

Econ 135: Roadmap for the Next Two Weeks

11. Why Northwest Europe? (Mar 3):

- **Read:** David Landes (2006): *Why Europe and the West? Why Not China?* <<https://pubs.aeaweb.org/doi/pdfplus/10.1257/jep.20.2.3>>
- **Slides:** <<https://github.com;braddelong/public-files/blob/master/econ-135-lecture-11.pptx>>
- **Start:** Assignment 6: slow technological and organizational progress before 1500 paper <<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1487685/assignments/8069059>>; due Mar 11

12. Modern Economic Growth (Mar 5):

- **Read:** J. Bradford DeLong: *Slouching Towards Utopia?: An Economic History of the Long Twentieth Century* DRAFT, selections <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/slouching-towards-utopia-fall-2019.zip>>
- **Slides:** <<https://github.com;braddelong/public-files/blob/master/econ-135-lecture-12.pptx>>

13. U.S. Economic Ascendancy (Mar 10):

- **Read:** Claudia Goldin and Larry Katz: *The Race Between Education and Technology*, chapter 1 <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/goldin-katz-race-i.pdf>>
- **Slides:** <<https://github.com;braddelong/public-files/blob/master/econ-135-lecture-13.pptx>>
- **Finish:** Assignment 6: slow technological and organizational progress before 1500 <<https://bcourses.berkeley.edu/courses/1487685/assignments/8069059>>; due March 11
- **Start:** Assignment 7: post-1500 growth accelerations paper; due March 18

14. Globalization Advances and Retreats (Mar 12):

- **Read Before:** Ronald Findlay and Kevin O'Rourke (2007): *Power and Plenty: Trade, War, and the World Economy in the Second Millennium*, selections <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/findlay-orourke-selections.pdf>>
- **Slides:** <<https://github.com;braddelong/public-files/blob/master/econ-135-lecture-14.pptx>>

Lecture 11:

3.3. Why Northwest Europe?

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Original course by Melissa Dell (Harvard Econ 1342), revised by Brad DeLong

<<https://github.com;braddelong/public-files/blob/master/econ-135-lecture-11.pptx>>

Big Ideas: Lecture 10: Industrial Revolutions II

Takeaways from last lecture:

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Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels

Paean to the *Bourgeoisie*:

- “The *bourgeoisie* cannot exist without constantly revolutionising the instruments of production, and thereby the relations of production, and with them the whole relations of society. Conservation of the old modes of production in unaltered form, was, on the contrary, the first condition of existence for all earlier industrial classes...”



Paean to the Bourgeoisie II

Revolutionary Change and Unveiling:

- “Constant revolutionising of production,
- “uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions,
- “everlasting uncertainty and agitation distinguish the bourgeois epoch from all earlier ones.
- “All fixed, fast-frozen relations, with their train of ancient and venerable prejudices and opinions, are swept away,
- “all new-formed ones become antiquated before they can ossify.
- “All that is solid melts into air,
- “all that is holy is profaned, and
- “man is at last compelled to face with sober senses his real conditions of life, and his relations with his kind...



Paean to the Bourgeoisie III

Globalization:

- “The bourgeoisie has subjected the country to the rule of the towns.
- “It has created enormous cities,
- “has greatly increased the urban population as compared with the rural, and
- “has thus rescued a considerable part of the population from the idiocy of rural life.
- “Just as it has made the country dependent on the towns,
- “so it has made barbarian and semi-barbarian countries dependent on the civilised ones,
- “nations of peasants on nations of bourgeois,
- “the East on the West...



Karl Marx: Capital: Part VII: The Accumulation of Capital

This is where the book starts to sing—to me. What I got out of chapter 23:

- To quote from the *Communist Manifesto*, “the executive of the modern state is a committee for managing the affairs of the *business class*.” Wealth speaks loudly, and influences the government to arrange things for the convenience of wealth—to keep wages low, and workers available. Marx quotes a protest from *The Times* of London against the demands of capital in 1863:
 - “Mr. Edmund Potter is so impressed with the exceptional and supreme importance of the cotton masters that, in order to preserve this class and perpetuate their profession, he would keep half a million of the labouring class confined in a great moral workhouse against their will.... We must confess that we do not think it ‘worth while,’ or even possible, to keep the human machinery in order—that is to shut it up and keep it oiled till it is wanted. Human machinery will rust under inaction, oil and rub it as you may. Moreover, the human machinery will, as we have just seen, get the steam up of its own accord, and burst or run amuck...”

“Alienation”

Capital is made up of what the workers produce:

- But what the workers produce then does not advance their interests or make them happy...
- Instead, what the workers have produced somehow escapes from human control...
- It then imposes itself on people, and bosses them around...
- Note: it's not that capital transfers human freedom and flourishing from the workers to the capitalists:
 - The capitalists have to act like capitalists—push wages down, speedup the line, and reinvest their profits
 - If they don't? They become uncompetitive go bankrupt, and become workers
- This is Marx's theory of “alienation”—what one has made then remakes you
 - “Here in America, everyone watches television. In Soviet Russia, television watches you!”

Accumulate, Accumulate!

A capitalist market economy is driven to invest and reinvest to boost the economy's capital stock:

- “Accumulation for the sake of accumulation, production for the sake of production: this was the formula in which classical economics expressed the historical mission of the bourgeoisie in the period of its domination. Not for one instant did it deceive itself over the nature of wealth’s birth-pangs. But what use is it to lament a historical necessity? If, in the eyes of classical economics, the proletarian is merely a machine for the production of surplus-value, the capitalist too is merely a machine for the transformation of this surplus-value into surplus capital...”

A capitalist market economy is driven to become more capital intensive:

- “The law of the progressive growth of the constant part of capital in comparison with the variable part is confirmed at every step ... by the comparative analysis of the prices of commodities, whether we compare different economic epochs or different nations in the same epoch. The relative magnitude of the part of the price which represents the value of the means of production, or the constant part of the capital, is in direct proportion to the progress of accumulation, whereas the relative magnitude of the other part of the price, which represents the variable part of the capital, or the payment made for labour, is in inverse proportion to the progress of accumulation...”

Invention and Innovation Deskill Workers, and Put Downward Pressure on the Demand for Labor

Marx believes that machinery is not a complement to but a substitute for labor:

- “Since the demand for labour is determined not by the extent of the total capital but by its variable constituent alone, that demand falls progressively with the growth of the total capital, instead of rising in proportion to it, as was previously assumed....
- “[Capital] produces indeed in direct relation with its own energy and extent, a relatively redundant working population, i.e. a population which is superfluous to capital’s average requirements for its own valorization, and is therefore a surplus population....
- “The working population therefore produces both the accumulation of capital and the means by which it is itself made relatively superfluous...”

The “Industrial Reserve Army” of the Non-Employed

For Marx, it is inconceivable that there might be a permanent, durable increase in the average wage level:

- “The industrial reserve army, during the periods of stagnation and average prosperity, weighs down the active army of workers; during the periods of over-production and feverish activity, it puts a curb on their pretensions. The relative surplus population is therefore the background against which the law of the demand and supply of labour does its work. It confines the field of action of this law to the limits absolutely convenient to capital’s drive to exploit and dominate the workers...”
- Note that the century and a half after Marx wrote saw wages multiply tenfold in the Global North world economy core.
- There is something wrong with the argument...

Forest of Outstretched Arms...

In fact, for Marx it is inconceivable the average wage level will stay above bare subsistence:

- Karl Marx:
 - “The most diverse machines are now applied to the manufacture of the machines themselves.... The labourers employed in machine factories can but play the role of very stupid machines alongside of the highly ingenious machines.... To sum up: the more productive capital grows, the more it extends the division of labour and the application of machinery; the more the division of labour and the application of machinery extend, the more does competition extend among the workers, the more do their wages shrink together.... A mass of small business men and of people living upon the interest of their capitals is precipitated into the ranks of the working class.... Thus the forest of outstretched arms, begging for work, grows ever thicker, while the arms themselves grow every leaner...”
- Note that the century and a half after Marx wrote saw wages multiply tenfold in the Global North world economy core.
- There is something wrong with the argument...

Karl Marx: Summing Up

Marx and His Vision:

- Marx's vision: utopia is now, thanks to the epoch of the *bourgeoisie*, within our grasp
 - But the *bourgeoisie* that has performed this historic task is now the major obstacle to utopia
- The Marxist movement: really-existing-socialism 1917-1991 not the brightest light on humanity's tree of good ideas...
- Marx's three-stage trajectory: philosopher/analyst/economist
- Marx's three intellectual faces: prophet, political analyst, economist:
 - Marx the prophet... unhelpful for this world (New Jerusalem)
 - Marx the organizer and analyst... largely wrong (capitalism stripping away the veil of illusion; ruling class will never moderate the system; factory and workers solidarity as the future)
 - Marx the economist... wrong and right

Karl Marx the Economist

The Good:

- Three:
 - Fever-fits of financial crisis and business cycle
 - Among the first to understand how transformative the Industrial Revolution would be
 - Very insightful about the history of industrialization
- Marx's genius responsible for the good

The Bad:

- Also three:
 - Capital always a substitute for labor
 - Markets as always a source of mystification and oppression
 - Market economy cannot deliver a good division of income
- Hegel, Manchester, the (inherited from Ricardo) Labor Theory of Value, and stubbornness responsible for the bad

Sources of Marx's Misconceptions: Hegel

Here is Engels trying to make Marx's coquetting with Hegel's modes of expression clear:

- "Marx says: 'It is the negation of negation. This re-establishes individual property, but on the basis of the acquisitions of the capitalist era, i.e., on co-operation of free workers and their possession in common of the land and of the means of production produced by labour...'"
 - The state of things brought about by the expropriation of the expropriators is therefore characterised as the re-establishment of individual property, but *on the basis* of the social ownership of the land and of the means of production produced by labour itself.
 - To anyone who understands plain talk this means that social ownership extends to the land and the other means of production, and individual ownership to the products, that is, the articles of consumption.
 - And in order to make the matter comprehensible even to children of six, Marx assumes on page 56 'a community of free individuals, carrying on their work with the means of production in common, in which the labour-power of all the different individuals is consciously applied as the combined labour-power of the community', that is, a society organised on a socialist basis; and
 - he continues: 'The total product of our community is a social product. One portion serves as fresh means of production and remains social. But another portion is consumed by the members as means of subsistence. A distribution of this portion amongst them is consequently necessary'.
 - And surely that is clear enough even for Herr Dühring, in spite of his having Hegel on his brain..."
- This does not help

Sources of Marx's Misconceptions

Manchester:

- Manchester, especially in the aftermath of the Irish Potato Famine, an unusual outlier—not a model for the future...

The Labor Theory of Value:

- It just does not work...

Stubbornness:

- What do you do when the world surprises you?
- Do you double down, and turn all the ingenuity of your brain to figuring out reasons why what you had thought to be true and what is apparently false is true after all?
- Or do you mark your beliefs to market?

A Paragraph to Note

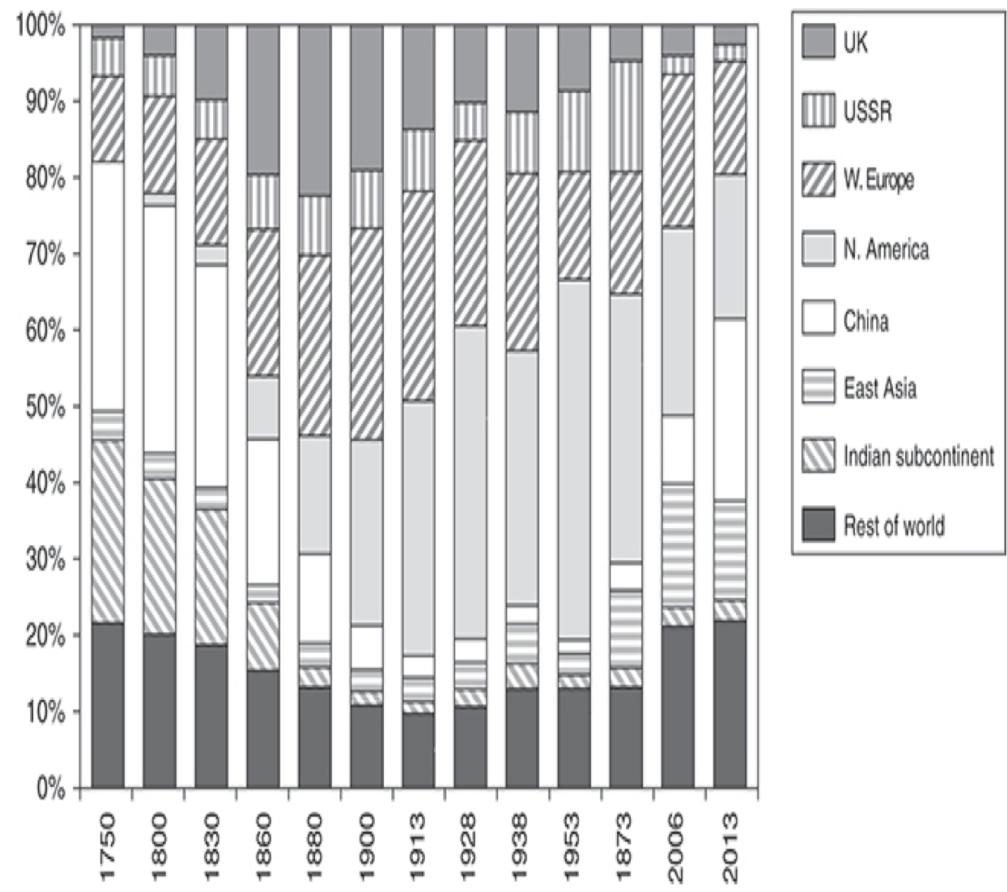
How should we read this paragraph?:

- “The law... of surplus-value produced... clearly contradicts all experience based on appearance.... A cotton spinner, who... employs... little variable capital, does not, on account of this, pocket less profit or surplus-value than a baker... [with] much variable... capital. For the solution of this apparent contradiction, many intermediate terms are as yet wanted, as from the standpoint of elementary algebra many intermediate terms are wanted to understand that $0/0$ may represent an actual magnitude.... It will be seen later how the school of Ricardo has come to grief over this stumbling block. Vulgar economy which, indeed, ‘has really learnt nothing’, here as everywhere sticks to appearances in opposition to the law which regulates and explains them. In opposition to Spinoza, it believes that “ignorance is a sufficient reason”...
- That equal capitals deployed over equal times with equal degrees of risk yield equal profits independent of how many workers their deployment sets to work should have made Marx rethink.
- But it did not: instead it made him add epicycle upon epicycle...

Allen: Spread of Industrialization

Robert Allen (2017): *The Industrial Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*
<https://delong.typepad.com/files/allen-industrial.pdf>, chs. 3, 5-6:

- Western Europe: 12% in the 18th century to 28% in 1913
- North America: Less than 1% in the 18th century to 47% in 1953
- The Pacific Rim share dropped from 4 per cent to 2 per cent in the early 19th century, but then increased to 5 percent in the first half of the 20th century. By 2006, these countries were producing 17 per cent of the world's manufactures
- China in 1953 at 2% of manufacturing was at its all time low. 9 per cent in 2006. 25 per cent in 2013
- The Indian subcontinent: 2% of the world's manufactures in 1973 and only 3% in 2013



16. Percentage shares of world manufacturing output, 1750–2013.

David Landes: Why Northwest Europe? Why Not China?

China had two chances:

- First, to generate a continuing, self-sustaining process of scientific and technological advance on the basis of its indigenous traditions and achievements
- Second, to learn from European science and technology once the foreign “barbarians” entered the Chinese domain in the sixteenth century.
- The first failure has elicited much scholarly inquiry and analysis. And yet it remains an abiding mystery.
- Chinese priority:
 - **Textiles:** a power-driven spinning machine in the thirteenth century, some 500 years before the England of the Industrial Revolution knew water frames and mules
 - **Iron:** China early learned to use coal and probably coke (as against charcoal) in blast furnaces for smelting iron and were turning out perhaps as many as 125,000 tons of pig iron by the later eleventh
 - **Other industries:** the wheelbarrow, the stirrup, the rigid horse collar (to prevent choking), the compass, paper, printing, gunpowder, porcelain, silks
- The mystery lies in the failure of China to realize the potential of some of the most important of these inventions....
- Chinese industrial history offers a number of examples of technological regression and oblivion:
 - The machine to spin hemp was never adapted to the manufacture of cotton
 - Cotton spinning was never mechanized
 - Coal/coke smelting was allowed to fall into disuse, along with the iron industry

Landes: Conventional Explanations (of European Success) Inadequate

But almost every element usually regarded by historians as a major contributory cause to the Industrial Revolution in north-western Europe was also present in China:

- A revolution in the relations between social classes, at least in the countryside
- Only Galilean-Newtonian science was missing; but in the short run this was not important.
- Had the Chinese possessed, or developed, the seventeenth-century European mania for tinkering and improving, they could easily have made an efficient spinning machine out of the primitive model described by Wang Chen.
- A steam engine would have been more difficult; but it should not have posed insuperable difficulties to a people who had been building double-acting piston flame-throwers in the Sung dynasty.
- The crucial point is that nobody tried.
- In most fields, agriculture being the chief exception, Chinese technology stopped progressing well before the point at which a lack of scientific knowledge had become a serious obstacle

Landes: Sinologist Explanations (of China's Failure)

Partial explanations only:

- First, China lacked a free market and institutionalized property rights.
- The Chinese state was always stepping in to interfere with private enterprise—to take over certain activities, to prohibit and inhibit others, to manipulate prices, to exact bribes:
 - Motivated by a desire to reserve labor to agriculture
 - To control important resources (salt and iron, for example)
 - By an appetite for revenue (the story of the goose that laid the golden eggs is a leitmotif of Chinese history);
 - By fear and disapproval of self-enrichment, except by officials, giving rise in turn to abundant corruption and rent-seeking
 - By a distaste for maritime trade... [seen] as a diversion from imperial concerns, as a divisive force and source of income inequality in the ecumenical empire, and worse yet, as an invitation to exit.
 - This state intervention and interference encountered evasion and resistance; indeed, the very needs of state compelled a certain tolerance for disobedience.

Landes: Sinologist Explanations (of China's Failure) II

Partial explanations only:

- Still, the goal, the aim, the ideal was the ineffable stillness of immobility.
- The Hongwu (“Vast Martial”) emperor... He wanted rather to immobilize the realm. People were to stay put and move only with the permission of the state—at home and abroad. People who went outside China without permission were liable to execution on their return. The Ming code of core laws also sought to block social mobility, with severe penalties for those jumping professional and occupational barriers.
- The reason the Chinese did not develop based on their scientific knowledge is that no one was trying. Why try?
- In all this, the contrast with Europe was marked.

Landes: Sinologist Explanations (of China's Failure) III

Elvin (1973, pp. 224–225) captures some of this:

- It was the great size of the Chinese Empire which made the adoption of the policies of the Ming emperors possible.
- In a Chinese subcontinent made up of smaller independent states, like those of the Five Dynasties [907-960 C.E.] or the Ten Kingdoms, no government could have afforded to close itself off. International economic interdependence (as that between regions would have become) would have removed this option; and the need for diplomatic and military alliances, and revenue from foreign trade, would have made isolationism undesirable.
- With smaller states, there might also have been, as there was in north-western Europe in early modern times, a closer conscious identification of the governed with their countries and rulers.

Landes: Sinologist Explanations (of China's Failure) IV

Different scholars have suggested a variety of reasons, typically related to religious values:

- Why this peculiarly European joy in discovery? This pleasure in the new and better? This cultivation of invention—or what some have called “the invention of invention”?
- The Judaeo-Christian respect for manual labor, summed up in a number of biblical injunctions. One example will suffice: when God warns Noah of the coming flood and tells him he will be saved, it is not God who saves him. “Build thee an ark of gopher wood,” says the Lord
- The Judaeo-Christian subordination of nature to man—a sharp departure from widespread animistic beliefs and practices that saw something of the divine in every tree and stream (hence the naiads and dryads).
- The Judaeo-Christian sense of linear time. Other societies thought of time as cyclical, returning to earlier stages and starting over again.
- In the last analysis, however, I would stress the role of the market:
 - Enterprise was free in Europe
 - Innovation worked and paid,
 - Rulers and vested interests were narrowly constrained in what they could do to prevent or discourage innovation
 - Success bred imitation and emulation

Discussion

The Industrial Revolution II:

- What do we think of alternatives to Allen's story?

Longest-Run Global Economic Growth (2019)

Date	ideas Level H	Total Real World Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total Human Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-1000	16.8	\$45	\$900	50	0.060%	0.000%	0.030%
0	30.9	\$153	\$900	170	0.122%	0.000%	0.061%
800	41.1	\$270	\$900	300	0.071%	0.000%	0.035%
1500	53.0	\$450	\$900	500	0.073%	0.000%	0.036%
1770	79.4	\$825	\$1,100	750	0.150%	0.074%	0.149%
1870	123.5	\$1,690	\$1,300	1300	0.550%	0.167%	0.442%
2020	2720.5	\$90,000	\$11,842	7600	1.177%	1.473%	2.061%

Global Growth: The Advanced West (2019)

Date	ideas Level H	Total Real Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total "West" Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Increasing Resources p	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-1000	15.0	\$1.80	\$900	2	0.069%	0.000%	0.000%	0.035%
0	23.7	\$4.50	\$900	5	0.092%	0.000%	0.000%	0.046%
800	30.0	\$7.20	\$900	8	0.059%	0.000%	0.000%	0.029%
1500	58.9	\$25.00	\$1,000	25	0.163%	0.015%	0.000%	0.096%
1770	101.0	\$105.00	\$1,400	75	0.407%	0.125%	0.257%	0.200%
1870	252.0	\$490.00	\$2,800	175	0.847%	0.693%	0.405%	0.914%
2020	8439.5	\$40,000.00	\$50,000	800	1.013%	1.922%	0.175%	2.341%

Big Ideas: Lecture 11: Marx & Engels/Landes

Takeaways from this class:

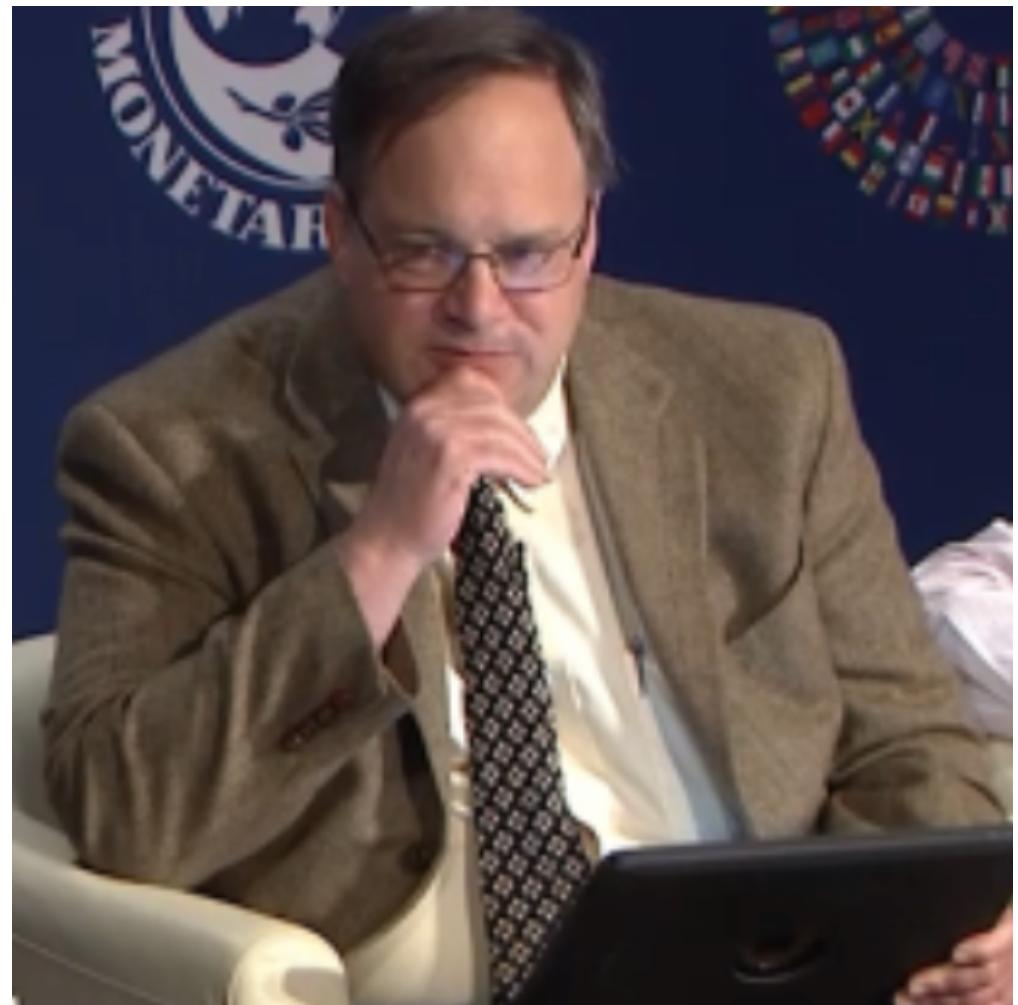
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Catch Our Breath...

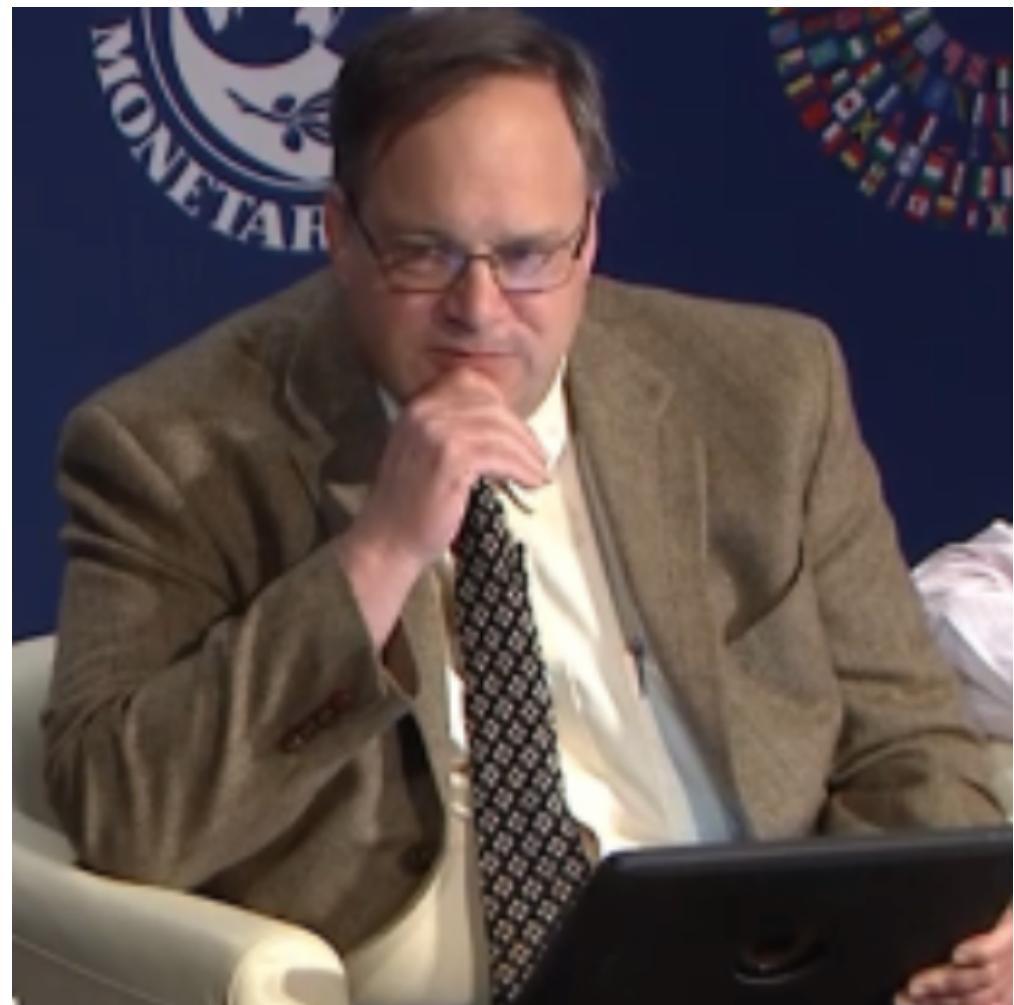
- Ask a couple of questions?
- Make a couple of comments?
- Any more readings to recommend?



Notes



Reviews...



Review: Commercial Revolutions

Exploration and Conquest and Market Extension:

- **Zheng He:** 1405-33: 7 expeditions—300 ships ??, 30,000 crew??, as far as Malindi. 400 feet long??:
 - “We have traversed more than 100,000 li of immense water spaces and have beheld in the ocean huge waves like mountains rising in the sky, and we have set eyes on barbarian regions far away hidden in a blue transparency of light vapors, while our sails, loftily unfurled like clouds day and night, continued their course [as rapidly] as a star, traversing those savage waves as if we were treading a public thoroughfare...”, quoted in Louise Levathes (1996): *When China Ruled the Seas: The Treasure Fleet of the Dragon Throne, 1405–1433*
- **Bartolomeu Dias:** 1487-8: 3 ships, rounded the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa. 80 feet long, 30 men/ship
- **Cristoforo Colombo:** 1492: 3 ships, 90 men.
- **Vasco da Gama:** 1498: 4 ships, 170 men to India and back

Resources! And Political Economy!

The Columbian Exchange

- Corn, the potato, chocolate, &c.: substantial boost to calories
- Benefits everywhere!
- But one-sided: Europe gains empire and resources wherever its ships can sail and cannon can shoot
- Sugar islands and the slave trade
 - 400 calories per Briton per day by 1750?
 - The underdevelopment of Africa
 - 12.5 million Atlantic African slave trade
 - (2 million Mediterranean, 4 million Black Sea, 1 million Viking, 17 million Indian Ocean, 30 million Graeco-Roman)

The East Indies

- Spices—later silks, porcelain, cottons: 80% fall in real price
- Benefits everywhere
 - But benefits one-sided: disassembling a mountain of silver in Peru in order to import luxuries from China, India, Malaysia, and Indonesia...

Political Economy

- The merchants of Bristol, the nabobs, the King of Spain: New wealth to add in to the scales...
- Inflation

“The Advanced West”

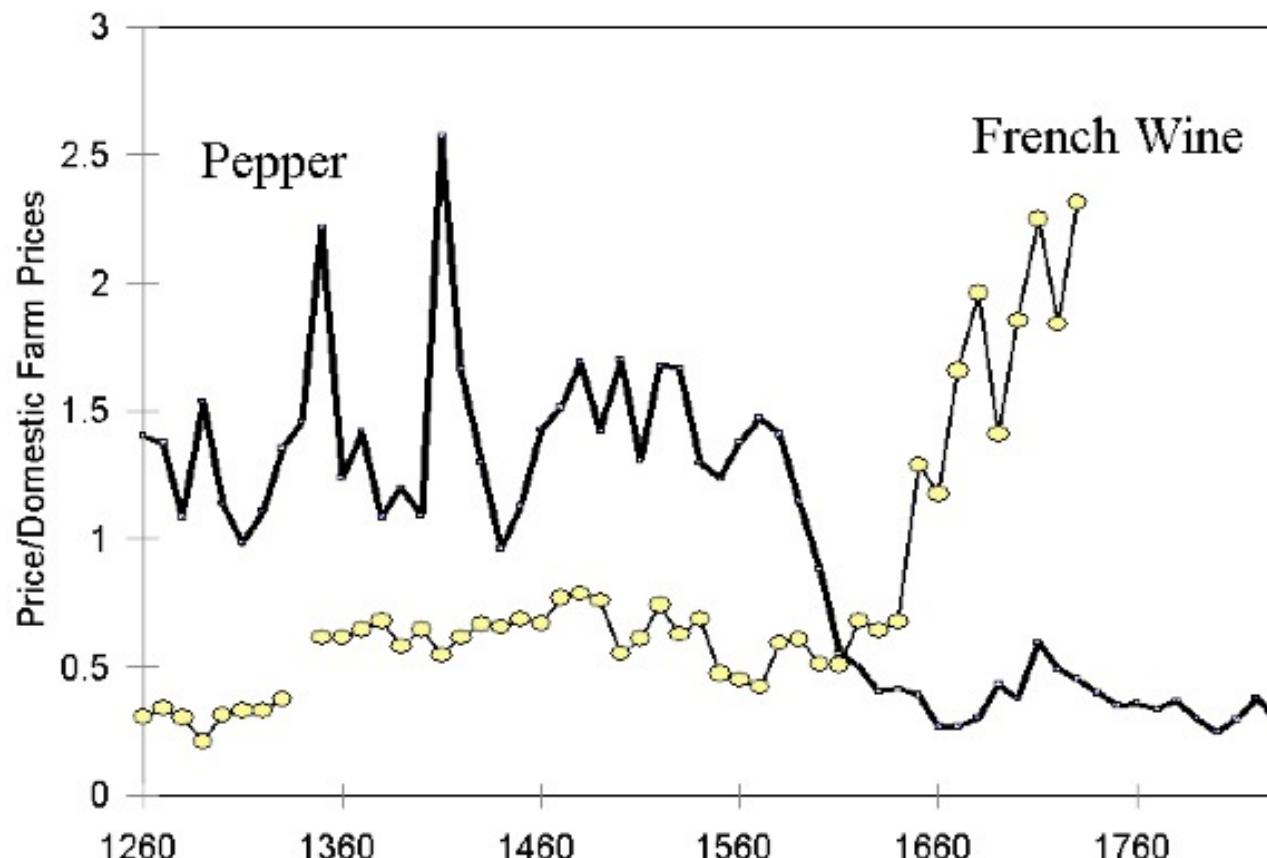
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800	0.059%	0.000%	0.000%	0.029%
1500	0.163%	0.015%	0.000%	0.096%
1770	0.407%	0.125%	0.257%	0.200%
1870	0.847%	0.693%	0.405%	0.914%
2020	1.013%	1.922%	0.175%	2.341%

