BITCOIN IN 2025

WHY TRUMP, WALL STREET AND THE WORLD ARE FINALLY ALL-IN

2025

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In the dynamic landscape of financial investment in 2025, Bitcoin will continue to emerge as a beacon of potential, offering an innovative and decentralized alternative to traditional fiat currencies. The allure of Bitcoin, with its unique properties of scarcity, decentralization, and divisibility, has captivated the attention of investors and governments worldwide. This eBook delves into the intrinsic value of Bitcoin, exploring its mathematical scarcity, decentralized nature, and the unparalleled opportunity it presents for auditability by anyone, anywhere. Unlike traditional currencies, whose value is often undermined by inflation and centralization, Bitcoin is a testament to the power of a finite supply and a robust, unchangeable monetary policy.

> “Never sell your Bitcoin. If I am elected, it will be the policy of my administration to keep 100% of all bitcoin the US government currently holds or acquires in the future ... as a core of the strategic national bitcoin stockpile.” **Donald Trump, July 2024**

We encourage you to explore this eBook in its entirety, to understand the foundational principles that underpin Bitcoin's value, and to discern the strategic advantages to your wealth and independence through the innovative realm of the Blockchain and Bitcoin.

> “CONGRATULATIONS BITCOINERS!!! $100,000!!!
> YOU’RE WELCOME!!! Together, we will Make America Great Again!”
> **Donald Trump, December 2024**

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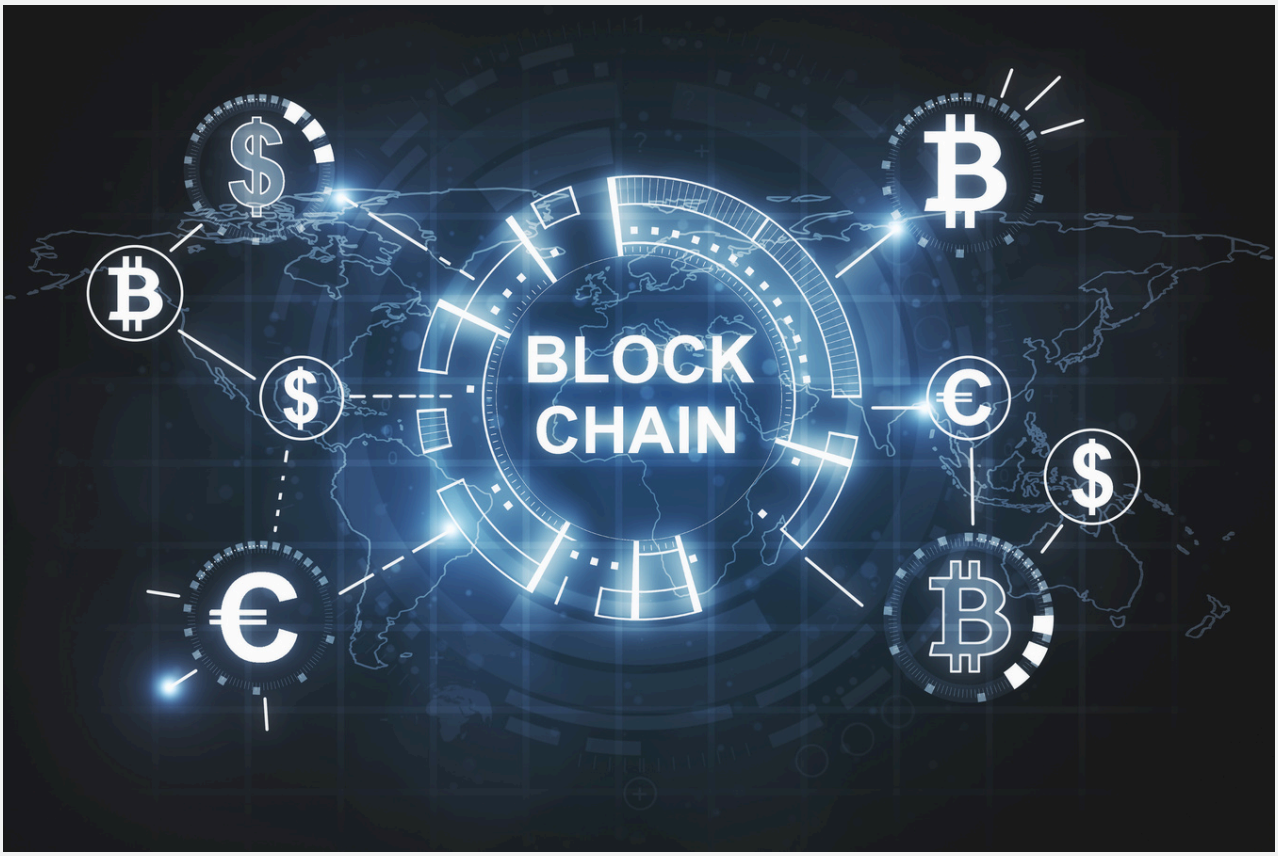


