Abstract: The current work analyzes the social history from the point of view of social aspects and connects them to economic issues. The economic issues are many times behind the social changes of historical facts. This paper shows the economic events of the last period from Liberalism to the First World War. The applied methodology is based on the logic and the comprehensive analysis of historical events. The Cycle of Money shows that Capitalism is not going far by a sustainable orientation and by its own structure can’t face wide social aspects, something that the economic system of Economocracy can achieve.

Keywords: Social History, Liberalism, First World War, Economocracy, Cycle Of Money

1. Introduction

This paper studies the from Liberalism to the First World War. It shows that the social aspects of history are strongly related to economic issues. The macroeconomic and also microeconomic problems seem to always affect the social aspects. The money cycle determines that the average index of the money cycle is 0.5 because the profit of one economy is the loss of other economies [1]–[47]. The money cycle shows the importance of using all the economic units of an economy promoting that way the social aspects of an economy. An economy is developed appropriately when its function and the structure of it are adequate.

2. