

demographic: more people

more people need more food, more food "needs" more customers

12. Freedom, more worker, food for them

(siehe 2.17.)

vice-versa:

13. (siehe 10. u. ?)

14. For today: Urbanisation, from 2. to 3. sector, new social classes,

Western-industrial-countries, others not, big "clift" between the richs (industrial) and poor (non-industrial), bigger clift $\rightarrow$ bigger problems (war, emigrations, slavery), poor can't get up

15. positiv

wealth

inventions

development (economic, social, ...)

more productivity

mass production

better infrastructure

negative

first problems,

clift between rich + poor

environment problems

child labor

overpopulation

dependent poor city workers

worse work conditions

16. blessing for: rich ones, entrepreneurs, (today industrial-countries)
people which produce

curse for: poor, workers, "workers" (today non-industrial-countries)

F.D. freedom

stability $\rightarrow$

Industrialisation (dramatical change)

total $\rightarrow$ revolution

"Pollockian" $\rightarrow$ S 5

Blessing = Failure: entrepreneurs (money), Roullierend
 virtue: industrial levels
 rich ones

curse: earlyer: workers, losers, ~~not~~ ~~industrial~~ ~~industrial~~
 today: non industrial country, environment
 poorer ones

Geschichtszusammenfassung Industrialisation

1. Features Pre-1.

you work with hand, do a whole product, do it when you want, at home (in your job), perhaps more the one product, mill + water energy work in guilds, stable economic with machines, with a timetable, just one step, boring + dangerous, just one product, in factories coal, gas, steam energy, more energy consumption no guilds, more productivity mass production

2. Preconditions of the 1.

- French Revolution → Rights of men → introduction of personal freedom (peasants could go away)
- Proto-1. → cottage industrie, childrens help, men can get money earlier marry earlier, wanted more children → population growth
- agriculture revolution → more productivity → increasing food production
- demographic revolution → Population growth

3. Proto 1.: - cottage industrie: entrepreneur boughts raw material →

the peasants spun + wove the cotton (whole family) at home, gave the finished textiles to the entrepreneur, he sells it and bought new raw material.

Peasants need no capital + no risk! just money

- Proto: different than before, at home, but leads to the 1.

economic changes: capital (money) growing

Increase in worker class people, use of machines, mass production, specialisation, worker just one step, economic freedom, increase in energy require (Nachfrage), international markets, good transport system, banks + "Alchimie" now belongs the factory, over various people
Factories, structured work day, new energy resources (coal, steam), better infrastructure, inventions, bigger market, less worker → more machines, from 1. to 2. sector

~~social~~ ^{emancipatory} changes: population growth, declining death rate, declining birth rate per women, urbanisation (city growth's faster than countryside), emigration (to US)

social changes: not fully new upper class: entrepreneurs from bourgeoisie + some of nobility, had money + risk + wealth
new worker class: lots women + children, in cities, bad conditions from peasants.

middle class: rich workers (produce luxury article)
traditional worker class live "good"

creation of classes: estates: you were born into
classes: you weren't born into

political changes:

5. agrarian revolution: from open to closed field system (now you have one big field and can grow what you want) ^{from things} → can try out things
- crop-rotation system: change plants each $\frac{1}{3}$ year in every year → soil is better
- new plants
- increasing number of livestock (eat, together, make things)
⇒ amount of harvest → food increases, can produce more
demographic revolution: because of Protest. → more children, population growth
6. Enlightenment: people started to think again about their life, what they wanted
→ wanted to reach something, were very busy
7. F.R. → personal freedom, agrarian rev → more food, more productivity, demographic rev → more people (workers + customers), Protest. → first step, inventions, energy resource change → not dependent on water or wind anymore
8. it was the first step → you could marry earlier → population growth → condition for Urbanization
9. long was G.D. ahead many advantages + all of them:
short cuts, new transport system, island (waterway is best), central bank system, (the land money), guilds are less important, free economy market, people were ready to risk, mineral resources (coal run machines, iron built them), colonial empire (get resources from it, can sell products)
10. Possible for other countries: ^{EM} technical schools, copied G.D., high tariffs, government improves infrastructure, + played financial roll,
US: many rivers, railways, building roads → creating joint companies, more things built → more jobs, money, taxes, capital, copied G.D., ready to risk,