. In **1961** eight central banks formed the **London Gold Pool** to sell gold and hold the price at $35. It worked for some years, but the pool collapsed in **March 1968**. After that there were two prices: an official $35 between central banks, and a market price for everyone else.

On the evening of **15 August 1971**, the US President announced that foreign governments could no longer exchange their dollars for gold. This is called closing the 'gold window'. The Bretton Woods system soon ended, and the world moved to paper money that is not tied to gold.

Date	What happened
Oct 1960	Rush to buy gold in London, price near $40
1961	London Gold Pool formed by eight central banks
Mar 1968	Gold Pool collapses; two-tier price system begins
15 Aug 1971	US ends the exchange of dollars for gold

Key idea

After 1971 the gold price was free to move with buying and selling in the market. Almost everything you see on a gold chart today comes from this free-market period.

PART A | THE 1970S

Inflation and the January 1980 peak

The 1970s were a decade of high **inflation** in the US: prices of everyday things rose fast, and money lost value. Oil prices jumped, and there was trouble in the world. Many people bought gold to protect their savings.

The yearly average price rose from about **$36 in 1970** to about **$306 in 1979**. US citizens were allowed to own gold again from 1974, which also added new buyers.

The rush ended in a spike. On **21 January 1980** gold reached a record of about **$850** an ounce in London. Reuters linked it to high inflation, strong oil prices, the Soviet move into Afghanistan and the Iranian revolution.

Year	Yearly average (approximate)
1970	$36
1974	$154
1979	$306
1980	$615 (peak of about $850 on 21 Jan 1980)

Key idea

Fast rises can end fast. In the next pages you will see what came after the 1980 peak.

PART A | 1980 TO 2001

Twenty years of falling prices

After the 1980 peak, gold went into a long decline. US interest rates went very high to fight inflation, so money in the bank paid well and gold, which pays no interest, looked less attractive.

The yearly average fell from about $615 in 1980 to about **$271 in 2001**. In the late 1990s some central banks sold gold from their reserves, and some mining companies sold future output in advance. In **1999** gold fell to about **$252**, its lowest in about 20 years (about $252.80 at the London fix on 20 July 1999; Reuters reported a low of $251.70 in August 1999).

In September 1999 a group of central banks signed the **Washington Agreement on Gold**, limiting their gold sales to less than 400 tonnes a year. This helped to calm the market, but prices stayed low until around 2001.