The World

Date	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
0	0.122%	0.000%	0.061%
800	0.071%	0.000%	0.035%
1500	0.073%	0.000%	0.036%
1770	0.150%	0.074%	0.149%
1870	0.550%	0.167%	0.442%
2020	1.177%	1.473%	2.061%
2100	0.211%	1.894%	2.000%

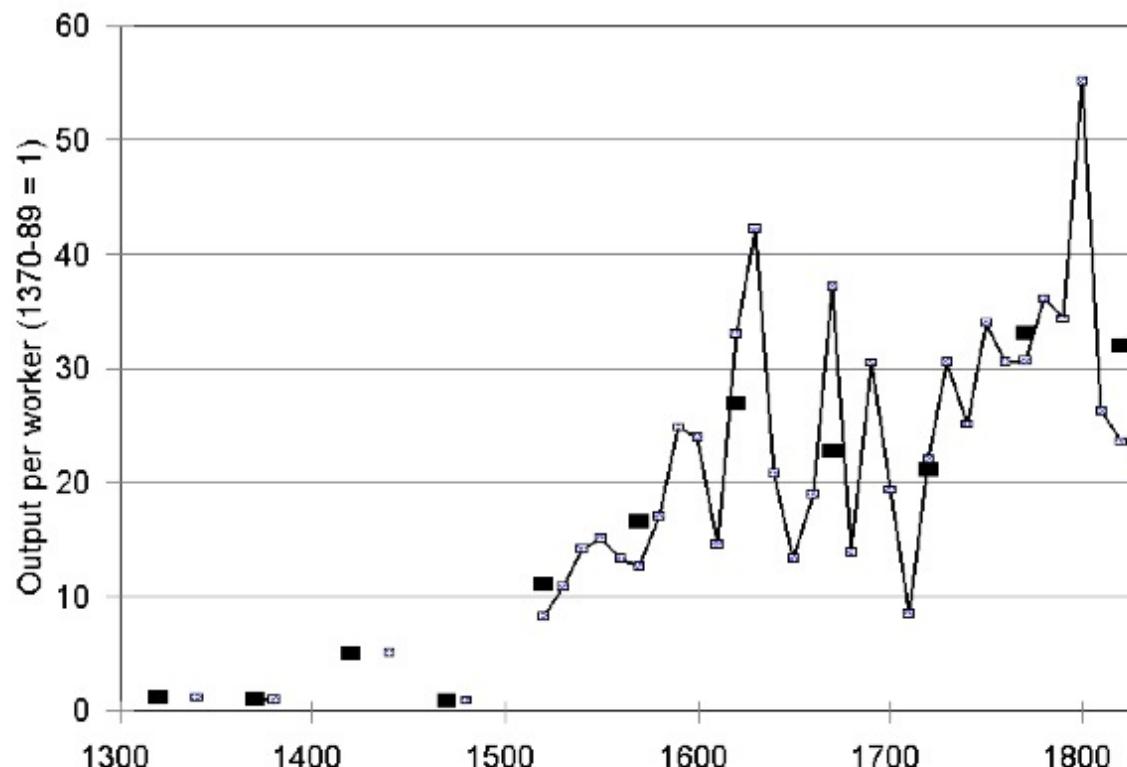
Clark, “The Secret History of the Industrial Revolution”

Figure 17: The Prices of Pepper and French Wine relative to Domestic Farm Products



Clark, “The Secret History of the Industrial Revolution”

Figure 16: Output per worker in printing, 1340-1839



Establishing an Effective Monopoly of Violence: Wars of the Roses

- ▶ The War of the Roses, a civil war between the House of York and the House of Lancaster, ended when King Richard III was defeated and killed at the Battle of Bosworth 22 August, 1485.
- ▶ Henry Tudor was crowned Henry VII.
- ▶ Richard's army: The Duke of Norfolk had around 3,000 spearmen and archers on the right flank, protecting the cannon. Richard's group, comprising 3,000 infantry, formed the centre. The Earl of Northumberland's 4,000 men guarded the left flank. The Stanleys 6,000 men were on Dadlington Hill.
- ▶ What happened?

Establishing an Effective Monopoly of Violence: Implications of the Treason of the Stanleys

- ▶ **Conclusion:** Richard III did not have a monopoly of violence.
- ▶ In fact the War of the Roses came at the end of a long period of 'bastard feudalism' which had seen the central state become weaker while the armed lords became more powerful.

"Government at the center relinquished the reins, and the institutions of law and order fell under the sway of overly-powerful individuals with armed men at their backs. The famous evils of this time were all the result of this. Livery (the equipping of armed retainers with their lords' uniform and badge to signify their sole allegiance), maintenance (the lord's support for his followers in courts of law) . . . embracery (the corruption and intimidation of judges)." (Elton (1991, p. 6)

Marcher Lords: Warwick the Kingmaker

- **Adam Smith:** “The great Earl of Warwick is said to have entertained every day, at his different manors, 30,000 people; and though the number here may have been exaggerated, it must, however, have been very great to admit of such exaggeration. A hospitality nearly of the same kind was exercised not many years ago in many different parts of the Highlands of Scotland...

Jeremiah Dittmar (2011): The Printing Press as an Agent of Change... II

- Dittmar's Test: Compare (especially over the period 1500– 1600) population growth of cities that did and did not adopt the printing press before 1500.
- Why are Dittmar's IV estimates so big? 0.6 per century—a near doubling—as opposed to 0.2?

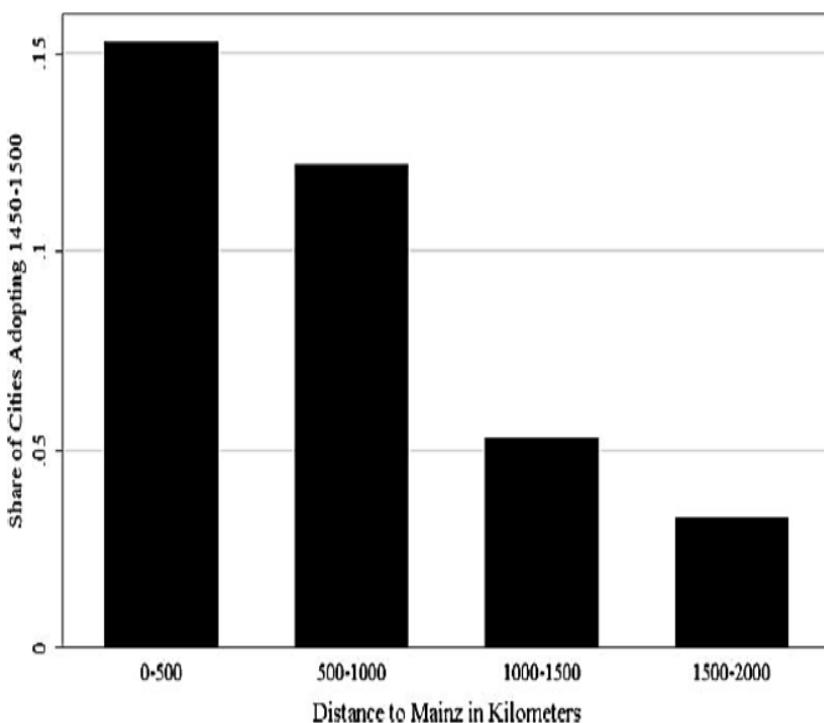


FIGURE IV

TABLE VII
INSTRUMENTAL VARIABLE ANALYSIS OF PRINTING AND LOG CITY GROWTH

Regression Model	(1)	(2) 1st Stage Adopt Print 1450–1500	(3) 2nd Stage City Growth 1500–1600
Log Distance to Mainz	-0.06*** (0.01)		
Adopt Print 1450–1500		0.58** (0.29)	
Observations	410	410	410
R squared	0.34	0.15	0.15
F Statistic (IV)	20.74***	82.07***	82.07***

Note. The dependent variable in the first stage is an indicator variable that takes the value of 1 for cities that adopted the printing press 1450–1500. The dependent variable in the second stage is log population growth: $\ln\left(\frac{POP_{1600}}{POP_{1500}}\right)$. Distance from Mainz in log kilometers is the instrumental variable for print adoption 1450–1500. Regressions control for: log city population in 1500, port location, navigable rivers, location on Roman sites, political capitals, city latitude, city longitude, the interaction between latitude and longitude, and the DeLong–Shleifer freedom index of regional institutions. The Data Appendix provides detailed descriptions of these variables. Sample restricted to balanced panel of cities with population observed 1500–1800 in economies with at least one print city. Heteroskedasticity-robust standard errors clustered by country in parentheses. Significance at the 90%, 95%, and 99% confidence levels are indicated by *, **, and ***.

DeLong and Shleifer I

- It's a big deal...

The total population living in western European cities of 30,000 or more in 1650 was 4.7 million. Had each of the nine regions experienced an additional century and a half of absolutist rule before 1650, this urban population would have been reduced by two million according to the regression in line 1 of Table 3. In such a scenario Europe in 1650 might well have played the same role in world history that it had played in 1000: a poor and barbarous backwater compared to the high civilizations of Islam, India, and China, rather than a continent on the verge of three centuries of world domination.

Conversely, had all of western Europe been free of absolutist rule over 1050–1650, then the regression in line 1 of Table 3 predicts that Europe in 1650 would have had a total urban population of nearly 8 million and would have had forty additional cities with more than 30,000 inhabitants. Such a heightened level of commerce and urban civilization might have triggered the Industrial Revolution considerably earlier.

DeLong and Shleifer III

- Northern Italy in 1500-1650 is “surprising” as absolutist then
- England 1650-1800 is “surprising” as non-absolutist then
- WTF?! with the Italian urban boom 1050-1200
- Econometric problems
 - Normal distribution —we have only 45 observations, and 30 degrees of freedom...
 - The file-drawer problem...

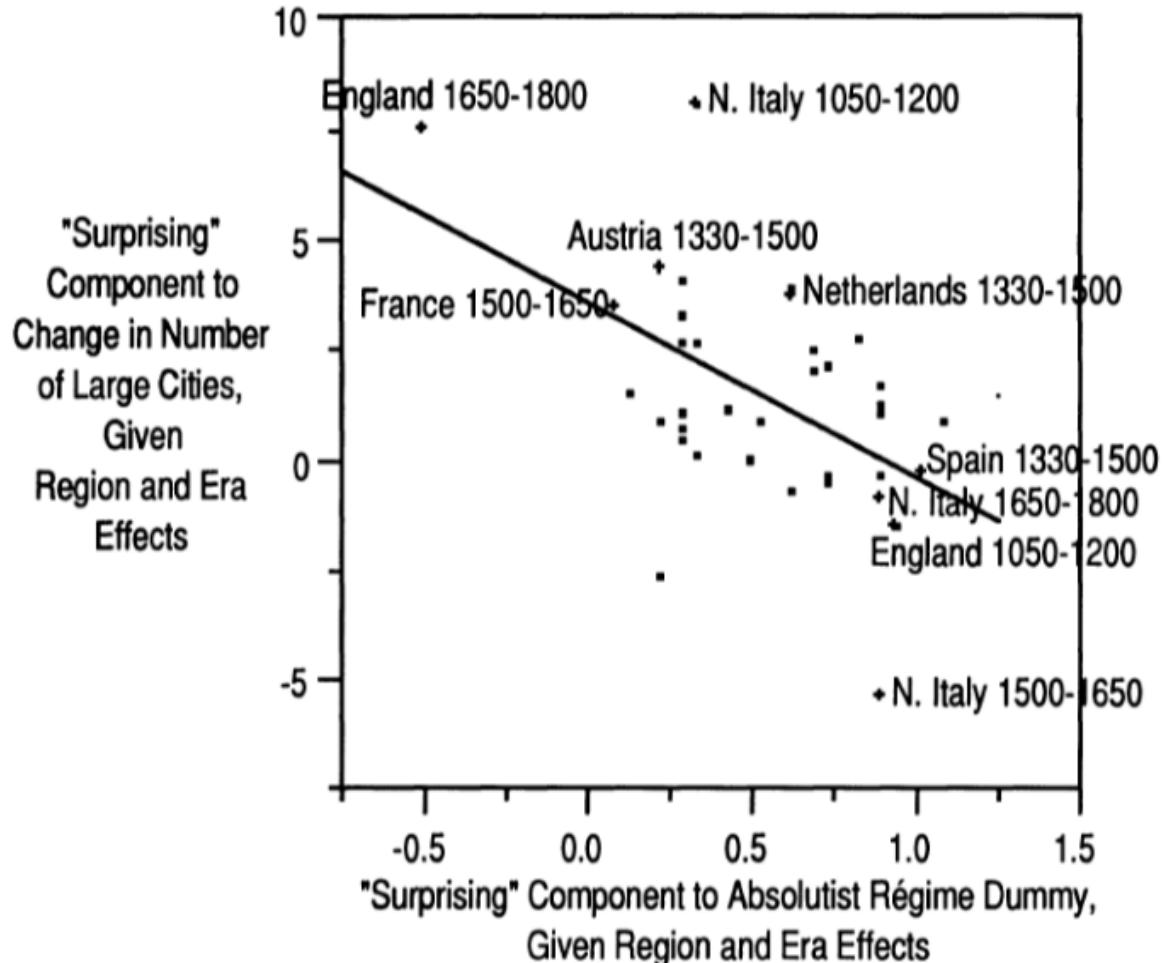


FIGURE 1.—Partial scatter of change in number of cities against absolutist regime

Discussion

“Commercial Society” of the Eighteenth Century

- An extra 1500 years of invention and innovation, yes...
 - Scope of control...
 - Columbian Exchange...
- But, otherwise, how different from Antonine Rome or Sung China or Abbasid Mesopotamia?
 - It did occur in Antonine Rome...
 - Temin: no industrial revolution...

Longest-Run Global Economic Growth (2019)

Date	ideas Level H	Total Real World Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total Human Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-1000	16.8	\$45	\$900	50	0.060%	0.000%	0.030%
0	30.9	\$153	\$900	170	0.122%	0.000%	0.061%
800	41.1	\$270	\$900	300	0.071%	0.000%	0.035%
1500	53.0	\$450	\$900	500	0.073%	0.000%	0.036%
1770	79.4	\$825	\$1,100	750	0.150%	0.074%	0.149%
1870	123.5	\$1,690	\$1,300	1300	0.550%	0.167%	0.442%
2020	2720.5	\$90,000	\$11,842	7600	1.177%	1.473%	2.061%

Review: Adam Smith

We Have a Very Keen-Eyed Contemporary Observer:

- **Read:** Christopher Berry (2018): *Adam Smith: A Very Short Introduction*, chs. 1, 4-6
[<https://delong.typepad.com/files/berry-smith.pdf>](https://delong.typepad.com/files/berry-smith.pdf)
- The market economy as a game changer
- Commercial society:
 - Hunter, shepherd, agricultural, and commercial stages...
 - “It is Smith’s explicit reference to a ‘commercial society’ that is distinctive and Smith here is a pioneer...”
 - Agrarian-Age power lies with the owners of land, and government is ‘a combination of the rich to oppress the poor’
 - Commercial society sees the growth of the rule of law—and a government that can enforce its property-rights order against local notables, roving bandits, *and its own functionaries* ...

Why the Emergence of “Commercial Society”

Friedrich Engels:

- “Exceptional periods, however, occur when the warring classes are so nearly equal in forces that the state power, as apparent mediator, acquires for the moment a certain independence in relation to both. This applies to the absolute monarchy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which balances the nobility and the bourgeoisie against one another; and to the Bonapartism of the First and particularly of the Second French Empire, which played off the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. The latest achievement in this line, in which ruler and ruled look equally comic, is the new German Empire of the Bismarckian nation; here the capitalists and the workers are balanced against one another and both of them fleeced for the benefit of the decayed Prussian cabbage lords...” *Origin of the Family...*
- It was in the kings’ and their bureaucracies’ interests—and they were (sometimes) able to make it stick.

Why the Emergence of “Commercial Society” II

Adam Smith, according to Berry:

- “The feudal lords were masters... settled disputes, enforced discipline, and commanded their tenants to fight on their behalf.... [But] when foreign commerce introduced... what Smith deliberately calls frivolous and useless goods (he mentions diamond buckles) the lords sold off their land or granted long leases... undermine[d] their power to command and their ability to act as judges because those who had been previously dependent became independent: ‘For the gratification of the most childish, the meanest and the most sordid of all vanities’... these landlords gradually bartered away their whole power and authority (WN 419)...
- “Smith calls this change a ‘revolution of the greatest importance to the publick happiness’ (WN 422)
 - But it was not brought about with the deliberate aim to further the public good...
 - It was, rather, an example of unintended consequences.
- This made possible the ‘regular administration of justice’.
- The establishment of that uniformity is crucial
- Without it a commercial society is not possible

Once You Have the Preconditions for “Commercial Society”...

