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CONDITION: Coyotes in Berkeley:

Three on the Upper Strawberry Canyon Trail:



Yes, they were 40 yards away. But they were in no hurry to move off when 140 lbs. of dog and I came around the bend.

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LECTURE NOTES: 75,000 Years of Human Population & Average Income:

Trying to pull together the lecture notes for my Economics 135: History of Economic Growth for next semesterâ€!

I have my fifteen minute introductory course-launch:





[Brad DeLong's Grasping Reality](#)

[Introduction to "History of Economic Growth"](#)

[Let me talk for 15 minutes, and then let's see if we can have a discussion here: I take 1870 to be the hinge of history. Starting in 1870 it became clear—with human technological competence deployed—an!](#)

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The next question is whether I should then go back and explain how I have constructed the guesses in this table:

Global Longest-Run Global Economic Growth

Date	Ideas Growth Rate h	Ideas Stock Level H	Real Income/Capita y	Popula-tion P (millions)	Total Income Y (billions)		Population Growth Rate n	Labor Efficiency-Growth Rate g
-73000				0.01		Sub-speciation gateway?		
-68000		0.0082	\$1,200	0.1	\$0.12	Establishment of homo sapiens sapiens?	0.046%	
-48000	0.002%	0.011	\$1,200	0.2	\$0.24	Final radiation from Africa?	0.003%	0.000%
-30000	0.003%	0.018	\$1,200	0.5	\$1	Late Paleolithic era	0.005%	0.000%

-8000	0.005%	0.057	\$1,200	5	\$6	Neolithic revolution		0.010%	0.000%	
-6000	0.003%	0.061	\$900	10	\$9	Agrarian society		0.035%	-0.014%	
-4000	0.007%	0.070	\$900	13.23	\$12	Final start of “urbanization”?		0.014%	0.000%	
-3000	0.007%	0.074	\$900	15	\$14	Start of Bronze-Literacy age		0.014%	0.000%	
-1500	0.030%	0.117	\$900	37	\$33	Bronze-Literacy mode of production		0.060%	0.000%	
-1000	0.030%	0.136	\$900	50	\$45	Start of Iron age		0.060%	0.000%	
-400	0.060%	0.195	\$900	103	\$93	“Ancient” mode of domination (“Asiatic”?)		0.121%	0.000%	
150	0.060%	0.272	\$900	200	\$180	High Antiquity		0.121%	0.000%	
800	0.007%	0.285	\$900	220	\$198	Late-Antiquity Pause		0.015%	0.000%	
1000	0.078%	0.333	\$900	300	\$270	Feudal mode of production		0.155%	0.000%	
1500	0.062%	0.467	\$1,000	480	\$480	Commercial-Gunpowder-Empire mode of domination		0.094%	0.015%	
1770	0.146%	0.694	\$1,100	875	\$963	Imperial-Commercial Revolution age (“bourgeois society”)		0.222%	0.035%	
1870	0.365%	1.000	\$1,300	1300	\$1,690	Steampower mode of production		0.396%	0.167%	
1930	1.793%	3.000	\$3,000	2100	\$6,300	Second-Industrial-Revolution mode of production		0.799%	1.394%	
1975	2.256%	9.000	\$6,000	4000	\$24,000	Mass-Production mode of production		1.432%	1.540%	
2020	2.282%	27.000	\$12,000	7800	\$93,600	Global-Value-Chain mode of production		1.484%	1.540%	
2077	1.939%	81.000	\$33,173	9311	\$308,857	Info-Biotech mode of production		0.311%	1.784%	
2100	1.939%	127.381	\$50,000	10000	\$500,000	?	Into the Future?		0.311%	1.784%
2200	2.000%	941.227	\$369,453	10000	\$3,694,528	?		0.000%	2.000%	

of the shape of the human economy over the past 75000 years, or whether I should simply assign my explanation as reading:







[Brad DeLong's Grasping Reality](#)

[LECTURE NOTES: 75,000 Years of Human Population & Average Income](#)

[LECTURE NOTES: Guessing at A%e Quantitative Picture of Long-Run Economic Growth: Population: 70,000 years ago, back in the Early Paleolithic Age, there were perhaps 100,000 of usâ€”100,000 East African plâ€!](#)

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It would take perhaps 45 minutes I do not really have to go through the explanation. But it is important. And too often assigned readings are simplyâ€! not read.