What is **Blockchain?**

Blockchain is a revolutionary technology that serves as a decentralized and secure method of recording, verifying, and storing data. At its core, it is a digital ledger where transactions are recorded in a transparent and tamper-proof manner. This technology underpins cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin and Ethereum but has applications far beyond digital currency.

Key Features of Blockchain

Decentralization: Unlike traditional databases that are stored on a single server or location, blockchain operates on a distributed network of computers (nodes). Each node has a copy of the entire blockchain, ensuring no single point of failure and enhancing system resilience.

Immutability: Once a transaction is recorded on a blockchain, it cannot be altered or deleted. This feature ensures data integrity and builds trust among participants.

Transparency: All transactions on a blockchain are visible to participants in the network. Depending on the type of blockchain (public or private), anyone or a select group can view the data.

Security: Blockchain employs advanced cryptographic techniques to secure data. Each block in the chain contains a unique cryptographic hash that links it to the previous block, making unauthorized changes virtually impossible.

Smart Contracts: Some blockchains, like Ethereum, allow for the execution of smart contracts—self-executing agreements with the terms of the contract directly written into code.

Applications of Blockchain

Finance: Cryptocurrencies, cross-border payments, and decentralized finance (DeFi).

Supply Chain: Tracking goods, verifying authenticity, and improving transparency.

Healthcare: Securely storing patient records and ensuring data privacy.

Voting: Enabling secure and tamper-proof electronic voting systems.

Real Estate: Streamlining property transactions and ensuring accurate ownership records.

Blockchain is transforming industries by providing a more secure, transparent, and efficient way to manage data and transactions. Its potential to eliminate intermediaries, reduce fraud, and improve trust makes it a groundbreaking technology with far-reaching implications.

Why Does **Bitcoin Have Value?**

Scarcity

Arguably, the defining feature of Bitcoin that differentiates it from other forms of currency is its mathematical scarcity. Unlike traditional fiat currencies with an unlimited supply that is adjusted at the whim of central banks and governments, Bitcoin's creator, Satoshi Nakamoto, intentionally limited the lifetime supply of Bitcoin to 21 million coins through the algorithm built into the Bitcoin network. Bitcoin is the only asset in the universe that has a mathematical scarcity. Elements like gold are naturally scarce on Earth; however, there are trillions of dollars' worth of gold floating around on asteroids in our solar system that may one day be accessible to humans, significantly inflating the gold supply.

Decentralized

The decentralized nature of Bitcoin also eliminates the potential for a single point of failure, making it more resilient than traditional currencies. Bitcoin's decentralized nature also makes its core features, like its finite supply, resistant to change. This protects Bitcoin from regulatory or corporate capture.

Anyone Can Audit Bitcoin

The Bitcoin blockchain ledger provides a permanent record of all transactions, and the open-source accessibility of the ledger allows anyone to view and verify previous or ongoing transactions and addresses. Anyone can view and self-audit Bitcoin transactions, which is essential to fostering the decentralized nature of Bitcoin. Without this transparency, Bitcoin's scarcity or another vital feature could be manipulated behind the scenes.