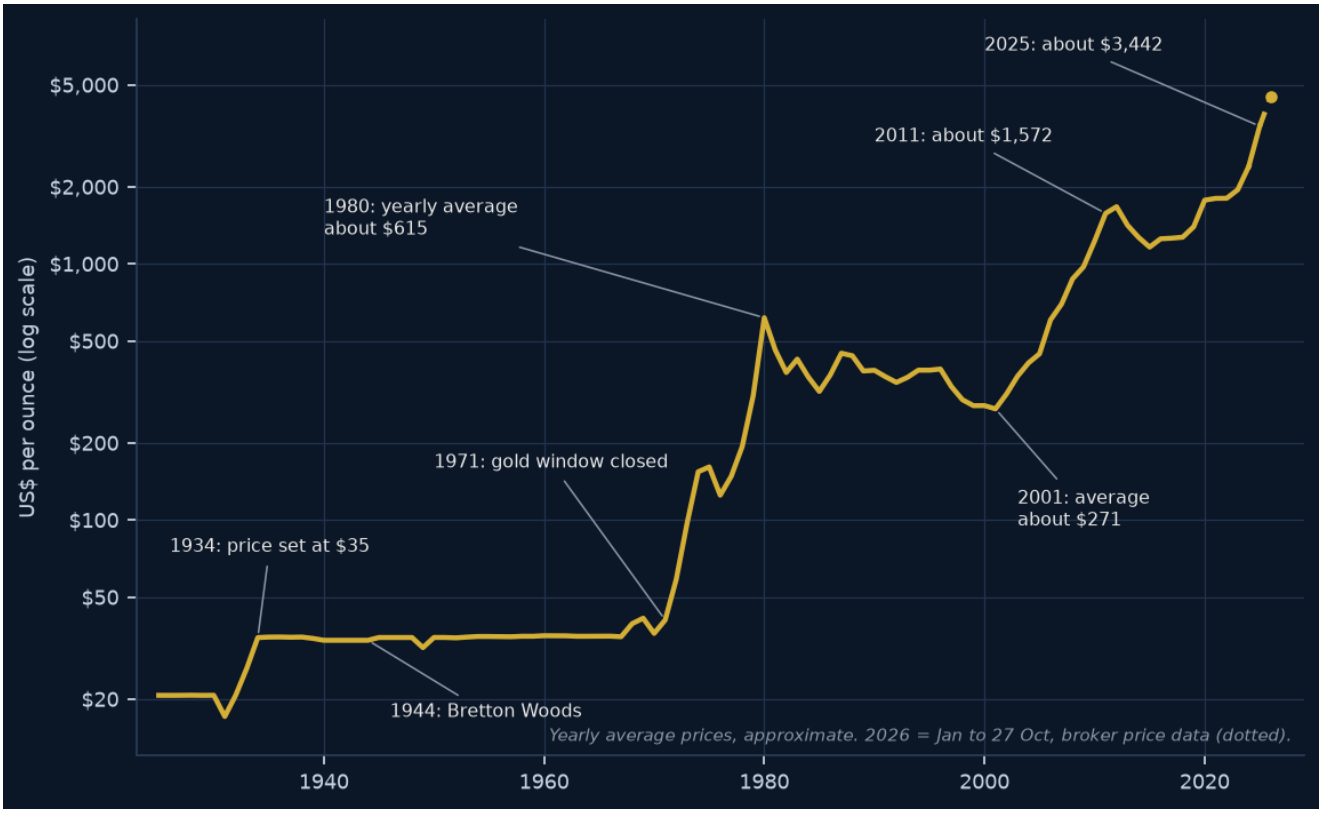
Year	Yearly average (approximate)
1980	$615
1985	$317
1990	$384
1999	$279 (low of about $252)
2001	$271

Key idea

Someone who bought gold near the January 1980 peak waited about 28 years to see the same dollar price again (2008). A long uptrend can be followed by a very long downtrend.

PART A | THE BIG PICTURE

Chart: 100 years of gold prices



This chart uses a log scale: each step up the side (for example $50 to $100, or $1,000 to $2,000) means the price doubled. It lets you see the small early prices and the large recent prices on one picture.

What you can see

- **1925 to 1967:** almost flat lines, because the price was fixed by law at about $20.67 and then $35.
- **1971 to 1980:** once the price was free, it rose about 15 times in yearly-average terms (about $41 to $615).
- **1980 to 2001:** a long slide; the 2001 average was less than half of the 1980 average.
- **2001 to 2011:** a strong rise, then a fall from 2013, then new highs from 2020 onwards.
- **2025 and 2026:** the highest yearly averages in this history. The 2026 point is only January to 27 October.

Data: yearly averages 1925 to 2024 from the National Mining Association historical gold price table (London prices); 2025 from the World Bank commodity price data; 2026 from our broker price data. Older figures are approximate. The 1931 dip in the table comes from converting London prices after the UK left the gold standard that year.

PART A | 2001 TO 2011

The long climb, the 2008 crisis and a new record

From around 2001 gold began to climb again. The yearly average went from about $271 in 2001 to about $872 in 2008. New ways to own gold, such as gold exchange-traded funds (the first was launched in 2003), made it easier for more people to buy.

In **2008** the world had a major financial crisis. Many banks were in trouble and share markets fell hard. Gold had a wild year: in our data it fell from above $1,000 in March to near $680 in October, but it still ended 2008 about 6% higher than 2007. One of the biggest one-day jumps in our data came on 17 September 2008, during the worst days of the crisis ($84, +10.8%).

