

What is development

Development as it has been known is a many sided issue at the level of the individual. It implies increased skill and capacity, greater freedom creatively, self discipline, responsibility and material well being; all of that is development.

It will depend on the class you belong. It will also depend on the society you belong. We must also remember that in every society we live on ^{This is} social groups and it's this social that interact with one another to produce element of development. It's at the level of the social group that development implies an increase capacity to regulate both internal and external relationship.

Historian have shown that much of human history has been a fight for survival against natural hazards and against real and imaginary human enemies. Development in the past has ~~been done~~, always meant the increase in the ability to guard or protect the free interest of the social groups and infringe on the

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freedom of others. This came irrespective of the will of the societies involved. more often than not the development is used in an exclusive economic sense, because the type of economy is itself a function of other social features.

What is Economic Development

A society develops economically as its members increase jointly their capacity for dealing with the economic environment.

This capacity for dealing with the environment is depended on the extend to which they understand the laws of nature or the extend they put that understanding into practice by developing tools and the manner with which work is organised. If we take a long term review we can argue that they have been constant economically development in the human society since the origin of man because man has increased his capacity to get materials from nature. For example firstly the progress of crude stone tools to the use of

metal, secondly the change over from hunting and gathering wild fruit to the domestication of animals and growing of food crops and thirdly, the Improvement and organization at work from being an individualistic activity towards being an activity that involve a social character through the participation of many people have shown a capacity for independently increasing their ability to live more satisfactory life through exploiting the resource of nature.

Another important point is that, development was universal because the conditions lead to economic expansion were universal. In the struggle for survival and in order to meet their fundamental material needs, human beings created tools which they used to interact with the environment in order to survive. It was also argued that human society has always been the case that the expansion of the human economy leads to changes to the form of social relations.

Karl Marx said, societies started from

bands of hunters and gatherers which is regarded as the 8 stage of communalism. After that slavery came. It was caused by the presence of domineering people. But the slave at this time were used to produce food stuff for the society. And after some time feudalism came and serfdom was practised where they land owners who eventually became political heads and after feudalism was capitalism which is Individualistic because the means of production was in the hand of very few people (bourgeoisie) and the protolepers were labourers and from here will get Communism. It should be noted that this stage indicated progress on the development of human society.

* Q of 2:

- What were the factors that made this nation Industrialized
- Identifying the different resource they had when they were Industrialized
- Nature of their Society

- To examine the opportunities they had to be Industrialized
- To see the lessons we can learn on how they transformed the society so we can transform ours.

Case study: Britain

- Nature of the society
- Examine when they were Industrialized, the opportunity they had
- How the system was changed when the Industrialized
- What lesson we can learn from the way this people transforms their society and the way we can transform ours.

BRITAIN AGRICULTURE

Before the Industrial Revolution, British agriculture was based on peasant farming. Families had their own inherited lands which they farm and the produce of the farm was for their own needs & consumption. The farmers produce their farm implements by themselves. Land in Britain were distributed according to family units.

Some families had larger portions and some had small portions. The heads of the family were responsible for the distribution of those lands. As centuries passed the heads of the families became the wealthy because of their privilege when the evolution of the society started, the wealth had the opportunity to represent their people in the legislature as things progressed innovation were built basing on agriculture. At the same time some invention were being made. Farmers clash caused a change in agriculture. Another was population grew and food production did not expand.

So they had to change their system of agriculture. Between 16th century and 19th century Britain changed the system of agriculture. A law was implemented to enclose lands. The poor farmers who could not afford to enclose their land, met people with bigger land pleading to fence their land to gather

The later claimed the land of the poor
and could now practice agriculture on a
bigger scale.

As agriculture expanded the peasant
who didn't have land due to theirs being
taken became cheap labourer for emerging
factories. Law was made in Britain known
as enclosure laws which transformed
Britain agriculture from peasant
agriculture to large mechanised agricult
ure. Simultaneously, the people who lost the
ir land went to the cities and became
labourers in the industries and this cheap la
bourers were instrumental to arise in profit
which made technological development possible.

The Enclosure Movement

Enclosure or enclose was a legal pract
ice in England of consolidating (enclosing)
small land holding into larger farms since
the 13th century. Once enclosed use of
land became restricted to the owner and
seize to be common land for communal use.

In England and Wales, the term is also used for the process that ended the ancient system of arable farming in open fields. Under enclosure such land is fenced enclosed and divided or entitled to one or two owners as the case may be. The process of enclosure began to be a widespread feature of the English agricultural landscape during the 16th century (1600). By the 19th century unenclosed commons had become largely restricted to rough pasture in mountainous areas and to small parts of the lowlands.

Enclosure would be accomplished by buying the ground rights and all common rights to accomplish exclusive rights of use, which increase the value of the land.

The other method was by passing law causing or forcing enclosure and this laws are called the Enclosure Acts. During the enforcement of the law, there were rebellion, resistance and it also result to bloodshed. During the (1600) 16th century down to 18th century the process of enclosure created a landless

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incident

Working class that provided the labour required
in the new industries developing in the North
of England. Between 1760 - 1801, the
closure of Enclosure was reached in
England. One writer had described those
Period of class robbery.

Note:-

Enclosure is consider as one of the cause

of British Agricultural revolution.

— Enclosure land was under control of the
rich farmer who was free to adopt better farming
practices. It is also noted that farmer's
practices.

It is also agreed that profit making offer
the rich families, were better with enclosure land.

— Following enclosure, crop yield increase
while at the same time, labour productivity
increase through to create a surplus of labour.

The increase in labour supplies is consider
as the cause of Industrial revolution.

Note:-
The impact of the Enclosure Movement
was when the population was remove from
the migrated to the town and add labour
the number of the labour force which created

a vacuum. This period coincided with the transatlantic slave trade. The transformation of British agriculture happen between 1700-1801. The government of the British introduction of the Enclosure Act.

Stage 1

The village amounting to 3rd quarter who decide to enclose their lands write to the Parliament to come and enact a law and bring the enclosure in the village. Parliament in post, those that the native have or the church.

Stage 2

Stage two a small committee of Parliament is set up to hear the petition brought by the village. Parliament will then pass an enclosure act for the villages depending on the recommendation of the villages.

Stage 3

Three Commissioners are set to supervise the land to be enclosed. Land owner has to present legal document for land, which are left out and enclosure act is passed.

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CAPITAL ACQUISITION

from the 15th century Europe had made significant contact with other part of the world and was trading in commercial goods with them. By then there was no currency so trade was done by Barter. When the Industrial revolution broke out the head quarter of trade was the Atlantic Ocean port and Capital was generated from the trade carried by the British in the Atlantic Sea port. These that owned industries were the same one into trade with the Transatlantic Slave in 16th - 19th century. The European came to Africa with the trade, manufacturing goods and exchange with the slave from Africa. This slave are taking by the American and put on plantations to work as an indenture to America. And the raw materials were taken back for free. And the slave were taken to Britain, for it to be processed. The Europe made more money since they don't pay the cost of indentured slaves. On those plantations, slavery was practised.

After the agricultural system was been transformed, many commoners who lost their land during the enclosure movement became pauper. Cheap labour for the emerging capitalist and merchant, who own industries, labour was

exploited for the purpose of expansion. The Industrial revolution usher in many inventions. Calico was the Indigo cotton cloth. After discovering India, India has a more reliable cotton raw materials. The British invaded India subdue them and passed laws to ban the production of 'Calico'. Hence India became the export of cotton raw materials. The world economy at that time was not as developed today.

A noticeable factor that supported the Industrial revolution was the government intervention was high. They are quick to enact laws to back the company. Government also created institutions and some cases small industries. The government did not make business difficult for the private sectors. It is at this stage that the development internal roads and canal began.

U.S.A

The experience of the USA is slightly different from that of Britain or England.

originally the USA was not occupied by the Europeans but the Indigenous Maya, Incas and Aztecs. The British implanted agriculture on USA. Peasants provided labour in England and Britain while in USA slave labour was used on Agriculture. There was mass migration so land became small so they introduced the law that states 1 acre of land sells for 1\$ dollar and is moved out off $\frac{1}{3}$ of the population from accessing land for agriculture. The American Agriculture began on a large scale basis while the Russian stands as peasant farmers in socialist

This two system had two different part to Industrialization. For Japan, it became industrialized under the capitalist system. While the USSR adopted the socialist-communist system. There are very significant differences between this two system, for communism or socialism it is a one party state industries and agriculture are

State
Owned by the state and people are encouraged to work for the common good. It has been described as a classless society with no industrial profit making. The government controls most aspect of people's life, there is strong censorship of the press with restriction with what to be said or written. They are describe as dictatorship.

For Capitalism it has free election with more than one party, most industries and agriculture are owned by private individuals. They exploit employ labourers as working class who produces the goods while the owners of Industries keeps the profit. There are limit of government interference in people life, There is freedom of speech and movement and they are described as liberal democracy.

FACTORY SYSTEM IN U.S.A

factory system is the use of machinery, originally powered by water or steam and later by electricity. It is a method of manufacturing using machines and division of labour. This system was first adopted in Britain at the beginning of the Industrial revolution in the late 18th century which ~~was later~~ replaced craft + or putting out system and factory system later spread to or around the world.

From this, it is important to note that American factory system was derived ~~from~~ as a result of ~~an~~ immigration.

Proprietary Samuel Slater relocated a version of the System from Britain to the USA and established a version and improved on the British spinning factory system in the USA. Slater as an apprentice at a mill at age 14, learning all he could about textile production, in 1789 ^{in Britain} ~~left~~ for the USA to pursue opportunities. ~~the~~ The U.S.A was still largely agricultural and handcraft methods of textile production still prevailed.

No US inventor had yet been successful in building a textile spinning machine, and Britain law prohibited the export of such machines and emigration of skilled mechanics. In an effort to preserve their dominance in the industry, in order to leave the country unnoticed Samuel Slater disguised himself as a farm labourer. He immigrated to the United States in 1789, attracted by the bounties offered, for workers skill in manufacturing cotton. He was forced to keep his knowledge and skills a secret from the authorities, because immigration of textile workers and export of drawings of textile machinery were prohibited by British Law.

With his detailed knowledge of textile machinery and finance backing from Rhode Island firm of Almy and Brown with the assistance of skilled artisans, Slater constructed a version of Richard Arkwright's spinning and carding machine. In 1790, he establish the first successful

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mill in the United States (Rhode Island) and built several cotton mill in New England. and found a town Slatesville where women made up the majority of the textile factory system labour force. Slater's factor mill was the first American factory to successfully produce cotton yard with water powered machine. He is considered the father of the United States textile industry.

in planning and construction of the mill he applied some of the latest methods and ideas from abroad. In giving a pattern to the loom plan of an horizontal type he kept the most difficult part. which was to give a spiral line of a series of straight lines. This result was done by means of a wheel of white gold. This wheel was composed of patterns of white gold. English has some of them in blue, red, yellow, green, blue and red. The last one is white. The last wheel has seven

FACTORY SYSTEM HOW USA

Derived It FACTORY System.

factory system is the use of machinery originally power by water or steam and later by electricity, it is the method of manufacturing using machines and division of labour. The system was ~~from~~ ^{by} the British at the beginning of the Industrial revolution and later spread to other part of the world. The American system was derived from the system of Britain as the result of immigration of Samuel Slater from England to United States.

Before Independence, life generally in America was ~~stage~~ at the stage of agriculture. In early part of 18th century a group of America men from New England were interested in the buildings of textile industries. They however, sent representative to Britain to search and recruit those with skill in textile to come and develop the idea in America. But the Britain ~~stop~~ their idea by enacting laws which prevented the export of machinery and industrial skill workers out of the State of Britain. But Samuel Slater managed to

① ~~been~~ escape to America

Samuel Slater was a mill supervisor from Lancashire, he became the first ~~expert~~ textile expert to reach America in 1879. Before then, Slater had worked as an apprentice and was involved in textile production since the age of 14 years under Jedidiah Strutt.

Slater's apprenticeship lasted for 6½ years while working for his master, he carefully studied the way textile machine works and opened his eye to how these machine were made, and imagined ways to improve these machines. By the age of 21 years, Samuel Slater finally served his master diligently. It should be noted that in 1824 and 1848 there existed the law that stopped the export of skills from Britain. Slater conscious of these laws began to plan how to get out of Britain armed with skills. So after 21 years he put his plans into action, by memorizing how these machines were made and how to improve them. Cotton was coming to facilitate all the way from America,

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the United States became the major source of cotton for Britain. Industries and cotton finished yarn, iron and market for Britain's hardware industries.