Other First-Day Readings:

- [Doug Jones](#) (2022): [Toba, or the Sperm Whale Effect?](#)
- [Jared Diamond](#) (1987): [The Worst Mistake in the History of the Human Race](#)
- [Greg Clark](#) (2005): [The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1209-2004](#)
- [Doug Jones](#) (2022): [The Patriarchal Age](#)
- [Monika Karmin & al.](#) (2015): [A Recent Bottleneck of Y-Chromosome Diversity Coincides with a Global Change in Culture](#)

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MUST-READ: Mechanical Turk!:

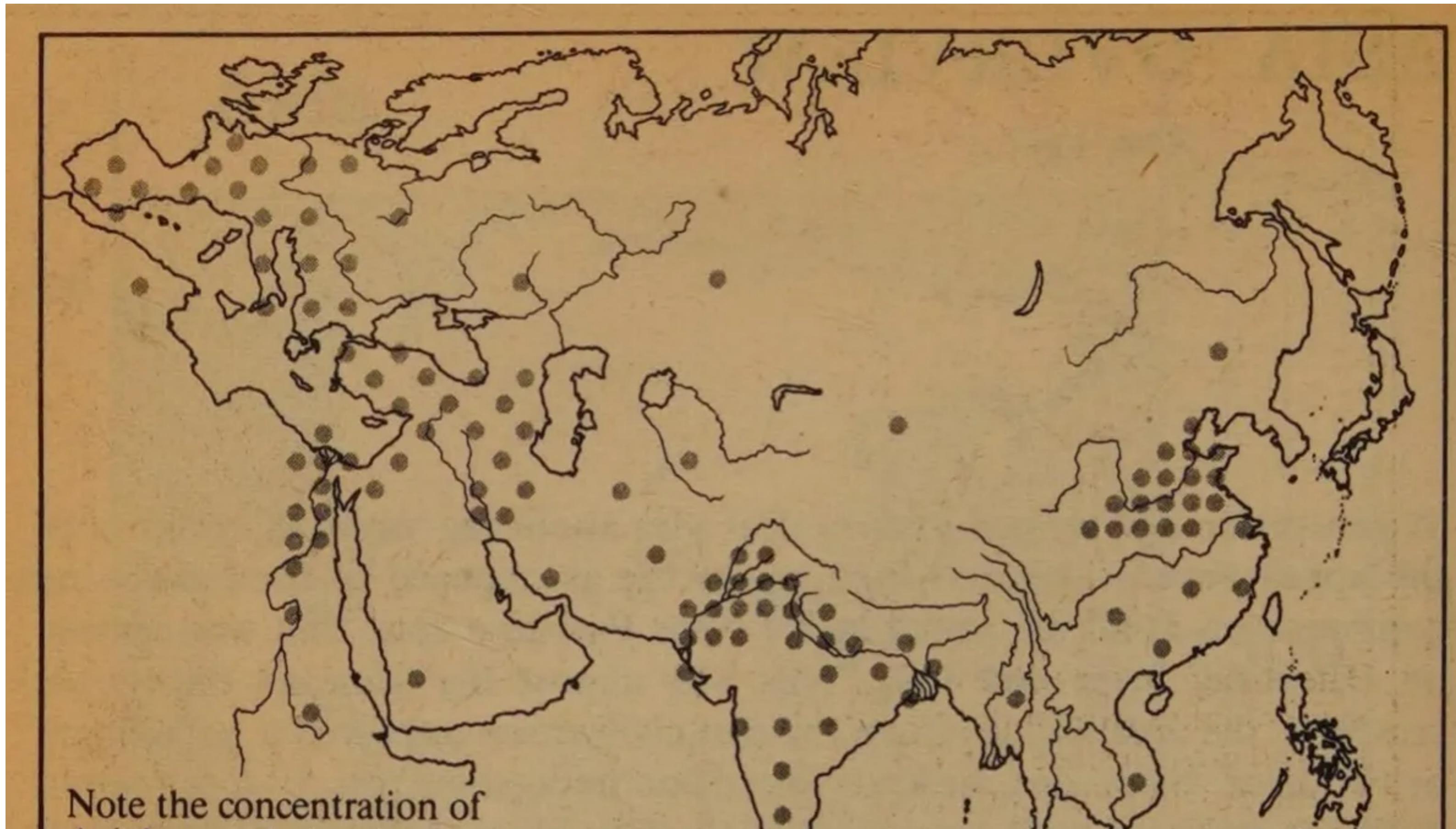
[Laura Preston: Becoming a chatbot: my life as a real estate Alâ€™s human backup:](#) â€“For one weird year, I was the human who stepped in to make sure a property chatbot didnâ€™t blow its cover â€“ I was a person pretending to be a personâ€!