Monetary Policy vs. Government Currencies

Although the U.S. dollar is the most commonly used and traded fiat currency in the world, it has many weaknesses that Bitcoin creator Satoshi Nakamoto sought to dismantle. Unlike Bitcoin, the U.S. dollar is centralized and has an infinite supply; The Federal Reserve is the highest authority over currency production, distribution, and circulation amounts. The impact of Federal Reserve dollar production, often known as quantitative easing (QE), can increase inflation and impact the dollar's value.

The negative impact of continuous U.S. dollar printing and the resulting inflation and devaluation is well documented in U.S. economic history: periods of rapid inflation and financial instability due to dollar printing occurred after WWI and WWII, as well as the 1970s. Bitcoin is incapable of creating that type of economic instability because of its capped supply and the scheduled reduction of its supply every four years. Unlike the Federal Reserve, Bitcoin maintains an immutable monetary policy that is not subject to change based on quarterly meetings. The security of Bitcoin's value over time is a significant reason why more and more investors are choosing to hold Bitcoin as their preferred long-term method for storing wealth, in many cases even preferring it to gold. In fact, Bitcoin has been referred to as "digital gold" because it has similar characteristics of scarcity and value preservation, in addition to the added benefits of portability and divisibility.

Portability

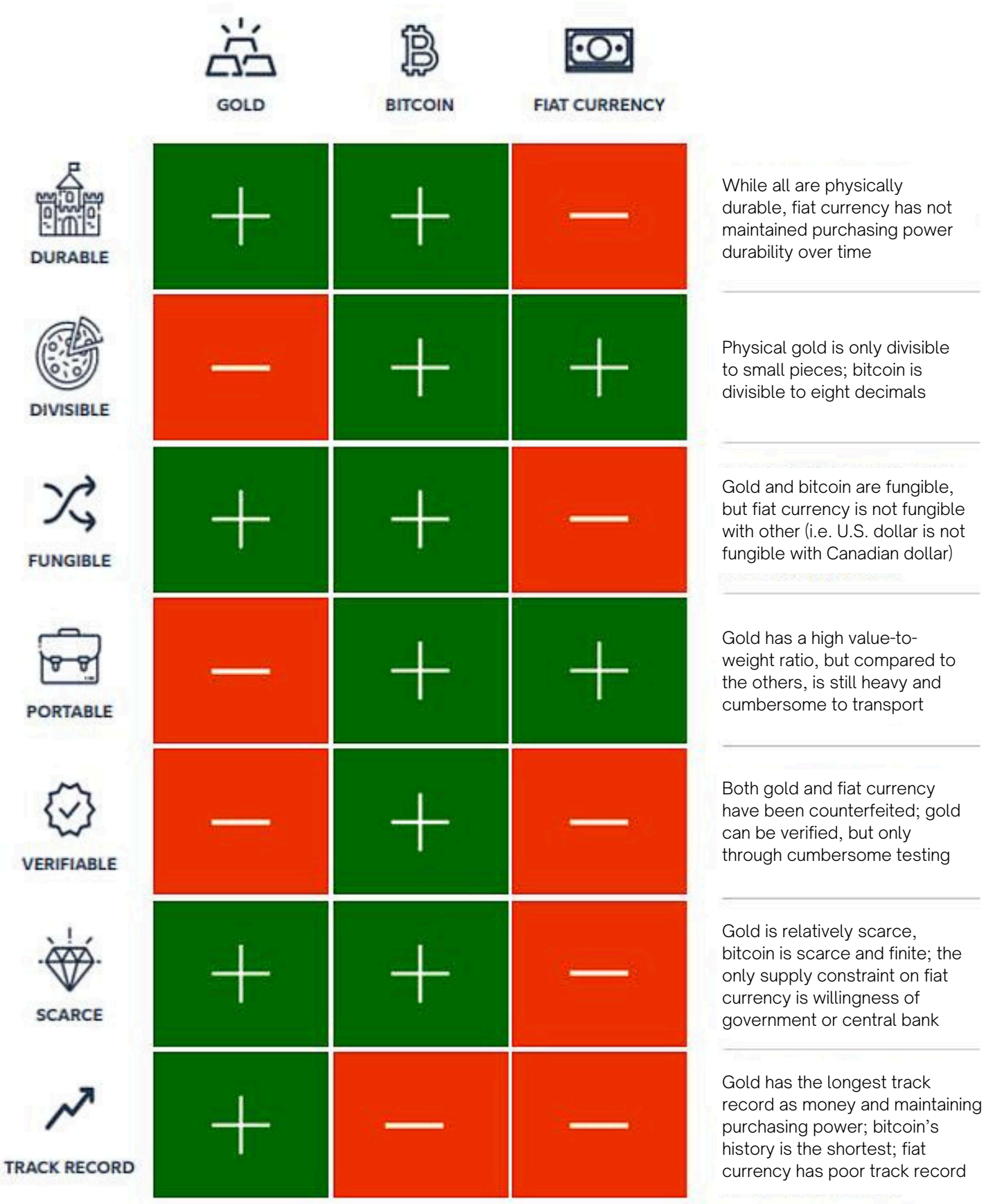
Because Bitcoin is a digital currency, it is highly portable and, therefore extremely easy to transact with. It can be stored on any personal device or flash drive and can be sent or received digitally almost instantaneously without outrageous fees or unnecessary intermediaries.