Prices kept rising after the crisis. In **September 2011**, during the euro-zone debt crisis and US debt-limit worries, gold set a record of about **$1,920** an ounce (the London afternoon price record was $1,895 on 5 September 2011; the intraday high was about $1,921 the next day).

When	What happened
2003	First gold exchange-traded fund launched (in Australia)
Mar 2008	Gold above $1,000 for the first time
Sep to Oct 2008	Financial crisis; sharp swings in gold
Sep 2011	Record of about $1,920

Key idea

Even in a long uptrend, gold had very deep falls inside a single year. In 2008 the drop from the March high to the October low was about one-third.

PART A | 2013 TO 2020

A hard fall, then above $2,000

In **April 2013** gold fell more than 20% below its 2011 record. Reuters wrote that it entered a 'bear market' for the first time after 12 years of gains. Reasons reported at the time included money leaving gold funds, a stronger US dollar and a plan for Cyprus to sell some of its gold. On 15 April 2013 our data shows a one-day fall of $135 (-9.1%).

Gold ended **2013** about 28% lower in our data, its worst year in this book's 2003 to 2026 data. It kept sliding, and at the end of 2015 it was close to $1,050, roughly 45% below the 2011 high.

In **2020** the COVID-19 pandemic hit the world. Interest rates were cut to very low levels and governments spent huge sums. Gold went above **$2,000** for the first time on 4 August 2020, and the London price set a record of $2,034.45 on 5 August 2020.

When	What happened
Apr 2013	Gold falls more than 20% from the 2011 record
Dec 2015	Near $1,050, about 45% below the 2011 high
4 Aug 2020	Above $2,000 for the first time

Key idea

From the 2011 record to the end of 2015, gold lost close to half its dollar price. It took about nine years (2011 to 2020) to make a new record.

PART A | 2022 TO 2026

Central banks and record highs

From 2022 the world's central banks became very large buyers of gold. The World Gold Council reports net buying of about **1,082 tonnes in 2022**, **1,037 tonnes in 2023** and **1,045 tonnes in 2024** (more than 1,000 tonnes for three years in a row), and **863 tonnes in 2025**. Even the 2025 figure was far above the 2010 to 2021 average of 473 tonnes a year.

Prices followed with a string of records. Gold went above **$4,000** for the first time in October 2025. The World Gold Council counted 53 record highs at the London afternoon price in 2025, and the year ended with a gain of more than 60%, the biggest yearly rise since 1979.

In January 2026 gold went above $5,000 (26 January) and reached about **$5,595** on 29 January 2026. The next day it fell about 9% after news about the next US Federal Reserve chair. By the end of the fall in March 2026, gold was about 27% below its January high. In our data, gold closed 27 October 2026 at $4,005, 7% below where it started the year.

Year	Central bank net gold buying (World Gold Council)
2022	about 1,082 tonnes
2023	about 1,037 tonnes
2024	about 1,045 tonnes
2025	863 tonnes

Key idea

Record highs and big falls can come close together. January 2026 had both a new record and one of the largest one-day drops in our data.

PART A | INDIA

India and gold

Gold has a special place in Indian homes. It is bought for weddings and festivals, given as gifts, and kept as family savings that pass from one generation to the next.

Fact	Figure	Source
Gold held by Indian households	Estimated up to about 25,000 tonnes	World Gold Council (2023)
India's place in world gold demand	Second largest, after China (about 26% of world demand, four quarters to June 2025)	World Gold Council, reported by Business Standard
India's yearly gold demand	About 800 to 850 tonnes	World Gold Council, reported by BusinessLine (2026)
Gold mined in India each year	Only about 1.6 tonnes, so most gold is imported	BusinessLine (2026)

Gold priced in rupees

The world price of gold is set in US dollars per ounce. In India, people buy gold in rupees, usually per 10 grams. So the rupee price moves for two reasons:

- the dollar price of gold goes up or down, and
- the rupee gets stronger or weaker against the dollar.