Commercial Revolution Prosperity:

- “Universal opulence which extends itself to the lowest ranks of the people...”
- Because of the division of labor...
- Possible only in a well-governed society...
- Berry: “Through the division of labour ten individuals could make 48,000 pins a day— equivalent to 4,800 each. But if each individual performed all the tasks required (drawing, straightening, cutting, pointing the wire, and so on) then less than twenty would have been manufactured. He gives three reasons for this: increased dexterity that comes from reducing each individual’s task to ‘one simple operation’; time-saving that stems from not having to transfer from one task to the next; and inventing better ways of executing the task prompted by the concentration on one task...”
- Division of labor depends on the extent of the market...
- And self-interest: “it is not from the benevolence of the butcher, the brewer or the baker that we expect our dinner, but from their regard to their own interest. We address ourselves not to their humanity but to their self- love and never talk to them of our own necessities but of their advantages. Nobody but a beggar chuses to depend chiefly upon the benevolence of his fellow-citizens...”

Smith's “System of Natural Liberty”

Depends on Universal Principles: Smith according to Berry:

- A ‘science of human nature’.
- The self-interested hope of everyone to better their own condition.
- The moral principle that everyone is free.
- Individuals are the best judges of their own interests
- The outcomes of particular exchanges redound unintentionally to the general benefit.
- The ‘miserable poverty’ of the savage nations, as depicted in his Introduction, is left behind
- The twin blessings of opulence and freedom are experienced.

Review: Why Was Pre-Industrial Progress so Slow on Average?

Our readings:

- Willem M. Jongman (2007): Gibbon was Right: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Economy <<https://delong.typepad.com/jongman-gibbon-was-right.pdf>>
- Peter Temin: The Roman Market Economy, Roman Growth <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/temin-roman-growth.pdf>>
- Moses Finley: Technical Innovation and Economic Progress in the Ancient World <<https://delong.typepad.com/finley-technical.pdf>>
- Josh Ober (2019): Agamemnon's Cluelessness, selections <<https://delong.typepad.com/files/ober-agamemnon-selections.pdf>>

Date	Ideas Level H	Total Real World Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total Human Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-68000	1.0	\$0	\$1,200	0.1			
-8000	5.0	\$3	\$1,200	2.5	0.005%	0.000%	0.003%
-6000	6.3	\$6	\$900	7	0.051%	-0.014%	0.011%
-3000	9.2	\$14	\$900	15	0.025%	0.000%	0.013%
-1000	16.8	\$45	\$900	50	0.060%	0.000%	0.030%
0	30.9	\$153	\$900	170	0.122%	0.000%	0.061%
800	41.1	\$270	\$900	300	0.071%	0.000%	0.035%
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2020	2720.5	\$90,000	\$11,842	7600	1.177%	1.473%	2.061%

Potential Points of View

What are the possibilities here?:

- No puzzle—given how few heads they had, and given the absence of printing and the difficulty of controlled experiments, it is a miracle that they managed to advance technology as far as they did as fast as they did... (Kremer)
- No: there was something wrong. They had the wrong kind of society... (Finley, critiqued by Ober)
- No: something went wrong: civilization seems to be progressing up to the year 1... 0.013%/yr... 0.030%/yr... 0.061%/yr... & then it stalls out: instead of doubling to a Commercial Revolution rate of growth after the year 1, the rate of ideas growth halves again... (Jongman)

Our Four Readings

What possibilities do they argue for?:

- Jongman:

- “Population went down... production per man hour must have gone up.... The Roman Empire should have turned into a world of happy and prosperous peasants.... Reality was, of course, different... the emergence of a new social, political, and legal regime, where oppression replaces the entitlements of citizenship...”

- Temin:

- “The high ratio of wages to energy costs was not only absent in eighteenth-century continental Europe; it was absent as well in the Roman Empire.... There was no possibility of escaping from the Malthusian constraints... no possibility that industrialization could have begun in the ancient world...”

- Finley:

- “The pejorative judgments of ancient writers about labour, and specifically about the labour of the artisan, and of anyone who works for another, are too continuous, numerous, and unanimous, too wrapped up in discussions of every aspect of ancient life, to be dismissed as empty rhetoric. In other slave-owning societies for whom there is fuller documentation, these implications and their practical effects are unmistakable. Writing about the Great Trek, for example, Sir Keith Hancock said: 'The Boers very soon convinced themselves that artisans' work and slaves' work were the same thing—a conviction which struck such deep roots in their minds that their descendants in the nineteenth century left to British immigrants almost all the opportunities of skilled industrial employment in the expanding towns'. Or Tocqueville, whose 1831 notebooks are filled with the theme that 'slavery is even more prejudicial to the masters than to the slaves', because, as a leading Louisville merchant said to him, 'it deprives us of the energy and spirit of enterprise that characterizes the States that have no slaves'.... Comparisons must be made with caution and reserve. But this particular one seems to me to be valid and necessary...”

- Ober:

- “Greeks were quite capable of the kind of reasoning necessary to build and sustain a growing economy.... Ancient Greeks, as individuals and collectives, frequently employed... rationally instrumental reasoning in economic contexts. It is nonetheless undeniable that there is a body of classical literature that exemplifies the scorn for money-making that was emphasized by the Finley school. Those expressions of scorn underpin the theory of an essentially timeless and changeless ancient economy predicated on violent extraction and gift exchange.... The approach of the Socratic philosophers to economic rationality was fundamentally critical and normative.... For Finley and his school... any activity that was not grounded in status, and in [its] power relations... was... unmoored and ephemeral.... Economic activity aimed at increasing productivity, innovations aimed at increasing efficiency, and increased consumption—rather than securing the status of the relevant actors—were, thereby, rendered more or less invisible—and in any event, unworthy of detailed study. The result was, so I suppose, both a misunderstanding of the relevant texts and a misrepresentation of the underlying social reality...”

Review: The Fall of Rome

Economic Zenith, Then Economic Decline, Then Political Decline:

- While the existing data are somewhat contradictory, the consensus amongst archaeologists is the early 2nd century.
- A new social distinction between *honestiores* (high status) and *humiliores* (low status with different laws) was introduced.
- Citizens began to lose their rights and by the end of the 2nd century, they were being tied to the land as serfs
- The Barbarians were at the gates, but it seems reasonable to see this as an outcome of the weakening of Roman institutions
- Earlier Rome had defeated far more formidable and better organized enemies like the Carthaginians.
- Acemoglu and Robinson argue that the big fact about what preceded the decline is that political institutions moved in a much more extractive direction and this was followed by economic institutions.
- Jongman (“Gibbon was Right”) proposes that the Antonine plague which hit the Roman Empire around 160AD is the most likely explanation for the collapse of Rome.
- But Malthusian crises are supposed to increase living standards, not reduce them: so what is going on?



$$y^{*mal} = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{n^{*mal}}{\beta} \right) = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma h}{\beta} \right)$$

Annotations pointing to the equation:

- Malthusian equilibrium income level
- True zpg subsistence
- Sensitivity of productivity to population
- Rate of useful ideas creation
- The salience of capital in determining productivity
- The extent to which population depresses productivity
- Nuisance terms
- The ratio of savings to depreciation
- The inverse of the taste for luxury
- Taste for luxuries
- Responsiveness of population growth to prosperity
- an
- The ratio of savings to depreciation

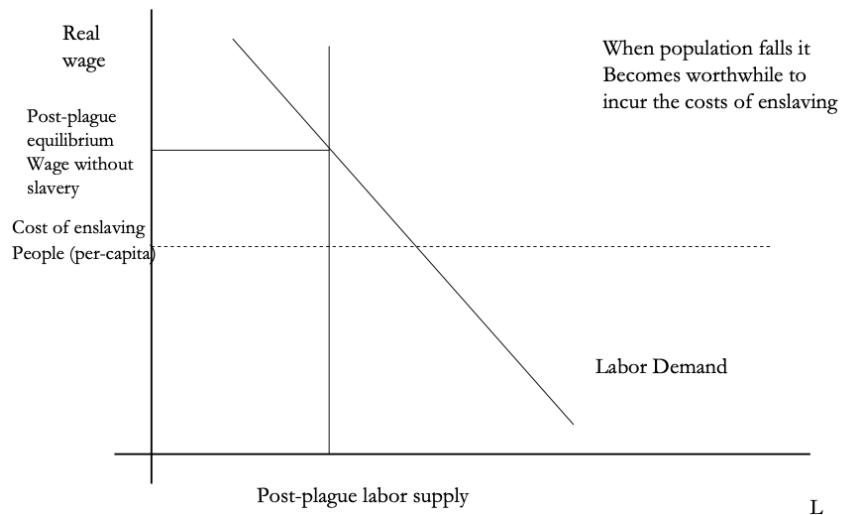
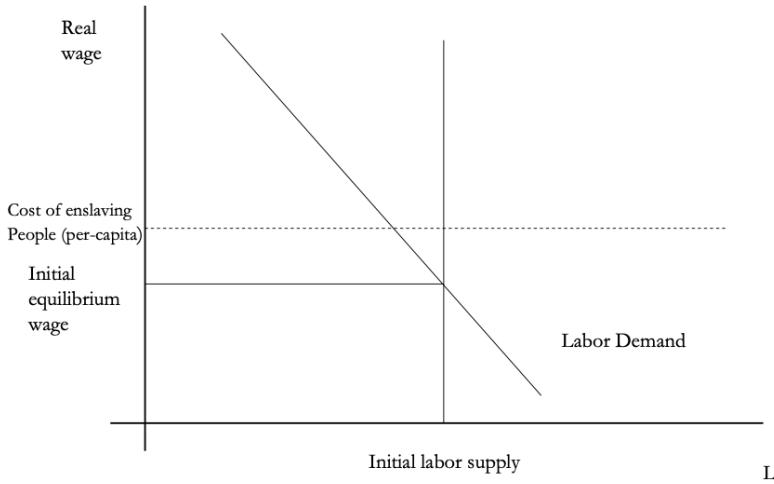
Three Great Plagues

But the demands of the empire for revenue and of the upper class for resources remain the same:

- Antonine Plague (smallpox?): Antonine ⇒ Severian dynasty
- Plague of St. Cyrian (Ebola-like?): Things fall completely apart, then Diocletian: between Philip the Arab and Diocletian, 18 emperors in 35 years, plus two breakaways; 12 of the 18 were assassinated
- Plague of Justinian (Bubonic): Flavius Apion...

The Domar Hypothesis

You can have a leisured upper class, or abundant land relative to labor, or free labor, but not all three at once:



The Later Roman Empire

How does it compare to the expanding Roman Republic?

- **Militarism:** in striking contrast to earlier days, a successful general is a threat to the emperor. Eighteen emperors in 35 years between Philip the Arab and Diocletian
- **Mobilization:** In order to extract resources from a smaller population, the people must be disarmed rather than mobilized.
- **Distribution:** The smaller pool of benefits needs to be hoarded for those with connections, not shared.
- **Incorporation:** You can join the Goths: you cannot join the Roman upper class unless you know someone...

Dell's Summary of Acemoglu and Robinson on the Rise and Fall of Rome II

For the Roman Empire, the collapse of Roman authority was pronounced, particularly in the West:

- By 450AD all the trappings of Roman economic prosperity were gone.
- Money vanished from circulation.
- Urban areas were abandoned and buildings stripped of stone.
- The roads were overgrown with weeds.
- The only type of pottery which was fabricated was crude and hand made, not manufactured.
- People forgot how to use mortar and they also forgot how to read and write.
- Roofs were made of branches, not tiles.
- The Eastern Roman Empire lived on, but it contracted significantly with the rise of Islam in the 7th Century.

Review: Republic to Empire

Political transition:

- The expansion of Rome's conquests created inequality and increasing political instability.
- There were calls for the redistribution of land and power.
- For example, Plebeian Tribune Tiberius Gracchus started to develop very 'populist' political platforms which threatened the senatorial elites.
- The culmination of this was civil war, the dictatorship of Julius Caesar, and finally the creation of the Empire under Augustus.
 - First the *principate*
 - Then the *dominate*
- Augustus reformed the army, removing it as a bastion of plebeian power.
- His successor Tiberius stripped the assemblies of powers and gave them to the senate—and then neutered the senate
- A semi-hereditary monarchy replaced the Republic:
 - "May good success attend the Roman senate and people and myself. I hereby adopt as my son Marcus Ulpius Nerva Traianus..."
- This was a move towards more "extractive" political institutions and though it stabilized things for awhile, there was an eventual movement towards even more extractive economic institutions

Always Scribble, Scribble, Scribble! Eh! Mr. Gibbon?

Beste, *Memorials*:

- The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George III, permitted Mr. Gibbon to present to him the first volume of *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. When the second volume of that work appeared, it was quite in order that it should be presented to His Royal Highness in like manner. The prince received the author with much good nature and affability, saying to him, as he laid the quarto on the table,
 - “Another damned thick, square book! Always, scribble, scribble, scribble! Eh! Mr. Gibbon?”

Always Scribble, Scribble, Scribble! Eh! Mr. Gibbon?

Five Good Emperors: Nerva-Trajan-Hadrian-Antonius Pius-Marcus Aurelius:

- If a man were called to fix the period in the history of the world, during which the condition of the human race was most happy and prosperous, he would, without hesitation, name that which elapsed from the death of Domitian to the accession of Commodus.
 - The vast extent of the Roman empire was governed by absolute power, under the guidance of virtue and wisdom.
 - The armies were restrained by the firm but gentle hand of four successive emperors, whose characters and authority commanded involuntary respect.
 - The forms of the civil administration were carefully preserved by Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines, who delighted in the image of liberty, and were pleased with considering themselves as the accountable ministers of the laws.
 - Such princes deserved the honor of restoring the republic, had the Romans of their days been capable of enjoying a rational freedom.
- The labors of these monarchs were overpaid by
 - the immense reward that inseparably waited on their success;
 - by the honest pride of virtue, and
 - by the exquisite delight of beholding the general happiness of which they were the authors.

Aelius Aristides

The Roman Oration:

- Whatever the seasons make grow and whatever countries and rivers and lakes and arts of Hellenes and non-Hellenes produce are brought from every land and sea, so that if one would look at all these things, he must needs behold them either by visiting the entire civilized world or by coming to this city. For whatever is grown and made among each people cannot fail to be here at all times and in abundance. And here the merchant vessels come carrying these many products from all region in every season and even at every equinox, so that the city appears a kind of common emporium of the world.
- Cargoes from India and, if you will, even from Arabia the Blest one can see in such numbers as to surmise that in those lands the trees will have been stripped bare and that the inhabitants of these lands, if they need anything, must come here and beg for a share of their own. Again one can see Babylonian garments and ornaments from the barbarian country beyond arriving in greater quantity and with more ease than if shippers from Naxos or from Cythnos, bearing something from those islands, had but to enter the port of Athens. Your farms are Egypt, Sicily and the civilized part of Africa.
- Arrivals and departures by sea never cease, so that the wonder is not that the harbor has insufficient space for merchant vessels, but that even the sea has enough, if it really does.
- And just as Hesiod said about the ends of the Ocean, that there is a common channel where all waters have one source and destination, so there is a common channel to Rome and all meet here, trade, shipping, agriculture, metallurgy, all the arts and crafts that are or ever have been, all the things that are engendered or grow from the earth. And whatever one does not see here neither did nor does exist. And so it is not easy to which is greater, the superiority of this city in respect to the cities that now are or the superiority of this city respect to the empires that ever were...