Any amount of bitcoin can be taken across any border in the world, unlike any other currency.

Highly Divisible

Like traditional monetary assets, Bitcoin is divisible. In fact, Bitcoin is more divisible than most currencies: A single bitcoin can be broken down into satoshis, equal to one hundred-millionth of a bitcoin (1 satoshi = 0.00000001 BTC). As a result, each bitcoin can be broken down into 100,000,000 satoshis.

How Does **Gold**, **Bitcoin**, and **Fiat Currencies** Stack Up?



Bitcoin Halvings

A Bitcoin halving event occurs when the reward for mining Bitcoin transactions is cut in half. Halvings reduce the rate at which new coins are created and thus lower the available amount of new supply. The final halving is expected to occur in 2140 when the number of bitcoins circulating will reach the theoretical maximum supply of 21 million.

HALVING #1 occurred on November 28, 2012, and reduced the block reward to 25 BTC from 50 BTC.

Price at time of halving: $13
Following year's peak: **$1,152**

HALVING #2 occurred on July 16, 2016, and reduced the block reward to 12.5 BTC.

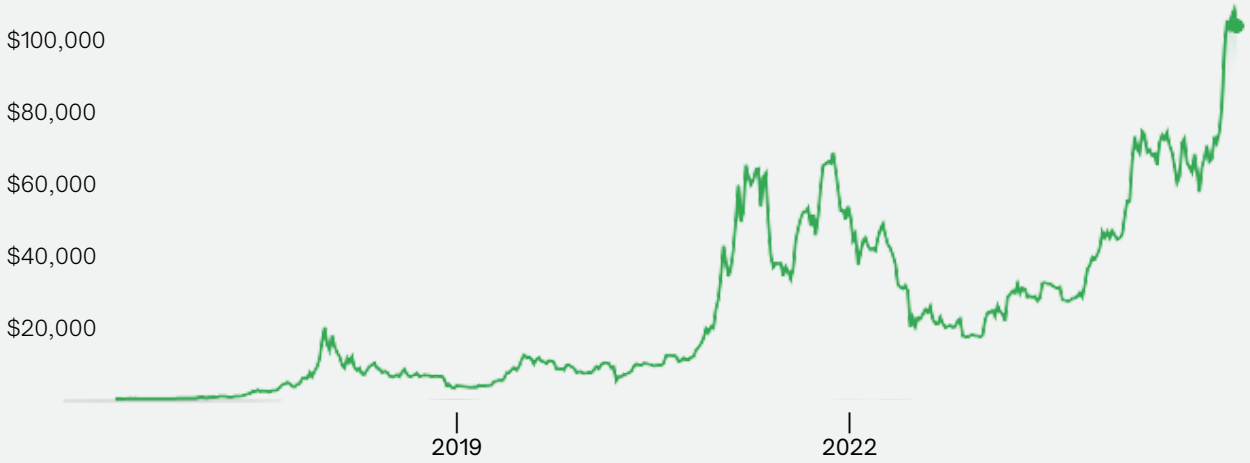
Price at time of halving: $664
Following year's peak: **$17,760**

HALVING #3 occurred on May 11, 2020, and reduced the block reward to 6.25 BTC.