Taxes and import duties are added on top. This means the rupee price and the dollar price can move by different amounts in the same year. When the rupee weakens, the rupee price of gold can rise even if the dollar price is flat.

A simple example (made-up numbers, not real prices)

Suppose gold is $2,000 an ounce and $1 = Rs 80. One ounce costs about Rs 1,60,000 before taxes. If the dollar price stays at $2,000 but the rupee moves to $1 = Rs 85, the same ounce costs about Rs 1,70,000. The gold did not change; the currency did.

This book's charts use US$ prices, because that is how XAUUSD is quoted in trading platforms.

PART A | SUMMARY

100 years on one page

When	What happened	Gold price (approximate)
1925 to 1933	US gold standard	$20.67 fixed
30 Jan 1934	Gold Reserve Act	$35 fixed
1944	Bretton Woods: currencies tied to the dollar, dollar to gold	$35
1961 to 1968	London Gold Pool holds the price; collapses March 1968	about $35 to $39
15 Aug 1971	US ends swapping dollars for gold	average about $41 in 1971
21 Jan 1980	Record after a decade of inflation	about $850
1999	Twenty-year low	about $252
Mar 2008	Above $1,000 for the first time	about $1,000
Sep 2011	Record during debt crises	about $1,920
Apr 2013	Falls more than 20% from the record	below $1,500
Dec 2015	Low after the fall	about $1,050
Aug 2020	Above $2,000 for the first time (pandemic)	above $2,000
2022 to 2025	Central banks buy 863 to 1,082 tonnes a year	rising
Oct 2025	Above $4,000 for the first time	above $4,000
29 Jan 2026	Record high, then a fall of about 9% the next day	about $5,595
27 Oct 2026	Last day in our data	$4,005 (broker data)

What 100 years teach

Gold's price has been fixed, then free; it has risen ten-fold in a decade and also fallen for twenty years. Big moves often came with big events: wars, inflation, crises and changes in government rules. None of this tells us what the next move will be.

PART B | OUR DATA

About our price data

Part B is built from the same gold price history that Money Door AI Lab members use to test ideas. It is **broker price data** for XAUUSD (gold priced in US dollars), using the bid price.

Item	Detail
Instrument	XAUUSD (one ounce of gold in US dollars)
First day	5 May 2003
Last day	27 Oct 2026 (2026 is a part year)
Number of trading days	6,103
Price type	Bid price, daily candles (open, high, low, close)
Day	A trading day runs from about 5 pm New York time to 5 pm the next day

How we worked out each number

- **Open** = the first price of the year. **Close** = the last daily close of the year.
- **High / Low** = the highest and lowest price reached on any day in the year.
- **% change** = this year's close compared with last year's close. For 2003 (data starts 5 May) it is compared with the first price on 5 May 2003.
- **Biggest up / down day** = the largest rise or fall from one daily close to the next, in US$.
- **Average daily range** = the average of (day's high minus day's low) over all trading days in the year.

Please note

2003 and 2026 are part years: 2003 starts on 5 May and 2026 ends on 27 October. Prices from different sources (London fixing prices, futures, other brokers) are never exactly the same, so small differences are normal. Page 21 compares some of our year-end closes with a public source.

PART B | 2003 TO 2026

Chart: every trading day, 2003 to 2026



Reading the chart

- Lowest daily close in our data: **$341.16** on 7 May 2003. Highest daily close: **$5,414.57** on 28 Jan 2026.
- The highest price reached during any day was $5,596.81 (29 January 2026).
- The line is not smooth. Even in the strongest years there were weeks and months of falling prices.
- From the September 2011 high to the end of 2015 the close fell to about $1,051, a drop of about 45%.
- The rise from 2019 to January 2026 was the steepest in this data, and so was the fall that followed in early 2026.