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ONE VIDEO: Intel, AMD, Google, TSMC, Apple, Qualcomm?:

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ONE IMAGE: Old World Population in $\frac{3}{4}$ e Bronze & Iron Ages:

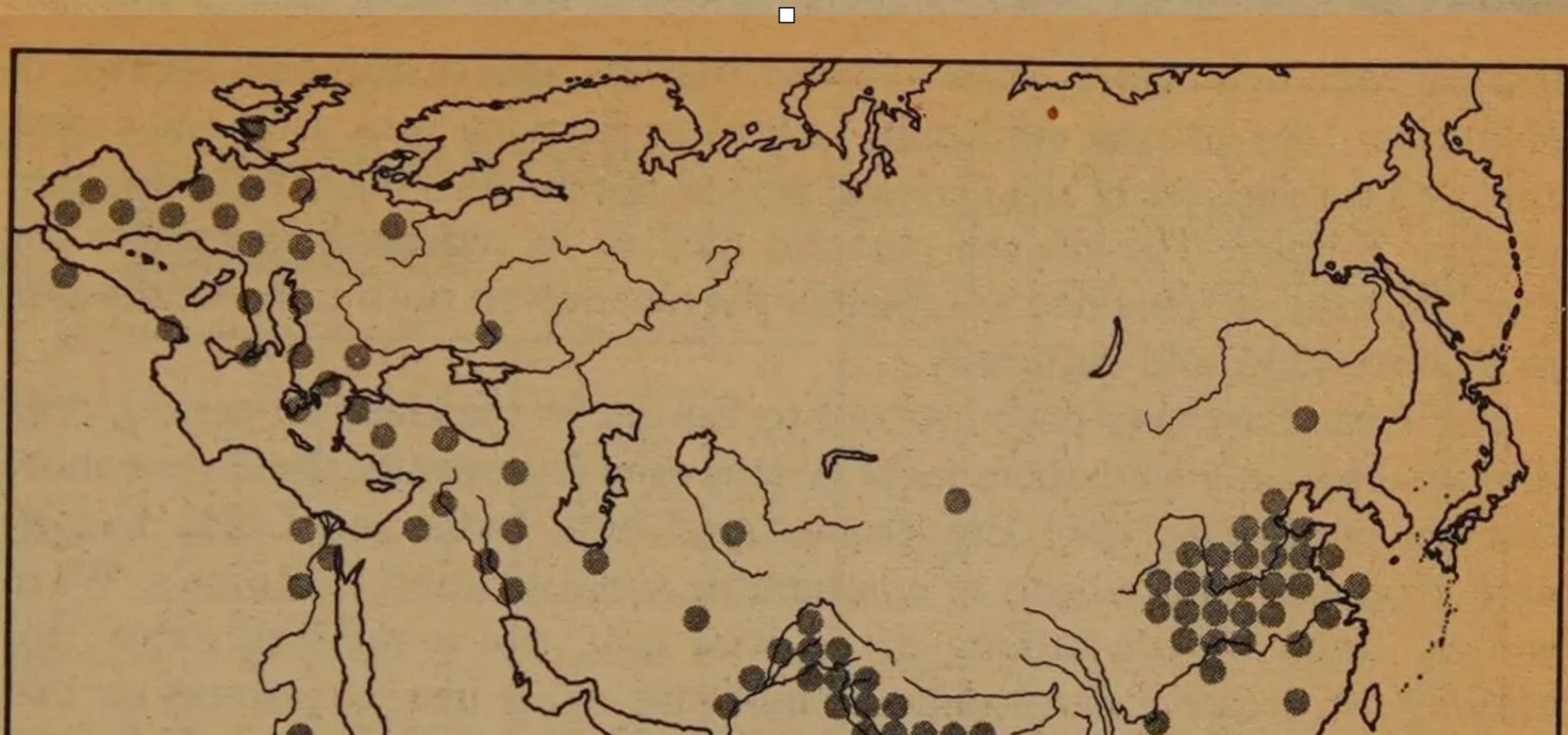


Note the concentration of

Asia's population in the Near East, the Indian subcontinent (particularly the Indus valley) and China (particularly the Yellow River valley).

• 0·1 m people

Fig. 2.3 *The Old World; population distribution in 3000 BC*



The change in the value of the symbol takes care of the overall growth since Fig. 2·3 so the distributions can be compared directly. The striking features are the relative decline of the Near East and, outside Asia, of Egypt. Note also the shift from Indus to Ganges in India.