Price at time of halving: $9,734
Following year's peak: **$67,549**

HALVING #4 occurred on April 20, 2024, and reduced the block reward to 3.125 BTC.

Price at time of halving: $64,958
Peak as of May 2025: **$111,891**



Should You **Buy Bitcoin Miners**?

Benefits of Investing in Bitcoin Miners

Investing in miners over bitcoin is effectively betting on bitcoin's price to appreciate faster than the network's hash rate increases. Assuming that price remains relatively constant or increases in the short-run, you would accumulate more bitcoin by mining than by making a lump sum purchase.

In this sense, you can think of owning a miner as a form of dollar cost averaging with a higher upside if Bitcoin's price moves dramatically upward. In addition to maintaining consistent exposure to Bitcoin through mining rewards, by participating in Bitcoin mining, you are contributing to the security and decentralization of the network.

If price rises quickly, or even steadily over time, those who invested in hardware could recoup their initial investment, generate a profit, and potentially re-sell your miner for a gain, depending on market conditions.

It could be that bitcoin's price appreciation happens slowly and with periods of depreciation, or there is no price increase. However, even if the price of bitcoin falls over your investment period, if hash rate falls too, and the rate that hash rate declines is greater than the rate that bitcoin price declines, you would still accumulate more bitcoin by mining than by purchasing a lump sum of bitcoin.

As a general rule, you are better off mining if you believe that bitcoin's price will increase faster than the network's hash rate rises over time—or that price will decrease slower than the network's hash rate decreases.

What Influences Bitcoin **Mining Profitability**?

Purchasing Your Miner (ASIC)

The specialized computers used to mine Bitcoin, called ASICs, vary in price and efficiency. Newer models offer greater efficiency and the ability to mine more bitcoin per unit of electricity but come at a higher cost.

Miner Maintenance

The most significant incurred cost from machine maintenance is not the maintenance itself but the opportunity cost resulting from machine downtime. The same holds if power outages or natural disasters would impact the facility in which the miners are held. When a rig is forced offline, that ultimately represents time the machine is not hashing and therefore not earning bitcoin. Therefore, on-site technicians to ensure prompt repairs become another necessary expense for larger operations.

Electricity Cost to Mine Bitcoin

The ability to source inexpensive electricity often becomes the most essential factor in determining a mining operation's profitability since retail energy prices are significantly higher than the kilowatt-hour rates of most mining operations.

Why Bitcoin Prices Surged in 2024 and **What's Ahead for 2025**?

Why Bitcoin Prices Soared in 2024

Institutional Adoption: Major financial institutions, including banks and hedge funds, expanded their exposure to Bitcoin in 2024. Companies like BlackRock launched Bitcoin ETFs, making it easier for everyday investors to gain exposure. This legitimized Bitcoin as a mainstream investment, driving demand.

Regulatory Clarity: In 2024, many governments introduced clearer regulations for cryptocurrencies. Countries like the U.S. implemented guidelines that reduced legal uncertainties, encouraging more participation from both retail and institutional investors.

Halving Event of 2024: Bitcoin's halving event in April 2024 reduced the block reward from 6.25 BTC to 3.125 BTC. This effectively cut new Bitcoin supply in half, creating a supply shock. Historically, halvings have driven Bitcoin price increases due to reduced supply and sustained demand.

Global Economic Factors: Rising inflation and uncertainty in traditional markets pushed investors toward Bitcoin as a hedge. Additionally, countries with unstable currencies increasingly adopted Bitcoin for remittances and savings, further driving demand.

Technological Advancements: Updates to Bitcoin's Lightning Network in 2024 improved scalability and transaction speeds, making Bitcoin more practical for everyday use. This helped boost its utility and market value.

What's in Store for 2025?

Increased Adoption: As more countries and institutions embrace Bitcoin, adoption is expected to grow further in 2025. Payment giants are likely to integrate Bitcoin, enabling wider usage.

Potential Regulatory Hurdles: While 2024 saw regulatory clarity, some countries may impose stricter controls or higher taxes on Bitcoin in 2025, potentially influencing its growth trajectory.