In 1849, Samuel Glater disguised himself as a farmer from England and migrated to America. Farmers were allowed to go or emigrate to America to continue farming due to the high demand at British mill for raw cotton. This also attracted and drew farmers into America. This and brought him to America. On reaching America, Samuel Glater met Moses Brown who was already a frustrated and disgruntled entrepreneur who was willing to give his capital into textile production and lacked skilled personnel. In 1848, he immigrated to New York and was delighted when he got Glater who was loaded with textile manufacturing skills and also in search of fortune in textile industry. Hence, a perfect combination of drawings, finance and Glater's skill were joined in partnership which later gave birth to the first

Spinning industry in America built in 1790

and was powered by water.

At the close of the 17 century, the issue of industrialization got into the minds of Americans. George Washington three or parliamentary debate and gave Tasking Job to two of his ministers, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton.

Hamilton was for Industrialization in America while Thomas Jefferson was against Industrialization.

for Hamilton argued that America should not be industrialised, it would go to the extent that American economy would expand and production would definitely increase. The further asserted that America cannot remain a source

by off Britain raw materials as well as market for their industries. That industrialise attract immigrants direct investments. What European migration to America should be encouraged on population economy. He also highlighted the embarrassment suffer by America in term of their security and supported the idea of

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Op 13) Industrialization which would encourage America to produce arms and superior weapon. Giving produce arms and independence which became in the war of Independence which America manage to win.

for Thomas Jefferson, after touring the whole Europe and saw the social condition of workers and their working condition he saw the impact of industrialization the system saw through industrialization the system he discourage Americans that the life style of Industrialization cannot fit in America. He however, maintained that instead of to be American Industrialized, rather she maintain her status and a factory in London and that they should hold strongly to raw material producing America.

However, after having reasons of Hamilton's argument and idea, the cabinet members follow suit, and that served as the foundation of Industrialization in America.

Industrialization of America

Industrialization of America

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305 Capitalism → Communism & HIS SOS Exam Quest.

CP * ✓ Capitalism implies an economic system that
entails advocates private ownership of the means of
production, distribution, and exchange to obtain
profits. In capitalism there is individual right
of private property, accumulation of wealth, free
and competitive market and minimal ~~govern~~
mental intervention, while,

Cm * ✓ Communism, a form of Socialism in which
the means of production, resources, and property
are owned and controlled by the ~~individual~~
Society, it is based on the idea of share
of ownership.

Cm * ✓ for Communism it is a one party state,
industrial industries and agriculture are owned by the
state and people are encouraged to work for
the common good. It has been described as
a classless society with no industrial profit
making, the government controls most aspect
of people life, there is strong censorship of
the press with restricted what to be said
and who can say it. It is characterized by dictatorship.

CP * ✓ While for Capitalism, it has free election
with more than one party, most individual

- Communism
- * Private individuals own and agriculture are owned by private individuals as working class and agriculture employed labourers as working class. They produce goods while the owner of class who produce goods. There are limit of industries keeps the profit. There is limit of industrial interference in people life, therefore government intervention which is desirable freedom of speech and movement.
 - * Capitalism is in favor of class distinction, working class and capitalist class, hence the degree of class distinction between the rich and poor is very high.
 - * On contrary, Communism opposes a division of society according to classes, as it promotes class less society so there is no gap between the rich and poor.
 - * In Communism more preference is given to the society rather than an individual which is not in the case of capitalism that the freedom of individual is vital.
 - * In Communism, state determines one's employer and employment while in capitalism workers are free to select the employer and occupation.

- * In Capitalism, every individual has to work for himself to create wealth. While in Communism wealth is distributed as per needs and ability.
- * Capitalism allowed competition and there is absence of competition with state owned market.
- * In conclusion, both Communism and Capitalism are forms of social organisation, that are associated with trade, agriculture, industry the economy and discusses the ownership of property. In Capitalism, the distribution of wealth is uneven, while in Communism, there is an equal distribution of wealth, but it does not allow individuals to have personal property.

Lacuna

the North Eastern part of America had played an important role in overseas trade during the French and the Napoleonic wars she continued to be a major player right up to the 1860s this also led to the accumulation of capital by individual on one side and by region as a collective.

Capitalism is a system that advocates for private ownership of properties which while communism is based on shared ownership of property by the society.