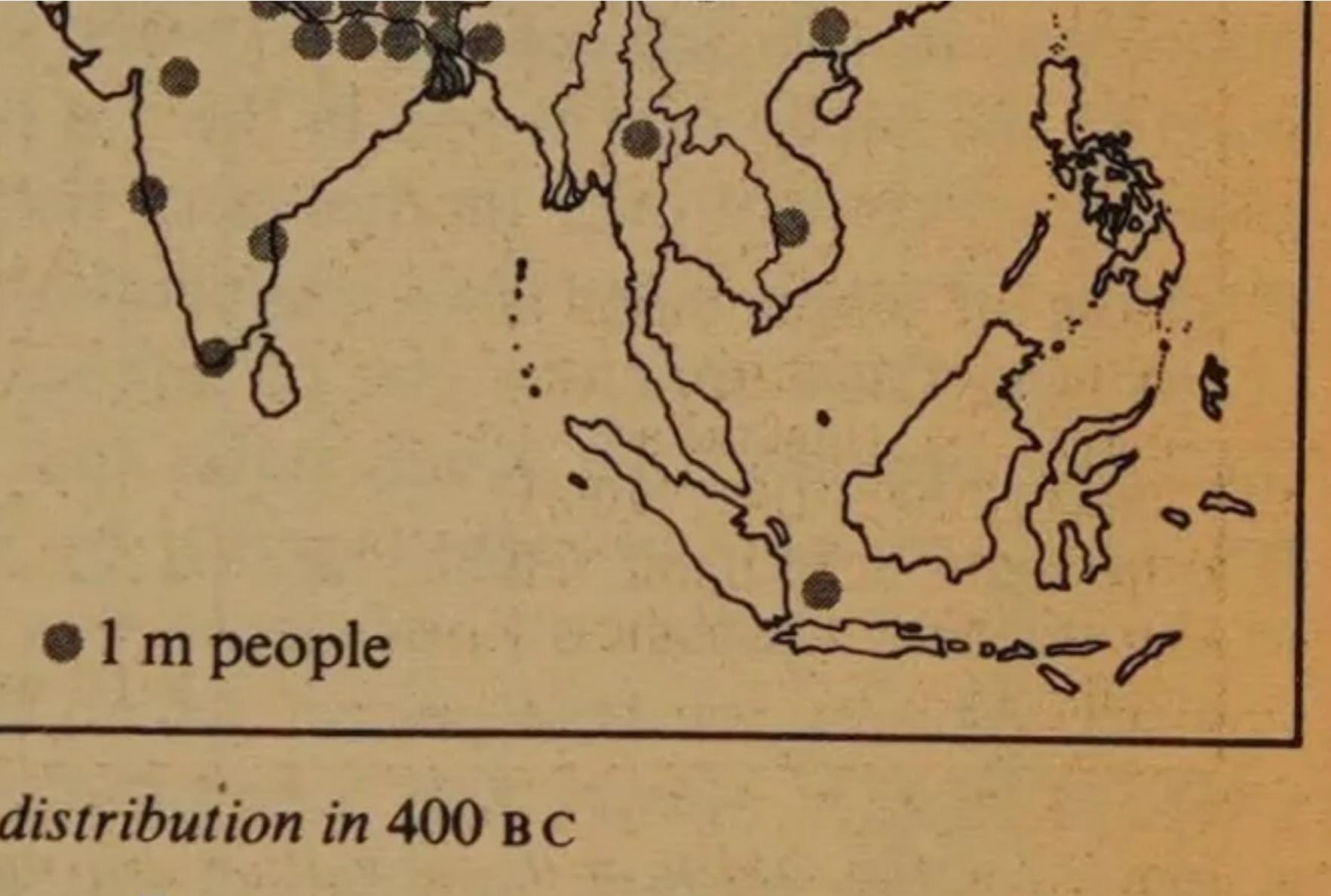


Fig. 2.4 The Old World; population distribution in 400 BC

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OÃ¾er Things Ãžt Went Whizzing byâ€!

Very Briefly Noted:

- Mohamed El-Erian: [Next yearâ€™s unpleasant choices confronting the Fed](#): â€˜Central bank might stick officially to 2% inflation target but, in practice, pursue a higher oneâ€!
- Aeem Azhar: [The lost pony](#): â€˜Here we are, 14 years into the crypto era. There is one proven use case: financial speculation. This doesn't have to be its destinyâ€!. Vitalik Buterinâ€! [posted his reflectionsâ€!](#). His truly standout track record speaks for itselfâ€!. But I was underwhelmed by his honest analysisâ€!
- The Last Bear Standing: [Barbarian at the Gate: The Twitter Buyout](#): â€˜Valuation, Sources & Uses, Buyout Model, and Sensitivitiesâ€!
- M. R. Rampino & S.H. Ambrose: [Volcanic Winter in the Garden of Eden: The Toba Supereruption & the Late Pleistocene Human Population Crashâ€!](#)
- Aaron Rupar & Thor Benson: [Dan Froomkin on the state of political journalism](#): â€˜Froomkinâ€™s most recent [post](#) takes the Timesâ€™ Peter Baker to task for soft-pedaling Trumpâ€™s recent Mar-a-Lago dinner two antisemites. He writes: â€œBaker ends by quoting yet another Republican political strategist posing the question of whether Trump is just pretending to adhere to fringe conspiracy theories, or whether heâ€™s actually bought in. Thatâ€™s a stupid question. My question is: What more will it take for journalistic institutions like the Times to acknowledge that what Trump is saying requires condemnation, not speculationâ€!