Market Volatility: Bitcoin's price in 2025 will likely continue to experience volatility. While long-term growth seems likely, short-term corrections are expected due to profit-taking and macroeconomic shifts.

Emerging Use Cases: Innovations in decentralized finance (DeFi) and tokenized assets could bring new utility to Bitcoin, further increasing its appeal as a financial asset.

Price Predictions: Many analysts remain optimistic about Bitcoin's trajectory. While no one can guarantee future prices, projections for 2025 range from moderate gains to a continuation of the current bullish trend, driven by broader adoption and diminishing supply.

The Trump Family's **Crypto Pivot in 2025**

As Bitcoin continues its meteoric rise in 2025, few political families have made a sharper—and more strategic—turn toward crypto than the Trumps.

What began as skepticism in Donald Trump's first presidency has evolved into full-throated support, policy proposals, and family-wide engagement. The Trump family is no longer on the sidelines of crypto—they're attempting to shape its future.

Donald Trump: Critic to Crypto Strategist

Donald Trump's transformation on Bitcoin is one of the most unexpected but powerful developments in global crypto policy. In 2019, he called Bitcoin "highly volatile" and "based on thin air." But by mid-2024, he had become one of the most prominent political advocates for Bitcoin anywhere in the world.

In July 2024, Trump declared:

"Never sell your Bitcoin. If I am elected, it will be the policy of my administration to keep 100% of all bitcoin the U.S. government currently holds or acquires in the future... as a core of the strategic national bitcoin stockpile."

He has since proposed:

Zero capital gains tax on U.S.-held Bitcoin if held over 3 years.

A national initiative to promote domestic Bitcoin mining.

Creating a "Bitcoin Reserve Index" as an alternative hedge to the U.S. dollar.

Appointing pro-crypto advisors to roles in Treasury and the SEC.

This pivot is resonating with investors and miners alike, many of whom see the Trump administration as a political shield against overregulation.

Don Jr. & Eric Trump: From Real Estate to Real Hash Power

Donald Trump Jr. has emerged as an aggressive promoter of decentralized finance and freedom from centralized banks. His social media posts now regularly celebrate Bitcoin's role in fighting inflation and government overreach.

"The Fed prints your future into dust. Bitcoin restores it." – Donald Trump Jr., March 2025

Meanwhile, Eric Trump is quietly taking meetings with U.S. Bitcoin mining companies. Industry insiders say Eric is facilitating conversations between energy companies, infrastructure developers, and policy advocates in states like Texas, Oklahoma, and Florida—red-state strongholds for mining growth.

While not involved in mining directly, the Trumps are creating the political cover and logistical connections needed to bring large-scale mining operations back onshore.

Melania & Barron Trump: A Cultural Entry

Melania Trump re-entered the digital space in 2025 by reviving her NFT project—this time with an educational angle, launching a series of blockchain-based collectibles themed around U.S. history and liberty.

Barron Trump, now 19, is quietly building a reputation in tech circles. According to sources close to the family, Barron is obsessed with blockchain scalability and has been contributing to Web3-focused communities under pseudonyms.

Their involvement signals a generational expansion of the Trump family's brand into Web3, NFTs, and digital assets.

Strategic Implications for Bitcoin and America

The Trump family's unified shift toward Bitcoin in 2025 is more than symbolic. It's a calculated political and economic strategy to:

Reposition the U.S. as a leader in crypto innovation.

Push back against central bank digital currencies (CBDCs).

Appeal to a younger, liberty-minded voter base.

With Bitcoin hitting all-time highs and a growing distrust of fiat currencies, the Trump platform is leaning into Bitcoin as a symbol of sovereignty, economic independence, and American exceptionalism.

But not everyone is applauding. Some in the crypto community worry that too much political alignment could compromise Bitcoin's neutral ethos. Others argue the Trumps are helping to legitimize crypto at the highest levels of government—something few could have imagined just five years ago.

Cryptocurrency **Terminology and Definitions**

Blockchain: A blockchain is a decentralized, distributed ledger that records all transactions on the network. The blockchain is secured using complex algorithms and cryptography, which makes it virtually impossible for transactions to be altered or tampered with.