Review: The Rise of Rome

Roman Institutions are key to the rise of Rome:

- In 510BC, the citizens of Rome overthrew their king, Lucius Tarquinius Superbus, and created a republic.
- The state was run by elected officials:
 - Two consuls who had the job for one year
 - Other magistrates: praetors, aediles, proconsuls
 - Tribunes.
 - Offices were elected, annual, and held by multiple people at the same time
 - This greatly reduced the ability of any one person to consolidate or exploit his power.
- The institutions of the Republic contained a system of checks and balances which distributed power fairly widely.
- Even if elite patrician families had far more power, it was possible for non-elites, so called plebeians, to get to the top, and they constrained the power of the elites.
 - Then some plebeian families became equally elite...
 - The *nobles*

Roman assemblies:

- Centuriate: 193 centuries on the basis of military organization, weighted toward the rich. Elects the magistrates, declares war and peace
- Tribal: After 241 BC, 35 tribes on the basis of geographical location
- Plebeian: Non-patricians, run by Tribunes
- Senate

Roman institutions:

- Legions
 - Phalanx
 - Manipular
 - Marian
- Imperium
- Provinciae
- Proconsuls and propraetors

The Rise of Rome II

Roman Institutions are key to the rise of Rome:

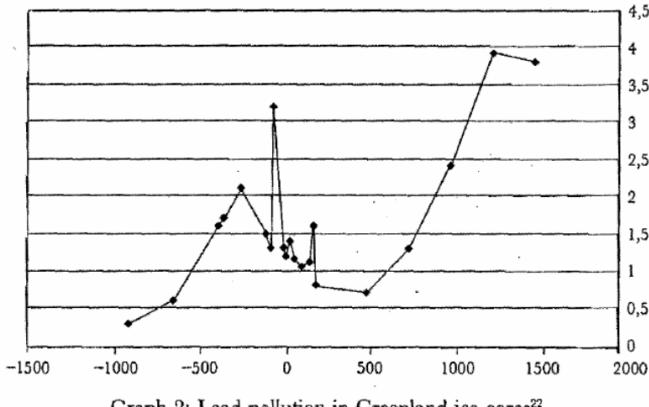
- Four key factors:
 - Militarism (on the part of elites competing for authority)
 - Mobilization (of the citizen mass)
 - Widely shared benefits (of conquest)
 - Incorporation (of conquered communities)
- Mammoth military and political expansion after -340, and substantial economic, expansion



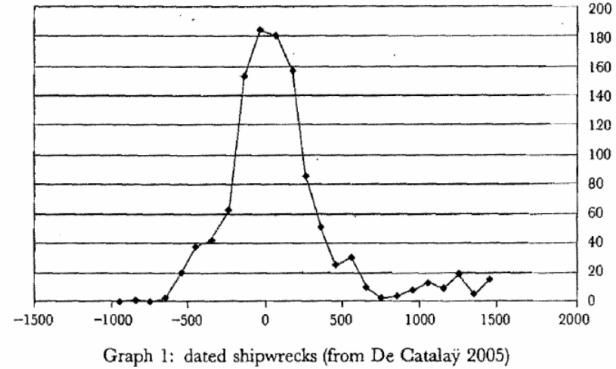
Measuring Roman Efflorescence

There are many interesting ways to track economic expansion:

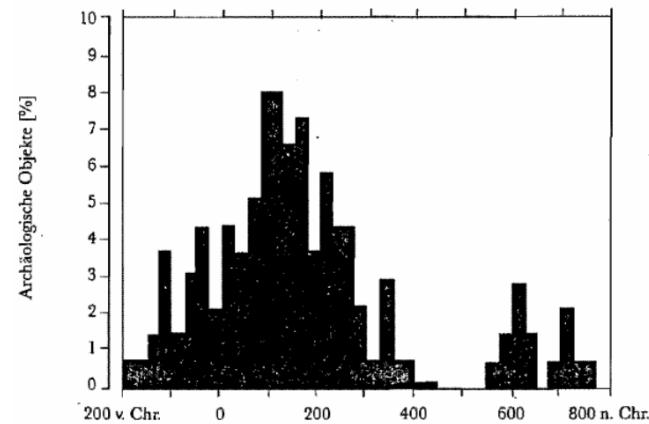
- Shipwrecks indicate trade, but they also track the movement of goods by fiat. For example, the citizens of Rome were kept happy by the free distribution of bread after 58BC. This was later extended to olive oil and even wine. This had to be shipped (mostly from Egypt and North Africa).
- The Romans also moved around taxes levied in the provinces and supplied their troops. Some argue that 2/3 of all the ‘trade’ was actually the state moving stuff around.
- For Roman citizens, economic institutions were quite good. However, the Italian economy was based on slavery (about 35% of the population of Italy were slaves at the time of the Emperor Augustus). There was little technological change.



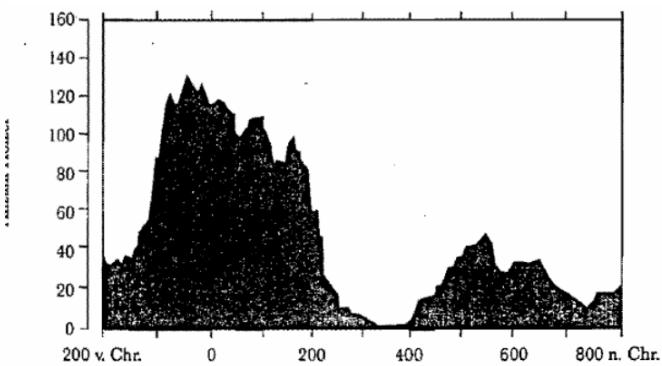
Graph 2: Lead pollution in Greenland ice cores²²



Graph 1: dated shipwrecks (from De Catalay 2005)



Graph 4: archaeological finds in western Germany (Trier laboratory)



Graph 3: dated wood remains from western Germany (Trier laboratory)

Source: Jongman, Willem M. (2007) “Gibbon was Right: The Decline and Fall of the Roman Economy,” in O. Hekster et. al. eds. *Crises and the Roman Empire*, Brill.

Review: Pre-Industrial “Efflorescences”

Ideas courtesy of Jack Goldsmith, Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson:

- The Malthusian model misses a great deal of the interesting action prior to the Industrial Revolution.
- An alternative explanation for why there was no long-run trend in living standards is the theory of ‘efflorescence and decline’
- I organize my thoughts about this with the two Malthusian equations, and with their bunch of variables and parameters: h , γ , β , ϕ , y^{sub} , s , δ , θ , and H that together determine y^{*mal} and L^{*mal}
- This is best thought of as a filing system for factors that may be important—given the importance of both capital and labor efficiency, the roles of ideas and of resources in producing labor efficiency, and Malthusian population dynamics, these are the things you should look at

$$L_t^{*mal} = \left[\left(\frac{H_t}{y^{sub}} \right) \left(\frac{s}{\delta} \right)^\theta \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right) \left[\frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\delta)^\theta} \frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\beta)} \right] \right]^\gamma$$

$$y^{*mal} = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{n^{*mal}}{\beta} \right) = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma h}{\beta} \right)$$

The Classical Greek Efflorescence

Emerging out of the Iron Dark Age of -1200 to -800:

- When the Greek city states emerged they did so with functional systems of governance which provided public goods, such as security for trade and investment.
- This initiated a period of sustained increases in living standards.
- While Ancient Greece did have a period of democracy, it was relative short (less than 200 years) compared to the duration of the polity and most citizens - slaves, poor citizens who couldn't afford their tax bill, women - could not participate.
- Greek institutions (rules according to which the society was organized) tended to be "extractive." For example, the economy was largely based upon slavery.

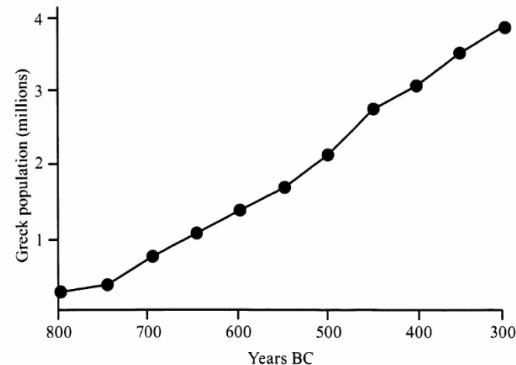
Table 1
Standard Periodization of Ancient Greek History

Name	Dates
Bronze Age	c. 3000–1200 BC
Late Bronze Age	c. 1600–1200 BC (also known as Mycenaean period)
Early Iron Age	c. 1200–700 BC (also known as Dark Age)
Archaic	c. 700–480 BC
Classical	480–323 BC
Hellenistic	323–30 BC
Early Empire	30 BC–AD 284
Late Empire	AD 284–526
Early Byzantine	AD 526–1081

Source: Morris, Ian (2004) "Economic Growth in Ancient Greece," Journal of Institutional And Theoretical Economics, 160, 709-742.

Population Went Up

Figure 10
ie Estimated Population of the Greek World (including the Aegean and western Mediterranean), 800–300 BC

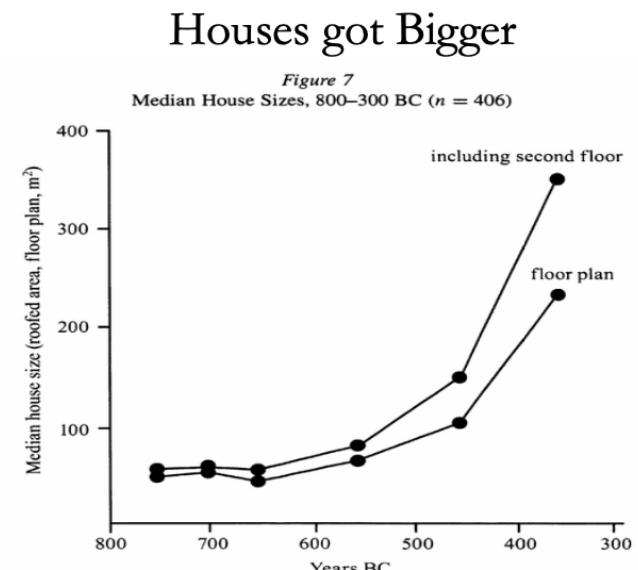
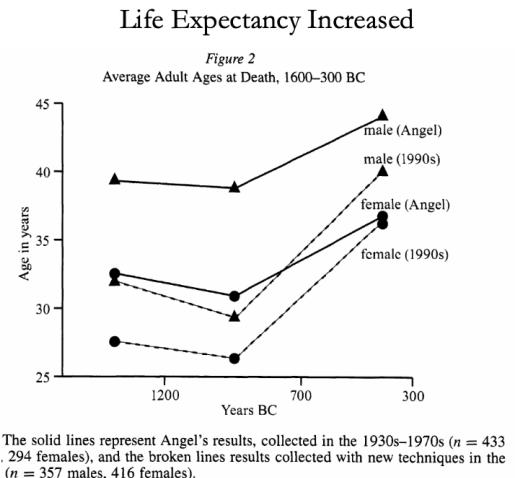


Source: Morris, Ian (2004) "Economic Growth in Ancient Greece," Journal of Institutional And Theoretical Economics, 160, 709-742.

The Classical Greek Efflorescence II

“Developmental” or “Extractive”?

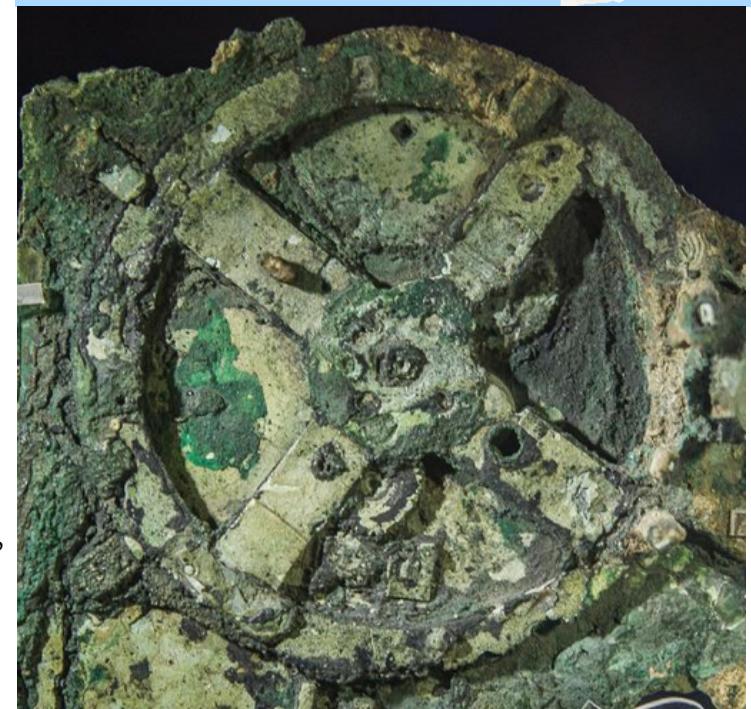
- Extractive political institutions concentrate political power in the hands of some group who can use that power to redistribute wealth and income to themselves. This resulting concentration of wealth tends to reinforce the initial set of political institutions.
- Roving bandits or stationary bandits?
- Acemoglu and Robinson hypothesize that growth was not sustained in ancient societies because their institutions were extractive, and extractive institutions are incompatible with sustaining growth in the long run.
- They argue that this is because extracting resources creates conflicts over who will control those resources, and it may also induce rebellion from below.
- In either case political instability can bring the government and economy down.



The Anti-Kythera Mechanism

What is this?

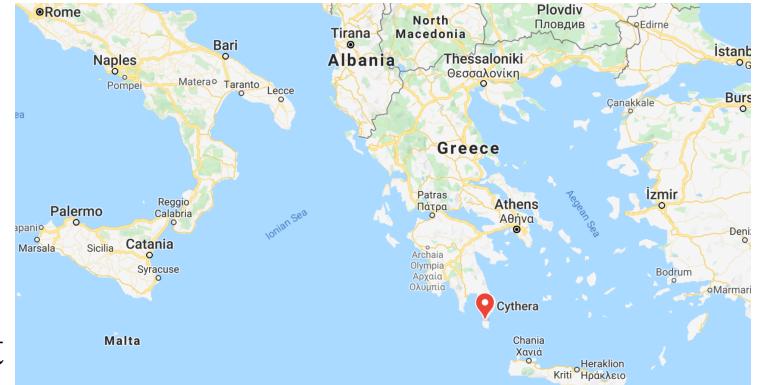
- Built between -150 and -70. Rhodes 13" x 7" x 4" wooden box
 - Gears—largest 5" in diameter
 - Inscriptions
- Wikipedia: "37 gear wheels enabling it to follow the movements of the Moon and the Sun through the zodiac, to predict eclipses and even to model the irregular orbit of the Moon, where the Moon's velocity is higher in its perigee than in its apogee. This motion was studied in the 2nd century BC by astronomer Hipparchus of Rhodes, and it is speculated that he may have been consulted in the machine's construction. The knowledge of this technology was lost at some point in antiquity. Similar technological works later appeared in the medieval Byzantine and Islamic worlds, but works with similar complexity did not appear again until the development of mechanical astronomical clocks in Europe in the fourteenth century..."



The Anti-Kythera Mechanism II

What is this?

- Brian Resnick: “A main gear would move to represent the calendar year, and would, in turn, move many separate smaller gears to represent the motions of the planets, sun, and moon. So you could set the main gear to the calendar date and get approximations for where those celestial objects would be in the sky on that date.... You, as a user, could input a few simple variables and it would yield a flurry of complicated mathematical calculations.... All the user had to do was enter the main date on one gear, and through a series of subsequent gear turns, the mechanism could calculate things like the angle of the sun crossing the sky. (For some reference, mechanical calculators—which used gear ratios to add and subtract—didn’t arrive in Europe until the 1600s)
...”



Cicero (-54): De Re Publica

"With the exception of the dream of Scipio, in the last book, the whole treatise was lost till the year 1822, when the librarian of the Vatican discovered a portion of them among the palimpsests in that library. What he discovered is translated here; but it is in a most imperfect and mutilated state. The form selected was that of a dialogue, in imitation of those of Plato..."

I.XIV:

- Then Philus said: "I am not about to bring you anything new, or anything which has been thought over or discovered by me myself. But I recollect that Caius Sulpicius Gallus, who was a man of profound learning, as you are aware, when this same thing was reported to have taken place in his time, while he was staying in the house of Marcus Marcellus, who had been his colleague in the consulship, asked to see a celestial globe which Marcellus's grandfather had saved after the capture of Syracuse from that magnificent and opulent city, without bringing to his own home any other memorial out of so great a booty; which I had often heard mentioned on account of the great fame of Archimedes; but its appearance, however, did not seem to me particularly striking. For that other is more elegant in form, and more generally known, which was made by the same Archimedes, and deposited by the same Marcellus in the Temple of Virtue at Rome."
- "But as soon as Gallus had begun to explain, in a most scientific manner, the principle of this machine, I felt that the Sicilian geometrician must have possessed a genius superior to anything we usually conceive to belong to our nature. For Gallus assured us that that other solid and compact globe was a very ancient invention, and that the first model had been originally made by Thales of Miletus. That afterward Eudoxus of Cnidus, a disciple of Plato, had traced on its surface the stars that appear in the sky, and that many years subsequently, borrowing from Eudoxus this beautiful design and representation, Aratus had illustrated it in his verses, not by any science of astronomy, but by the ornament of poetic description. He added that the figure of the globe, which displayed the motions of the sun and moon, and the five planets, or wandering stars, could not be represented by the primitive solid globe; and that in this the invention of Archimedes was admirable, because he had calculated how a single revolution should maintain unequal and diversified progressions in dissimilar motions.
- "In fact, when Gallus moved this globe, we observed that the moon succeeded the sun by as many turns of the wheel in the machine as days in the heavens. From whence it resulted that the progress of the sun was marked as in the heavens, and that the moon touched the point where she is obscured by the earth's shadow at the instant the sun appears opposite...."
- Scipio: "I had myself a great affection for this Gallus, and I know that he was very much beloved and esteemed by my father Paulus. I recollect that when I was very young, when my father, as consul, commanded in Macedonia, and we were in the camp, our army was seized with a pious terror, because suddenly, in a clear night, the bright and full moon became eclipsed. And Gallus, who was then our lieutenant, the year before that in which he was elected consul, hesitated not, next morning, to state in the camp that it was no prodigy, and that the phenomenon which had then appeared would always appear at certain periods, when the sun was so placed that he could not affect the moon with his light..."