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Âjs:

Dan Davies: [The \\$80tn â€œhidden debtâ€ and what it really means](#): â€˜Every publication of financial statistics ought to have the same picture on the cover â€“ Goyaâ€™s â€œThe Sleep Of Reason Produces Monstersâ€. It would help to deter the tidy-minded truth seekers who are reliably driven mad by the crazy world of financial accountingâ€!. For a normal person or company, finding out that youâ€™ve got more debt than you thought you had is a horrible thingâ€!. If the global financial system really was running on a macro-scale version of Sam Bankman-Friedâ€™s sloppy spreadsheets, that would be a reason to panic. But the BIS doesnâ€™t claim thisâ€!. If we donâ€™t get hung up on the d-word, then the BIS analysis is valuableâ€! describes is the extent to which the global role of the US dollar is dependent on the Fed being willing to act as the lender of last resort to the international market as well as the domestic one. And the fact that this roleâ€”and the consequent international liabilityâ€”has not only grown so fast, but done so in a way thatâ€™s heavily underestimated by the statistics, seems like itâ€™s something worth knowingâ€!

Sam Hammond: [Before the flood](#): â€˜It doesnâ€™t have to be this way. We can fight AI fire with AI fire and adapt our practices along the way. But there are an awful lot of laws that will need changing. So itâ€™d just help if our leaders understood whatâ€™s at stake and seized the first mover advantage. According to Acemoglu and Robinson, liberal democratic institutions exist within a â€œnarrow corridorâ€ between anarchy and authoritarianism. Whenever technology changes the power balance between society and the state, institutions must adapt to keep the two in harmony. Thatâ€™s where our 70 year old institutions came from in the first place: as an update to 19th century liberalism given the new challenges created by the second industrial revolution. The so-called â€œfourth industrial revolutionâ€ will force institutional change just as sweeping, lest [Snow Crashian](#) anarchy or a Chinese-style panopticon become paths of least resistance. Like the Red Queen said to Alice, we need to start running just to keep in placeâ€!

Matt Yglesias: [Why hasnâ€™t technology disrupted higher education already?](#): â€˜Englishâ€! â€œlectureâ€ derives from Medieval Latinâ€™s â€œlecturaâ€â€! cognate with words like â€œlecteurâ€ (French) and â€œelectorâ€ (Spanish) which mean â€œreaderâ€... Today, giving a lecture that consisted of simply standing at a podium reading a book would be considered bad practice. But several hundred years ago, books were extremely expensive because hand-copying manuscripts doesnâ€™t scale. What does scale, at least to an extent, is the human voice. So an institution could serve the very useful function of providing a place where students could gather to hear a person read out loud from a book and write down what the lecturer was saying, securing knowledge. An institution like that would need to have a lot of books on hand and a scholar would need ready access to books, so producing scholarship was highly complementary to lecturingâ€!. Thus was born the familiar university bundle that combines libraries, scholarship, teaching, and certification. This is a somewhat rickety pile of in-principle-separate ideas that really does seem vulnerable to technological disruption. On its face, the relevant disruptive technology should have been the printing press, and the disruption should have happened three or four hundred years ago...

Doug Jones: [Barbarogenesis and the collapse of complex societies: Rome and after](#): â€˜Barbarogenesisâ€”the formation of â€œbarbarianâ€ societies adjacent to more complex societiesâ€”and its consequencesâ€!. A richer and potentially more powerful player may lose out to a poorer player, because the opportunity cost of fighting is greater for the formerâ€! a wealth-power mismatchâ€!. In a model of historical dynamics, a wealth-power mismatch generates a long-lasting decline in social complexity, sweeping from more to less developed regions, until wealth and power come to be more closely aligned. This article reviews how well this model fits the historical record of late Antiquity and the early Middle Agesâ€!

Don Moynihan: [Elon Musk would like to sell you a used conspiracy theory](#): Musk called Unsworth a "pedo guy" on twitter to his then 20 million followers, [repeated the claims](#) after deleting the original tweet, and told a reporter that Unsworth was a "child rapist". Musk ultimately won a defamation case by claiming his accusation was not meant to be taken literally. But the incident was revealing of Musk's. Musk wanted to insert himself as the hero. When his actions were mocked, he lashed out. Angry at the public criticism that followed, he gravitated towards followers and grifters who applauded him, including [a conman](#) to whom he paid \$50,000. Musk gravitates towards the applause. We are starting to see consequences for Twitter itself!





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