Cryptocurrency mining: Cryptocurrency mining is the process of verifying and adding transactions to the blockchain. Miners use specialized computers to solve complex mathematical problems, and they are rewarded with a small amount of the cryptocurrency for their efforts.

Cryptocurrency Wallet: A cryptocurrency wallet is a digital wallet that stores a user's cryptocurrency holdings. A wallet is used to send and receive cryptocurrency, and it typically includes a private key that is used to access the wallet and sign transactions.

Private key: A private key is a unique, secret code that is used to access a cryptocurrency wallet and sign transactions. The private key is used to prove ownership of the wallet and to authorize transactions on the network.

Public key: A public key is a unique code that is associated with a cryptocurrency wallet and is used to receive transactions. The public key can be shared with others, but the private key must remain secret in order to protect the wallet and its contents.

Cryptocurrency exchange: A cryptocurrency exchange is a platform that allows users to buy, sell, and trade cryptocurrencies. Exchanges may offer a variety of different cryptocurrencies and may use different methods for matching buyers and sellers and for determining the price of a particular cryptocurrency.

Altcoin: An altcoin is any cryptocurrency other than Bitcoin. There are hundreds of different altcoins, each with its own unique features and characteristics.

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Token: A token is a digital asset that represents a variety of different things, including access to a product or service, ownership of an asset, or membership in a particular community. Tokens can be issued and traded on a variety of different platforms, including blockchain-based networks and decentralized applications (DApps).

Decentralized application (DApp): A decentralized application, or DApp, is a software application that runs on a decentralized network, such as a blockchain. DApps are typically open-source and may be built on top of existing blockchain platforms.

Smart contract: A smart contract is a self-executing contract with the terms of the agreement between buyer and seller being directly written into lines of code. The code and the agreements contained therein are stored and replicated on the blockchain network.

Hashing: Hashing is the process of applying a cryptographic function to data in order to produce a fixed-size output, known as a hash. Hashing is used in many different applications, including in cryptocurrency mining to verify transactions on the blockchain.

Fork: A fork is a change to the blockchain protocol that creates a new version of the blockchain. There are two types of forks: a soft fork, which is a backward-compatible protocol upgrade, and a hard fork, which is a non-backward-compatible protocol upgrade that creates a new blockchain.

Hash rate: The hash rate is a measure of the processing power of a cryptocurrency network. It is typically expressed in hashes per second and is used to calculate the amount of cryptocurrency that can be mined in a given period of time.

Cryptocurrency market capitalization: Cryptocurrency market capitalization, or “market cap,” is a measure of the total value of all the cryptocurrency in circulation. It is calculated by multiplying the total number of coins or tokens in circulation by the current market price.

Cryptocurrency wallet address: A cryptocurrency wallet address is a unique code that is used to send and receive cryptocurrency transactions. It is typically a string of letters and numbers that is associated with a particular wallet.

Initial coin offering (ICO): An initial coin offering, or ICO, is a fundraising method in which a company or organization issues new cryptocurrency tokens in exchange for funding. ICOs are often used to raise funds for the development of new blockchain-based projects or products.

Proof of work (PoW): Proof of work, or PoW, is a consensus mechanism that is used by some cryptocurrencies to validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. In a PoW system, miners compete to solve complex mathematical problems in order to earn a reward and add new blocks to the blockchain.

Proof of stake (PoS): Proof of stake, or PoS, is a consensus mechanism that is used by some cryptocurrencies to validate transactions and add them to the blockchain. In a PoS system, the probability of a node being chosen to add a new block to the blockchain is based on the amount of cryptocurrency that the node holds.

Cryptocurrency trading pair: A cryptocurrency trading pair is a combination of two different cryptocurrencies that are traded against each other on an exchange. For example, the BTC/ETH trading pair represents the exchange rate between Bitcoin and Ethereum.

Cryptocurrency mining pool: A cryptocurrency mining pool is a group of miners who combine their computing power to increase the chances of finding a block and earning a reward. The reward is then distributed among the members of the mining pool based on their contribution to the pool's computing power.

Thank You

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