Review: Class and Conflict: at the End of the Middle Ages, Elsewhere, and Elsewhere

What was “feudalism” and how did it end?

- Marc Bloch’s definitions:
 - A subject peasantry
 - Widespread use of the service tenement (i.e., the fief) instead of a salary (or of private property plus taxation and then purchase)
 - The supremacy of a caste of specialized warriors
 - Ties of obedience and protection which bind man to man
 - Within the warrior class, these ties assume the distinctive form called vassalage
 - Fragmentation of authority
 - Disorder and private war
 - But also, other forms of association, family, and state surviving...
- By the late Middle Ages feudalism was a stable system
- Trade and population expanded
- What data we have shows the number and size of cities increasing



The Population of England

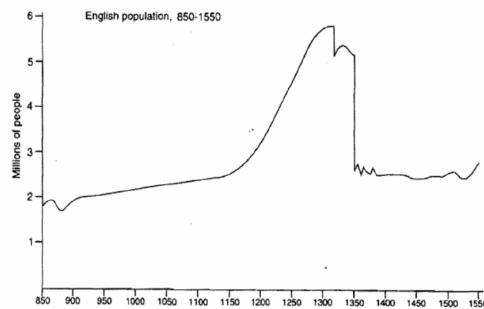


Figure 2. English population, 850-1550. A speculative reconstruction. The figures from 850 to 1086 are pure speculation. The subsequent figures are based on Domesday (1086), the Poll Tax (1377), the subsidies (1324-5) and the military survey (1322), and by extrapolation from manorial records of tenant deaths and payments of headpennies and common fines.

Sources: J. Hatcher, *Plague, Population and the English Economy, 1348-1550* (1977); R. M. Smith, 'Human Resources', in G. Astill and A. Grant (eds), *The Countryside of Medieval England* (Oxford, 1988); E. A. Wrigley and R. S. Schofield, *The Population History of England*,

Source: Dyer, Christopher (2002) *Making a Living in the Middle Ages*, Yale University Press. p. 235.

English Wool and Cloth Exports

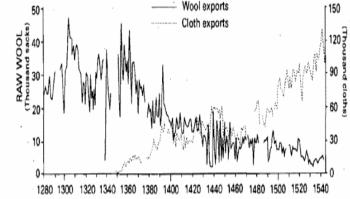


Figure 4. English exports of wool and cloth, 1279-1540 (cloth exports are only consistently recorded from the mid-fourteenth century).

Sources: E. M. Carus-Wilson and C. Colenou, *England's Export Trade 1275-1547* (Oxford, 1963); E. M. Carus-Wilson, *Medieval Merchant Ventures* (1954).

Source: Dyer, Christopher (2002) *Making a Living in the Middle Ages*, Yale University Press. p. 244.

A Four-Cornered Fight

Kings, Lords, Commons, & Peasants:

- Class alliances, class power, and class conflict...
- Plus ideological legitimations...
- Friedrich Engels: “Exceptional periods, however, occur when the warring classes are so nearly equal in forces that the state power, as apparent mediator, acquires for the moment a certain independence in relation to both. This applies to the absolute monarchy of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, which balances the nobility and the bourgeoisie against one another; and to the Bonapartism of the First and particularly of the Second French Empire, which played off the proletariat against the bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie against the proletariat. The latest achievement in this line, in which ruler and ruled look equally comic, is the new German Empire of the Bismarckian nation; here the capitalists and the workers are balanced against one another and both of them fleeced for the benefit of the decayed Prussian cabbage Junker-squires...”
- This is not just in exceptional periods...
- The relative autonomy of the state is the rule, not the exception...

Review: Malthusian Models and Reality

$$\frac{dE/dt}{E} = \frac{d \ln(E)}{dt} = g = h - \frac{n}{\gamma}$$

$$\frac{dL/dt}{L} = \frac{d \ln(L)}{dt} = n = \beta \left(\frac{y}{\phi y^{sub}} - 1 \right)$$

$$y^{*mal} = \kappa^* E = \left(\frac{s}{n+g+\delta} \right) E$$

$$L_t^{*mal} = \left[\left(\frac{H_t}{y^{sub}} \right) \left(\frac{s}{\delta} \right)^\theta \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right) \left[\frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\delta)^\theta} \frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\beta)} \right] \right]^\gamma$$

The diagram illustrates the factors influencing the Malthusian equilibrium population L_t^{*mal} . The equation is:

$$L_t^{*mal} = \left[\left(\frac{H_t}{y^{sub}} \right) \left(\frac{s}{\delta} \right)^\theta \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right) \left[\frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\delta)^\theta} \frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\beta)} \right] \right]^\gamma$$

- The Malthusian equilibrium population (L_t^{*mal}) is influenced by:
 - The ratio of knowledge to subsistence income (H_t/y^{sub})
 - The ratio of savings to depreciation (s/δ)
 - The inverse of the taste for luxury ($1/(1+\gamma h/\beta)$)
 - The extent to which population depresses productivity ($1/(1+\gamma h/\delta)$)
 - Nuisance terms (ϕ)
- The salience of capital in determining productivity (γ)
- The extent to which population depresses productivity (β)

$$y^{*mal} = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{n^{*mal}}{\beta} \right) = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma h}{\beta} \right)$$

The diagram illustrates the factors influencing the Malthusian equilibrium income level y^{*mal} . The equation is:

$$y^{*mal} = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{n^{*mal}}{\beta} \right) = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma h}{\beta} \right)$$

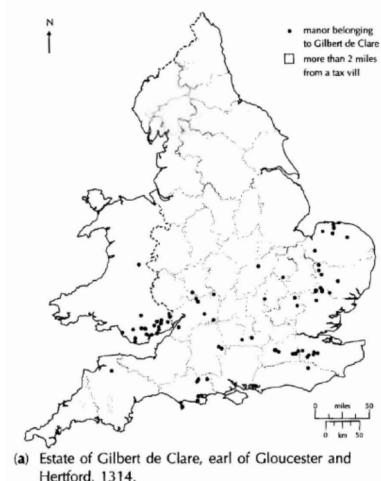
- Malthusian equilibrium income level (y^{*mal}) is influenced by:
 - True zpg subsistence (ϕy^{sub})
 - Sensitivity of productivity to population (γh)
 - Rate of useful ideas creation (β)
 - Taste for luxuries (n^{*mal})
 - Responsiveness of population growth to prosperity (β)

Eastern Europe and the “Second Serfdom”

The percentage of people killed in Europe was similar across space:

- After the plague, landlords in Eastern Europe started to take over large tracts of land and expand their holdings, which were already larger than those in Western Europe.
- Towns were weaker and less populous and rather than becoming freer, workers began to see their already existing freedoms encroached on: the Domar hypothesis at work.
- This contrasts with western Europe.
- Effects became especially pronounced after 1500, when Western Europe began to demand the agricultural goods which the East produced.
- Eastern landlords ratcheted up their control over the labor force to expand their production.
 - Mecklenberg: in 1500, peasants owed only a few days service a year; by 1600 this was three days/week; children had to work for the lord for free for several years.
 - In Hungary, landlords legislated one day a week of unpaid labor services for each worker. In 1550 this was raised to 2 days per week. By the end of the century it was 3 days. Serfs subject to these rules made up 90% of the rural population.
- What was it that allowed the Spanish settlers in Mexico to keep wages so low, when in England after the Black Death the state had been incapable of enforcing the Statue of Laborers and stopping wages from rising?
 - William the Conqueror rewarded his army by providing them with parceled landholdings to prevent them from becoming powerful regional warlords (save for the “marcher lords” along the Scottish and Welsh borders).
 - Many landholders in close proximity created intense competitive pressures for labor in the wake of the Black Death.

The Manors of Lord Gilbert de Clare (1314)



(a) Estate of Gilbert de Clare, earl of Gloucester and Hertford, 1314.

Is Malthus Right? II

At the macro level, yes; but there are lots of interesting meso- and small-scale puzzles:

- In addition, measures of good government, such as proxies for constraints on the executive, are correlated with urbanization in this period.
- For example, DeLong and Shleifer (1993) showed there was a strong correlation between form of government and urbanization in the pre-modern world
 - Charles Wilson (1967): *Trade, Society, and the State*: "The two areas which in 1500 represented the richest and most advanced concentrations of trade, industry and wealth were the quadrilateral formed by the Italian cities Milan, Venice, Florence and Genoa; and the strip of the Netherlands that ran from Ypres north-east past Ghent and Bruges up to Antwerp. It was not merely coincidence that these were the areas where the tradesmen of the cities had been most successful in emancipating themselves from feudal interference and in keeping at bay the newer threat of more centralized political control offered by the new monarchies. In the fleeting intervals between the storms of politics and war, men here glimpsed the material advance that was possible when tradesmen were left in peace unflattered by the attentions of strategists who regarded their activities as the sinews of war..."

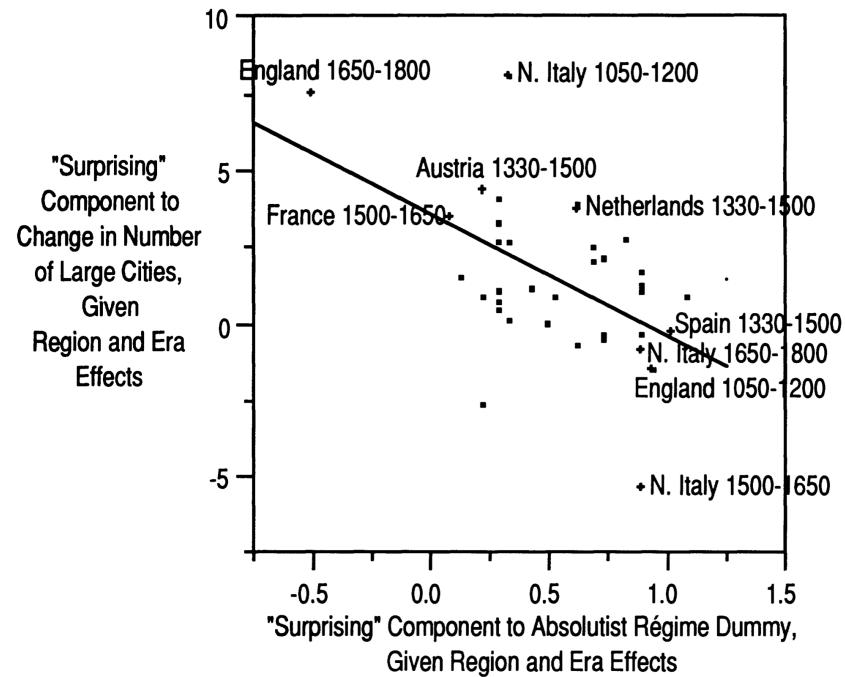


FIGURE 1.—Partial scatter of change in number of cities against absolutist regime

Malthus: Summing Up

On the broadest scale only:

- The simple Malthusian model may indeed capture some realities.
- If labor markets are competitive, population growth may indeed induce a decline in wages.
- Or if there is a fixed amount of land and few opportunities for labor intensive cultivation systems, a population increase may lead to a decline in output per worker.
- However, the reality is typically much more messy.
 - How wages respond to changes in income will depend on *institutions*.
 - Thus the overwhelming likelihood that institutional or cultural factors also shaped pre-modern growth
 - It was not simply being dictated by the Malthusian relationship between births, deaths, and income.

Review: “Subsistence”

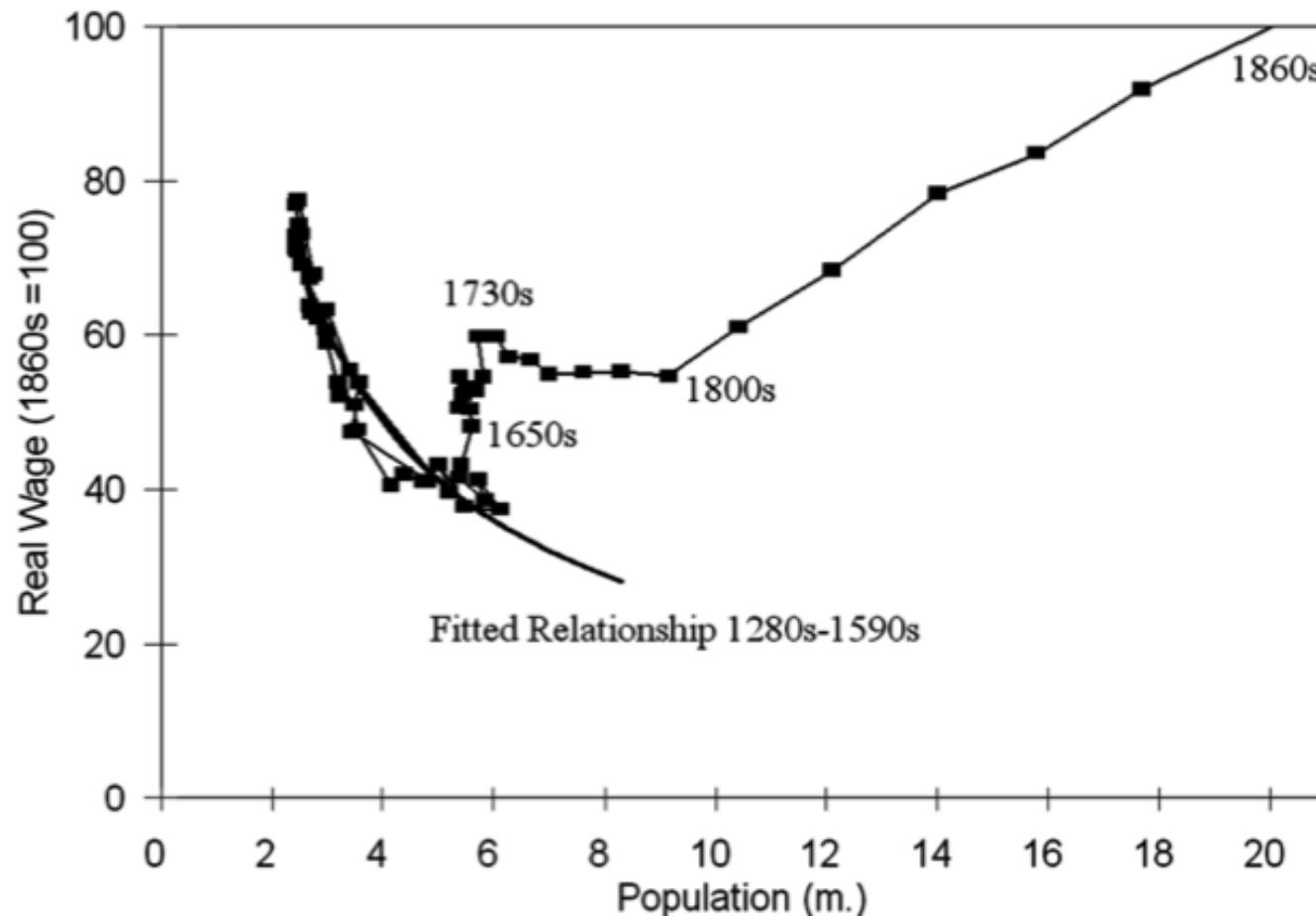


FIG. 5.—Real wages vs. population on the new series, 1280s–1860s. The line summarizing the trade-off between population and real wages for the preindustrial era is fitted using the data from 1260–69 to 1590–99. Sources: population, same as for fig. 3; real wage, table A2.

“Bare-Bones”

Table 2. Bare-bones subsistence basket of goods

	quantity per man per year	calories per day	protein (grams) per day
food			
grain	167 kg	1657	72
beans	20 kg	187	14
meat	5 kg	34	3
butter	3 kg	60	0
total		1938	89
non-food			
soap	1.3 kg		
linen/cotton	3 metres		
candles	1.3 kg		
lamp oil	1.3 litres		
fuel	2.0 Million British Thermal Units		

From Clark & Allen:

- "Manual workers"—70% of median, 50% of average income
- In 1800: the English population in 1800 is a very rich pre-industrial population
- 70% of spending spent on food
 - 30-40% grains
 - 20% meat and dairy
- “Bare-bones” subsistence
- Cities: Malthus rules, but it takes centuries—and other things can and do happen

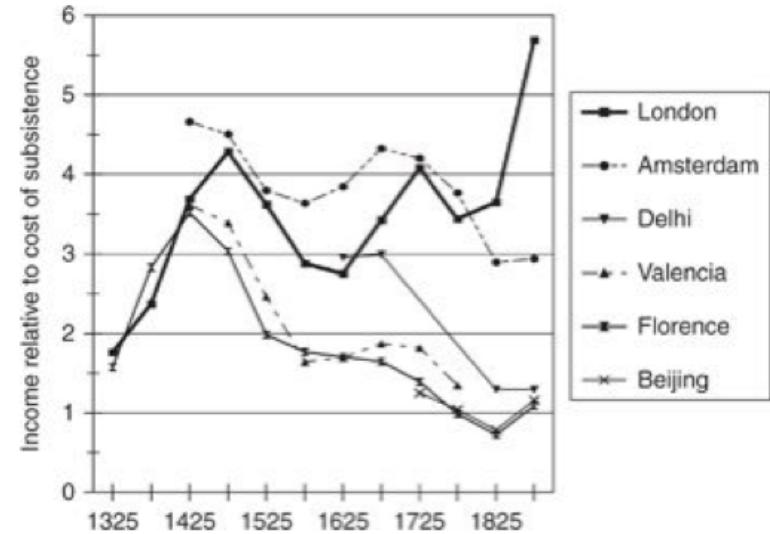


TABLE A3
PERCENTAGE OF EXPENDITURES BY CATEGORY, MANUAL WORKERS, 1734–1854

Category	1734 (Vanderlint)	1787–96 (Horrell)	1840–54 (Horrell)	Assumed Here
Food and drink	54.4	75.4	61.7	67.0
Bread and flour	12.5	17.5	23.5	18.5
Barley	0	3.6	.0	1.0
Oats and oatmeal	0	9.9	1.5	2.0
Peas	0	1.0
Potato	0	6.3	4.0	4.0
Rice	0	.0	.2	.5
Farmaceous	12.5	37.8	29.7	27.0
Meat (beef, mutton, pork)	16.7	11.8	9.8	10.0
Fish	0	.1	.2	.5
Bacon	0	.2	1.8	1.0
Eggs	0	.0	.3	.5
Meat	16.7	12.1	12.1	12.0
Milk	2.1	5.9	2.7	4.0
Cheese	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.5
Butter	4.2	6.2	4.1	5.0
Dairy	8.4	14.8	8.7	11.5
Sugars	..	4.2	4.5	4.5
Beer/cider	12.5	2.8	1.7	6.5
Tea	0	3.4	2.2	2.5
Coffee	0	.0	1.0	1.0
Drink	12.5	6.2	4.9	10.0
Salt	1.0
Spices (pepper/vinegar)	1.0
Other food	4.2	.6	2.1	.0
Housing/housewares	7.2	5.3	10.9	8.0
Fuel	5.6	4.4	4.8	5.0
Light	2.1	4.0
Soap	2.15
Light and soap	4.2	3.8	5.2	4.5
Services	8.2	.1	2.5	2.5
Tobacco	0	.0	.7	1.0
Other (clothing, bed linen)	20.5	11.0	14.2	12.0

Source.—Vanderlint (1734, 76–77), Horrell (1996, 568–69, 577).

Note.—The boldface entries are the sums for each major category of food, such as farmaceous or meat. These groupings of items are the ones whose price levels are reported in table A4.

Review: Determinants of Technological and Organizational Progress

How do we make sense of the fact that technological and organizational progress was so slow back then and is so (relatively) rapid now?

- Two heads are (almost) better than one
 - But that does not quite work
- Add in additional drag from first picking low-hanging fruit
- What causes the increase in L_{stem} ?
- What institutions make it profitable for n_{stem} to be higher?
- Plus:
 - Learning by doing
 - Productivity through embodiment
 - Technology transfer through contact

$$\frac{dp}{dt} = \frac{\pi p^2}{1-\alpha}$$

$$\frac{dH/dt}{H} = \delta L_{stem}^\lambda H^{\phi-1}$$

$$h^* = \frac{\lambda n}{1-\phi}$$

$$H^* = \left(\frac{\delta(1-\phi)}{\lambda} \right)^{1/(1-\phi)} \left(\frac{1}{n} \right)^{1/(1-\phi)} L_{stem}^{\lambda/(1-\phi)}$$

Review: Solow-Malthus Model Basics

How do we make sense of the fact that people were ingenious and inventive back before 1500, and yet standards of living did not increase?

- Although population did increase—slowly
- Other parts of the model
- Balanced-growth equilibrium
- Convergence to equilibrium
- Lecture notes: <<https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/braddelong/long-form-drafts/blob/master/solow-model-5-pre-industrial.ipynb>>
 - datahub: <<http://datahub.berkeley.edu/user-redirect/interact?account=braddelong&repo=long-form-drafts&branch=master&path=solow-model-5-pre-industrial.ipynb>>

Understanding the Solow-Malthus Equilibrium: Population and Labor Force

$$L_t^{*mal} = \left[\left(\frac{H_t}{y^{sub}} \right) \left(\frac{s}{\delta} \right)^\theta \left(\frac{1}{\phi} \right) \left[\frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\delta)^\theta} \frac{1}{(1+\gamma h/\beta)} \right] \right]^\gamma$$

The Malthusian equilibrium population

The ratio of knowledge to subsistence income

The salience of capital in determining productivity

The ratio of savings to depreciation

Nuisance terms

The inverse of the taste for luxury

The extent to which population depresses productivity

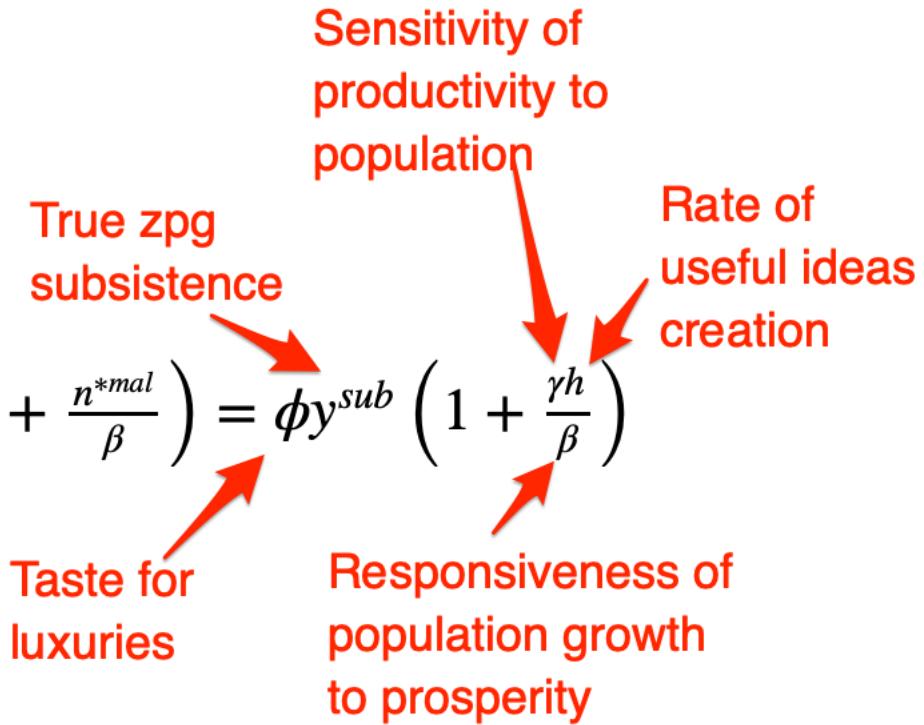
Notes:

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Understanding the Solow-Mathus Equilibrium: Prosperity

Malthusian equilibrium income level

$$y^{*mal} = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{n^{*mal}}{\beta} \right) = \phi y^{sub} \left(1 + \frac{\gamma h}{\beta} \right)$$



Notes:

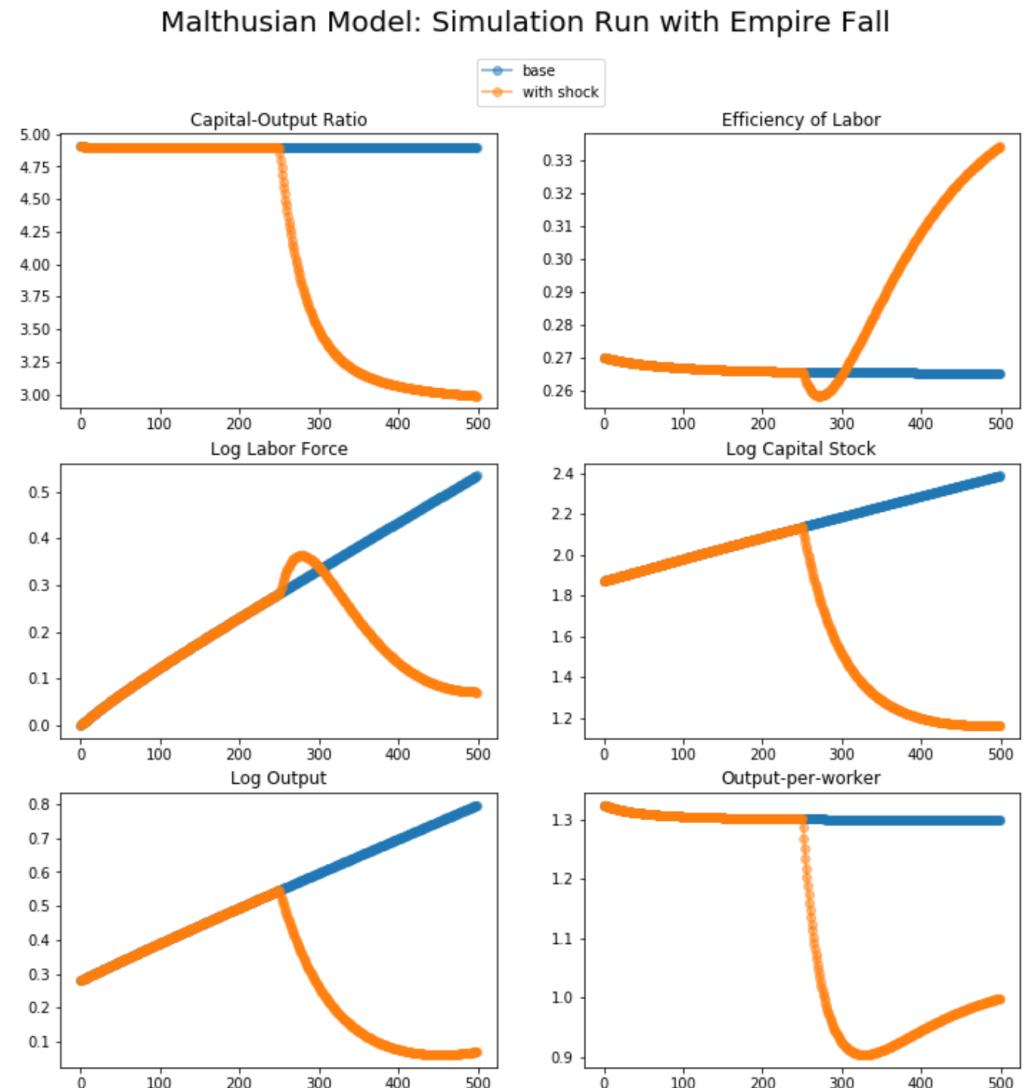
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Steady-State and Along the Transition Path

The fall of an empire:

- <https://nbviewer.jupyter.org/github/braddejong/LS2019/blob/master/2019-10-14-Ancient_Economies.ipynb>

- A decline in inequality, taste for luxuries, and taste for urban living:
 $\Delta\varphi = -0.25$
- A decline in law-and-order that produces a sharp fall in the savings rate: $\Delta s = -0.10$



Review: Solow Model Basics

Lecture Notes: <<https://www.bradford-delong.com/2020/01/lecture-notes-the-solow-growth-model-the-history-of-economic-growth-econ-135.html>>

$$(2.1.2) \quad Y = \kappa^\theta E L ; \quad (2.1.3) \quad y = \kappa^\theta E ; \quad (2.1.1) \quad \kappa = \frac{K}{Y}$$

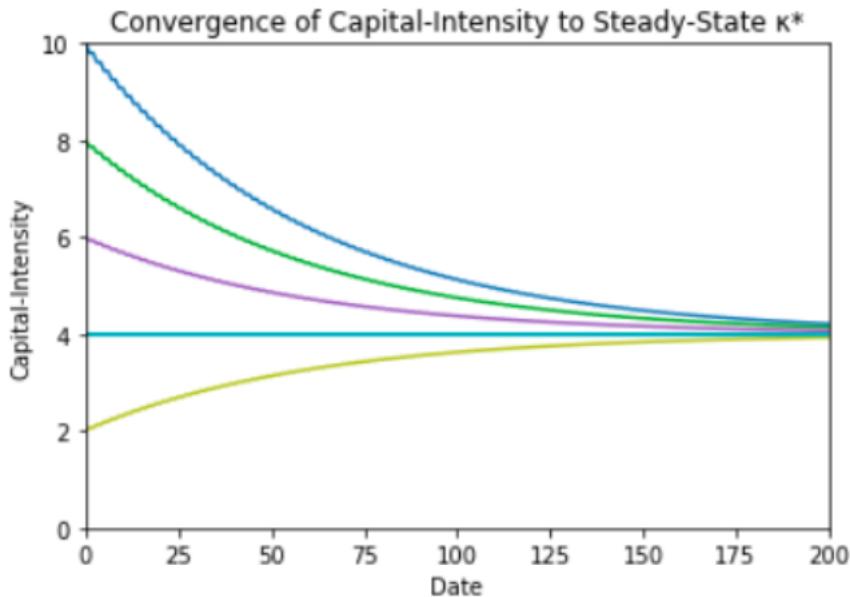
$$\frac{dE}{dt} = gE \quad \frac{dL}{dt} = g_L L = nL \quad \frac{dK}{dt} = sY - \delta K = \left(\frac{s}{\kappa} - \delta \right) K$$

$$(1.16) \quad \kappa^* = \frac{s}{n+g+\delta}$$

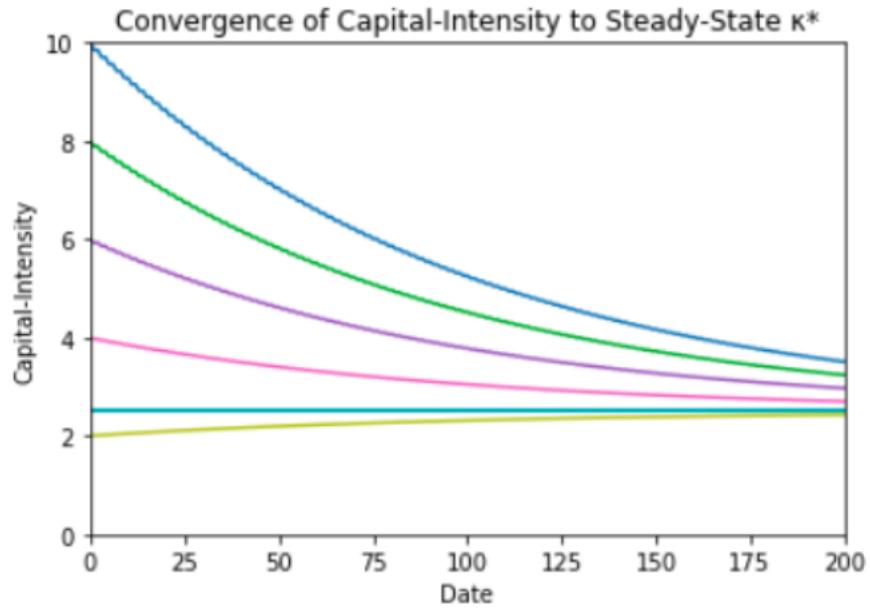
This κ^* we define as the steady-state *balanced-growth equilibrium* value of capital-intensity in the Solow growth model. If the capital-intensity $\kappa = \kappa^*$, then it is constant, and the economy is in balanced growth, with Y and K growing at the rate $n+g$, E and y growing at the rate g , and L growing at the rate n .

$$(1.18) \quad \frac{d\kappa}{dt} = -\frac{n+g+\delta}{1+\theta}(\kappa - \kappa^*)$$

Solving the Model



```
k_max = 10
κ = k_max
for i in range(5):
    cg = κ_convergence_graph(κ_0=κ, s = 0.20, n = 0.01,
        g = 0.015, δ = 0.025, θ = 1/2, T = 200)
    cg.draw()
    κ = κ-2
```



```
k_max = 10
κ = k_max
for i in range(5):
    cg = κ_convergence_graph(κ_0=κ, s = 0.15, n = 0.02,
        g = 0.015, δ = 0.025, θ = 2, T = 200)
    cg.draw()
    κ = κ-2
```

Along the Balanced-Growth Path

Everything except κ —which is constant—grows at a constant proportional rate: either n , or g , or $n+g$;

- Labor force L grows at n
- Income per worker y and the efficiency of labor E grow at g
- Total income Y and the capital stock K grow at $n+g$

$$E_t^* = e^{gt} E_0$$

$$L_t^* = e^{nt} L_0$$

$$Y_t^* = (\kappa^*)^\theta E_t L_t = (\kappa^*)^\theta e^{gt} E_0 e^{nt} L_0 = (s/(n + g + \delta))^\theta e^{gt} E_0 e^{nt} L_0$$

$$K_t^* = \kappa^* Y_t^* = (s/(n + g + \delta))^{(1+\theta)} e^{gt} E_0 e^{nt} L_0$$

$$y_t^* = (\kappa^*)^\theta E_t = (\kappa^*)^\theta e^{gt} E_0 = (s/(n + g + \delta))^\theta e^{gt} E_0$$

Review: Long-Run Patterns: Global *h, g, & n*

Date	ideas Level H	Total Real World Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total Human Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-68000	1.0	\$0	\$1,200	0.1			
-8000	5.0	\$3	\$1,200	2.5	0.005%	0.000%	0.003%
-6000	6.3	\$6	\$900	7	0.051%	-0.014%	0.011%
-3000	9.2	\$14	\$900	15	0.025%	0.000%	0.013%
-1000	16.8	\$45	\$900	50	0.060%	0.000%	0.030%
0	30.9	\$153	\$900	170	0.122%	0.000%	0.061%
800	41.1	\$270	\$900	300	0.071%	0.000%	0.035%
1500	53.0	\$450	\$900	500	0.073%	0.000%	0.036%
1770	79.4	\$825	\$1,100	750	0.150%	0.074%	0.149%
1870	123.5	\$1,690	\$1,300	1300	0.550%	0.167%	0.442%
2020	2720.5	\$90,000	\$11,842	7600	1.177%	1.473%	2.061%

Long-Run Patterns: “Western” h , g & n

Global Growth: The Industrializing West (2019)

Date	ideas Level H	Total Real Income Y (billions)	Average Real Income per Capita y (per year)	Total “West” Population L (millions)	Rate of Population and Labor Force Growth n	Rate of Efficiency-of-Labor Growth g	Increasing Resources ρ	Rate of Ideas-Stock Growth h
-68000	1.0	\$0.01	\$1,200	0.005				
-8000	4.5	\$0.12	\$1,200	0.1	0.005%	0.000%	0.000%	0.002%
-6000	4.7	\$0.18	\$900	0.2	0.035%	-0.014%	0.000%	0.003%
-3000	7.5	\$0.45	\$900	0.5	0.031%	0.000%	0.000%	0.015%
-1000	15.0	\$1.80	\$900	2	0.069%	0.000%	0.000%	0.035%
0	23.7	\$4.50	\$900	5	0.092%	0.000%	0.000%	0.046%
800	30.0	\$7.20	\$900	8	0.059%	0.000%	0.000%	0.029%
1500	58.9	\$25.00	\$1,000	25	0.163%	0.015%	0.000%	0.096%
1770	101.0	\$105.00	\$1,400	75	0.407%	0.125%	0.257%	0.200%
1870	252.0	\$490.00	\$2,800	175	0.847%	0.693%	0.405%	0.914%
2020	8439.5	\$40,000.00	\$50,000	800	1.013%	1.922%	0.175%	2.341%

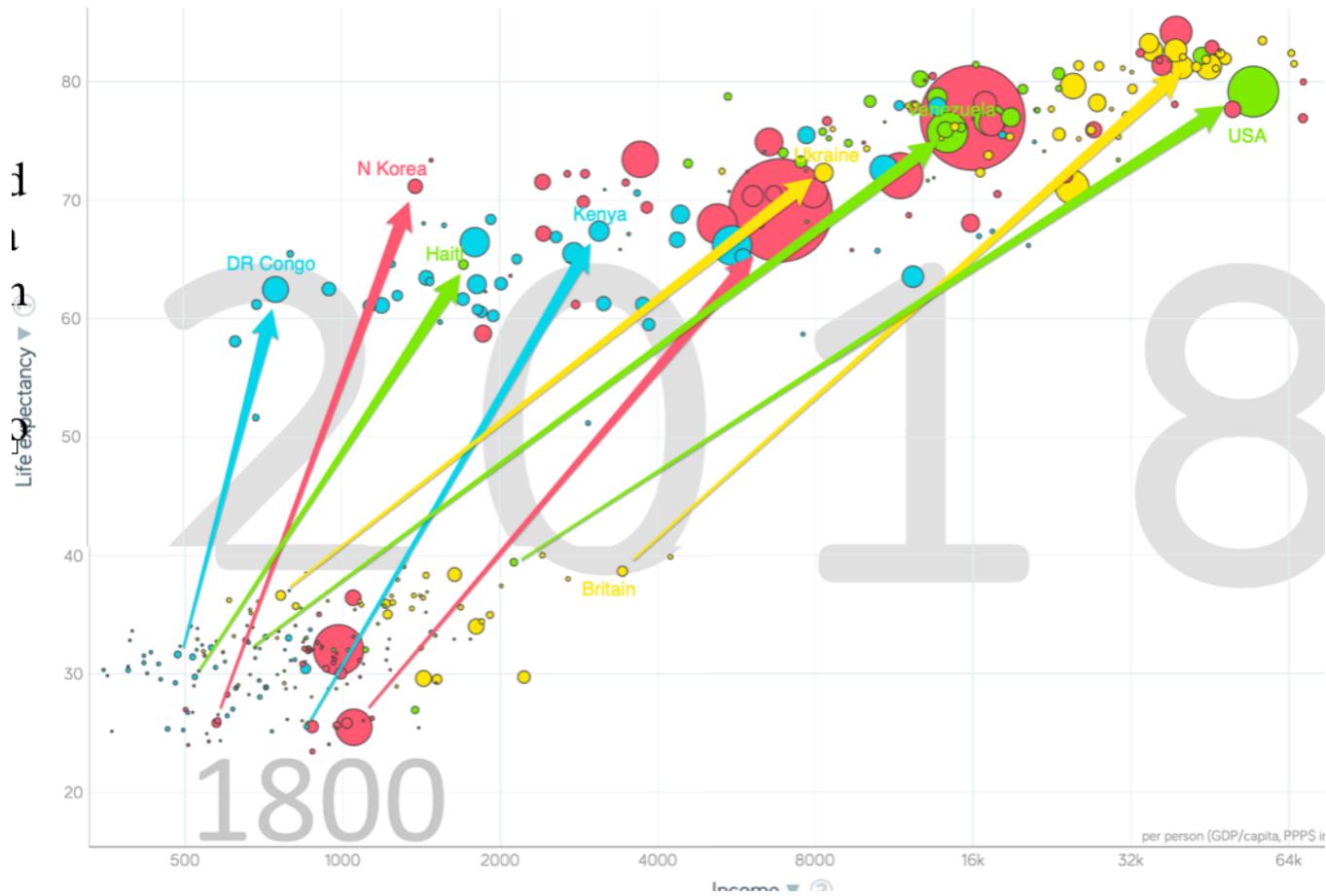
Where does the “ ρ ” come from?

- “Ghost acreage”—conquest and resource utilization (sugar islands, timberlands, cottonlands, etc.)
- Cultural expansion—Australia, Canada, New Zealand, & U.S.; Spain & Italy & Scandinavia; plus Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, & Singapore

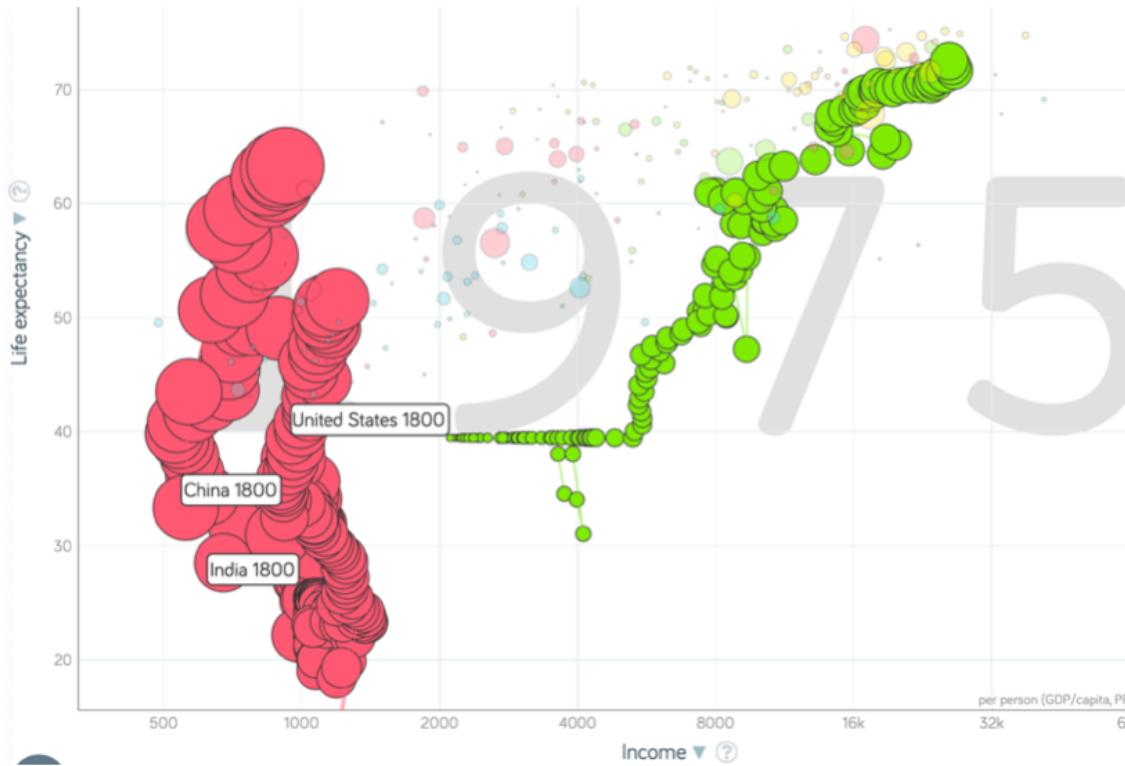
One Figure: A Great Divergence

From 1800 to 2018:

- The dots start with a 3-1 spread in incomes and a 10-year spread in life expectancy.
- All the arrows go up.
- Some arrows—mostly those already to the right—go right fast.
- Other arrows go right slowly.



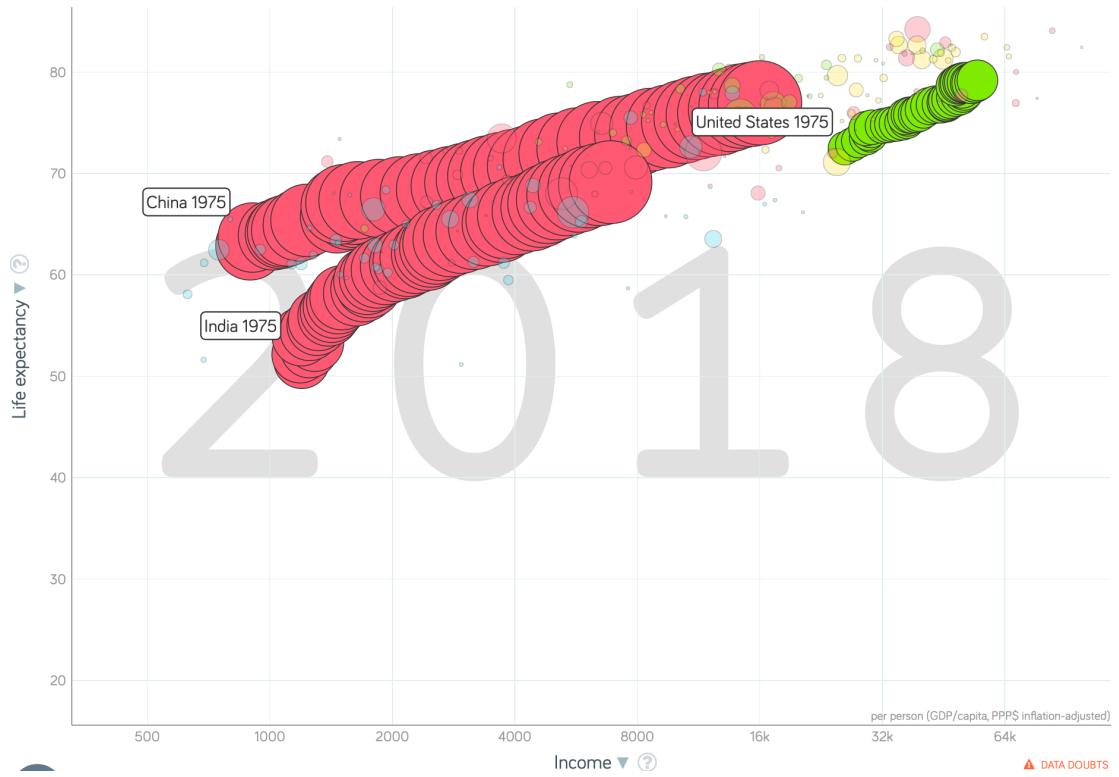
China and India and America, 1800-1975



From 1800 to 1975:

- Measured living standards and productivity levels improve fourteen-fold in the United States...
- ...& less than 30% in China & India...
- ...in spite of economic, transport, and cultural globalization...
- This is crazy!
- A “great divergence”
 - Not only were China & India relatively poor in 1800, they fell further behind thereafter

China and India and America, 1975–2018



From 1975-2018:

- Measured living standards and productivity levels...
- ... $54.9/25.9 = 2.12$ in America...
- ... $16.0/0.9 = 17.8$ in China...
- ... $6.9/1.2 = 5.8$ in India...

Review: Allen: Reform and Democracy

Robert Allen (2017): *The Industrial Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*
<https://delong.typepad.com/files/allen-industrial.pdf>, chs. 3, 5-6:

- Enlightenment, literacy, pamphlets, *The Rights of Man* (sells 1 million copies), & the French Revolution
- 60,000-strong Manchester demonstration in 1819: eleven killed: “Peterloo”
- “Reform that we may preserve”: 1832 Reform Bill
 - Virtual representation
 - Divide the reformers
- 1833: Factory Act—9-hour day for children under 12
- 1834: New Poor Law—workhouses



3. Peterloo massacre.

Allen: Reform and Democracy II

Robert Allen (2017): *The Industrial Revolution: A Very Short Introduction*
<https://delong.typepad.com/files/allen-industrial.pdf>, chs. 3, 5-6:

- 1833: Factory Act—9-hour day for children under 12
- 1834: New Poor Law—workhouses
- 1838: People's Charter
- 1846: Corn Law Repeal
- The “condition of England”
- John Stuart Mill (1848 and 1871): “It is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of drudgery and imprisonment...”
- 1846-67: Real wage stagnation ends: average consumption per head in working class families rose by 42 per cent...



Photograph of the Great Chartist Meeting on [Kennington Common](#), London in 1848

The People's Charter

The People's Charter called for six reforms to make the political system more democratic:

1. A vote for every man twenty-one years of age, of sound mind, and not undergoing punishment for a crime.
2. The secret ballot to protect the elector in the exercise of his vote.
3. No property qualification for Members of Parliament in order to allow the constituencies to return the man of their choice.
4. Payment of Members, enabling tradesmen, working men, or other persons of modest means to leave or interrupt their livelihood to attend to the interests of the nation.
5. Equal constituencies, securing the same amount of representation for the same number of electors, instead of allowing less populous constituencies to have as much or more weight than larger ones.
6. Annual Parliamentary elections, thus presenting the most effectual check to bribery and intimidation, since no purse could buy a constituency under a system of universal manhood suffrage in each twelve-month period



Photograph of the Great Chartist Meeting on [Kennington Common](#), London in 1848

Greg Clark Being Contrarian

- There were lots of technological “revolutions” before the Industrial Revolution
- But they all petered out because of low price-elasticity of demand
- Coal-steam-cotton-machinery-textiles-rails were different
 - But even that was reaching limits to growth by 1870 or so...
 - The classic British Industrial Revolution more a comparative-advantage concentration of global manufacturing than true modern economic growth...

Karl Marx (1867): The Key is “Capitalism”— Market Economy Plus...

- Karl Marx (1867), "The Secret of Primitive Capital Accumulation," Capital, Vol. 1, Part VIII, Chapters 26-32 <http://tinyurl.com/dl20090112k>
 - “We have seen how money is changed into capital; how through capital surplus-value is made, and from surplus-value more capital. But the accumulation of capital presupposes surplus-value; surplus-value presupposes capitalistic production; capitalistic production presupposes the pre-existence of considerable masses of capital and of labour power in the hands of producers of commodities. The whole movement, therefore, seems to turn in a vicious circle, out of which we can only get by supposing a primitive accumulation (previous accumulation of Adam Smith) preceding capitalistic accumulation; an accumulation not the result of the capitalistic mode of production, but its starting point...”
 - “The immediate producer, the labourer, could only dispose of his own person after he had ceased to be attached to the soil... the slave, serf, or bondsman of another. To become a free seller of labour power... he must further have escaped from the regime of the guilds.... The historical movement which changes the producers into wage-workers... their emancipation from serfdom and from the fetters of the guilds... alone exists for our bourgeois historians...”
 - “But... these new freedmen... [were also] robbed of all their own means of production, and of all the guarantees of existence afforded by the old feudal arrangements. And the history of this, their expropriation, is written in the annals of mankind in letters of blood and fire...”
- Workers *must* work for wages...
- Capitalists *must* invest and accumulate...