PART B | YEAR BY YEAR

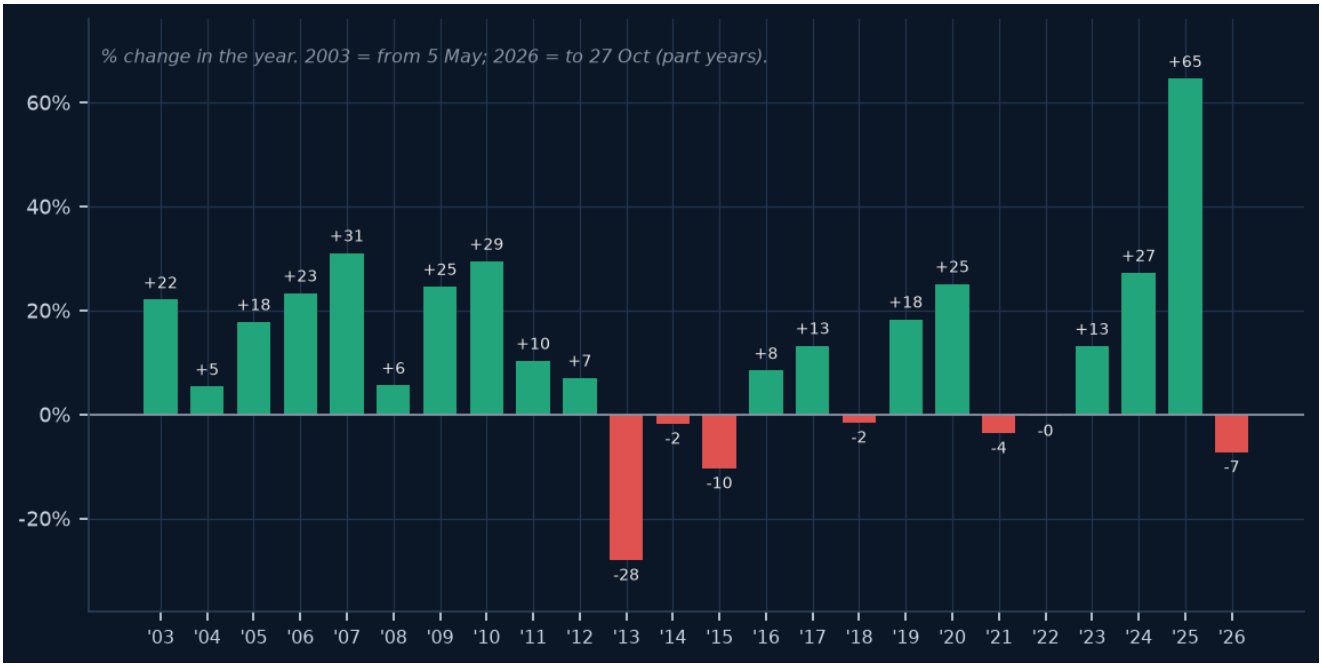
The yearly table

Year	Open	Close	High	Low	% change	Avg daily range
2003 *	$340.35	$415.39	$417.30	$339.00	+22.1%	$5.78
2004	$415.02	$437.56	$456.48	$370.63	+5.3%	$6.31
2005	$437.43	$515.43	$540.50	$409.64	+17.8%	$5.85
2006	$515.96	$635.70	$730.05	$514.95	+23.3%	$13.29
2007	$635.76	$833.10	$845.33	$601.59	+31.1%	$11.33
2008	$833.02	$879.84	$1,031.83	$682.00	+5.6%	$24.66
2009	$879.87	$1,096.19	$1,225.94	$801.83	+24.6%	$18.56
2010	$1,096.09	$1,418.88	$1,430.94	$1,044.70	+29.4%	$18.44
2011	$1,419.10	$1,565.21	$1,920.66	$1,308.23	+10.3%	$29.26
2012	$1,565.06	$1,674.98	$1,795.85	$1,526.92	+7.0%	$22.53
2013	$1,674.95	$1,205.39	$1,696.66	$1,180.27	-28.0%	$25.27
2014	$1,203.61	$1,183.70	$1,389.12	$1,131.55	-1.8%	$16.64
2015	$1,183.95	$1,060.88	$1,307.47	$1,046.23	-10.4%	$15.82
2016	$1,062.34	$1,150.31	$1,375.08	$1,061.73	+8.4%	$18.35
2017	$1,150.00	$1,302.62	$1,357.50	$1,146.04	+13.2%	$12.54
2018	$1,302.92	$1,282.18	$1,366.00	$1,160.17	-1.6%	$12.32
2019	$1,282.30	$1,516.91	$1,556.96	$1,266.19	+18.3%	$15.49
2020	$1,518.77	$1,897.77	$2,074.80	$1,451.15	+25.1%	$30.76
2021	$1,905.00	$1,829.06	$1,959.23	$1,670.49	-3.6%	$23.90
2022	$1,828.60	$1,823.46	$2,070.36	$1,614.71	-0.3%	$25.71
2023	$1,826.84	$2,062.69	$2,145.14	$1,804.59	+13.1%	$23.81
2024	$2,062.60	$2,624.26	$2,790.01	$1,984.09	+27.2%	$33.02
2025	$2,625.10	$4,318.68	$4,549.72	$2,614.37	+64.6%	$60.57
2026 *	$4,323.70	$4,005.28	$5,596.81	$3,941.53	-7.3%	$118.80

** Part year: 2003 from 5 May 2003; 2026 to 27 Oct 2026. Highlighted rows: best and worst full years (2025 and 2013). US$ per ounce, broker price data.*

PART B | UP AND DOWN

Up years and down years



Of the 22 full years in our data (2004 to 2025), gold ended **16 years up** and **6 years down**. The size of the moves changed a lot from year to year.

Best full years	% change	Worst full years	% change
2025	+64.6%	2013	-28.0%
2007	+31.1%	2015	-10.4%
2010	+29.4%	2021	-3.6%

Best year: 2025 (+64.6%)

Reported reasons included US interest-rate cuts, world tensions, heavy buying by central banks and rising holdings in gold funds (The Economic Times; BBC). It was gold's biggest yearly gain since 1979.

Worst year: 2013 (-28.0%)

Reported reasons included money leaving gold funds, a stronger US dollar and a sudden fall in April 2013 after gold dropped more than 20% below its 2011 record (Reuters).

2026 so far (to 27 October): -7.3%, after reaching a record in January. Part years are not ranked above.

PART B | SINGLE DAYS

The biggest single days

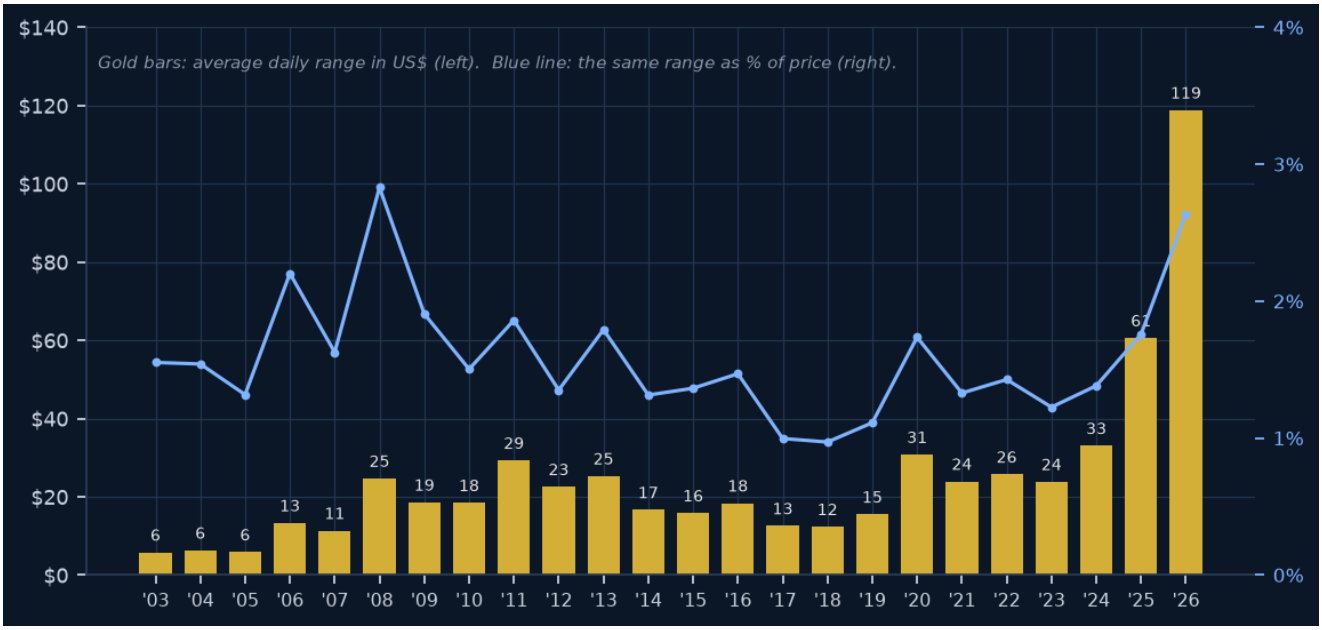
For each year: the largest rise and the largest fall from one daily close to the next.

Year	Biggest up day	US$	%	Biggest down day	US$	%
2003	19 May 2003	+$9.66	+2.7%	3 Oct 2003	-$13.30	-3.5%
2004	7 Jul 2004	+$10.13	+2.6%	28 Apr 2004	-$13.07	-3.3%
2005	1 Dec 2005	+$11.32	+2.3%	14 Dec 2005	-$12.49	-2.4%
2006	21 Apr 2006	+$22.89	+3.7%	13 Jun 2006	-$41.87	-6.9%
2007	21 Feb 2007	+$21.47	+3.3%	12 Nov 2007	-$38.56	-4.6%
2008	17 Sep 2008	+$84.09	+10.8%	10 Oct 2008	-$61.74	-6.8%
2009	23 Jan 2009	+$42.77	+5.0%	4 Dec 2009	-$46.50	-3.9%
2010	4 Nov 2010	+$44.03	+3.3%	4 Feb 2010	-$46.43	-4.2%
2011	2 Sep 2011	+$56.66	+3.1%	23 Sep 2011	-$83.81	-4.8%
2012	1 Jun 2012	+$63.49	+4.1%	29 Feb 2012	-$87.47	-4.9%
2013	18 Sep 2013	+$52.84	+4.0%	15 Apr 2013	-$135.08	-9.1%
2014	1 Dec 2014	+$45.15	+3.9%	14 Jul 2014	-$31.42	-2.3%
2015	15 Jan 2015	+$33.57	+2.7%	20 Jul 2015	-$38.06	-3.4%
2016	24 Jun 2016	+$60.26	+4.8%	4 Oct 2016	-$43.20	-3.3%
2017	17 May 2017	+$24.21	+2.0%	3 Jul 2017	-$21.42	-1.7%
2018	11 Oct 2018	+$28.80	+2.4%	15 May 2018	-$22.86	-1.7%
2019	2 Jul 2019	+$34.63	+2.5%	5 Sep 2019	-$33.10	-2.1%
2020	24 Mar 2020	+$77.00	+5.0%	11 Aug 2020	-$115.80	-5.7%
2021	4 Jan 2021	+$44.78	+2.4%	8 Jan 2021	-$65.31	-3.4%
2022	8 Mar 2022	+$52.38	+2.6%	9 Mar 2022	-$59.08	-2.9%
2023	17 Mar 2023	+$68.55	+3.6%	3 Feb 2023	-$47.21	-2.5%
2024	16 Aug 2024	+$50.30	+2.0%	25 Nov 2024	-$91.16	-3.4%
2025	16 Oct 2025	+$120.62	+2.9%	21 Oct 2025	-$231.33	-5.3%
2026	3 Feb 2026	+$287.42	+6.2%	30 Jan 2026	-$483.70	-9.0%

The biggest one-day fall in US$ was $483.70 on 30 January 2026. In % terms, the biggest falls were 15 April 2013 (-9.1%) and 30 January 2026 (-9.0%). The biggest % rise was 17 September 2008 (+10.8%).

PART B | DAILY MOVEMENT

How much gold moves in a day



In 2003 the average gap between the day's high and low was about **$5.78**. In 2025 it was about **$60.57**, and in 2026 (to 27 October) about **$118.80**.

Part of this is simply because the price is much higher: a 1% move at $400 is $4, but at $4,000 it is $40. The blue line shows the range as a % of the price. It stayed mostly between about 1% and 2%, with high points in 2008 (2.8%) and 2026 (2.6%).

Why a learner should care

A stop-loss distance or a position size that felt fine in one year can be far too risky in another. A $10 daily move was a big day in 2004; in 2026 the average day moved about $119. Always size practice trades on a demo account for the market as it is now, not as it was.

PART B | HONESTY CHECK

Checking our data against a public source

We compared some of our year-end closes with the London afternoon gold price on the last trading day of the year, as listed by a public gold price history table.

Year	Our close	Public year-end price	Difference
2003	$415.39	$416.25	-0.2%
2008	$879.84	$869.75	+1.2%
2011	$1,565.21	$1,531.00	+2.2%
2012	$1,674.98	$1,657.50	+1.1%
2013	$1,205.39	$1,204.50	+0.1%
2015	$1,060.88	$1,060.00	+0.1%
2020	$1,897.77	$1,887.60	+0.5%
2024	$2,624.26	$2,609.10	+0.6%
2025	$4,318.68	$4,367.80	-1.1%

Most differences are about 1% or less. The highlighted year, 2011, differs by more than 2%. The London price is set in the afternoon in London, while our close is the end of the trading day in New York, and gold can move a lot in those hours. As planned, this book uses our own numbers for every year and labels them 'broker price data'.

Why prices differ

There is no single 'official' gold price every second. London fixing prices, futures prices and each broker's bid and ask prices are all a little different, and they are taken at different times of day. For learning and testing, what matters most is using one consistent data set.

PART C | FOR LEARNERS

Lessons from 100 years

1 **Gold moves a lot, both ways**

In our data gold had 3,246 up days and 2,856 down days. It had years of +65% and years of -28%. In history it fell for about 20 years after 1980.

2 **Big events bring big moves**

Rule changes (1934, 1971), inflation (1970s), crises (2008, 2020) and sudden news (April 2013, January 2026) all brought sharp moves. News can arrive at any time, often when markets are thin.

3 **Risk control comes first**

Decide before every practice trade how much you could lose, place a stop-loss, and keep each risk small. Daily ranges change over the years, so check today's range before choosing your stop distance.

4 **Practise on a demo account**

A demo account uses virtual money, so mistakes cost nothing. Practise until you can follow your plan calmly through both up days and down days.

5 **History is not a forecast**

Past prices do not predict future prices. Use history to understand how gold behaves, not to guess the next move.

PART C | PRACTICE

Practise on gold history with the AI Lab

The **Money Door AI Lab** is a tool for members. It lets you describe a trading idea for gold in simple words and test it on past gold prices going back to **May 2003**, the same history used in Part B of this book.

What you can do

- See how an idea would have behaved in quiet years and in wild years such as 2008, 2013, 2020 and 2026.
- Check how deep the losing runs were, not only the winning ones.
- Compare different stop-loss sizes and see why risk control matters.
- Learn before you practise on a demo account.

Please remember

A test on past prices shows what would have happened in the past. It does not promise any result in the future. Markets change, costs and slippage are real, and an idea that looked good on old data can lose money later. Use the AI Lab to learn, and practise only on a demo account.

Where to find it

Log in at **www.moneydoorfxacademy.com** and open the AI Lab from your member account. The Gold Vault video lessons explain each step for beginners.

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Money Door AI Lab

Test your gold ideas on price history back to May 2003. Learning tool only; past results do not promise future results.

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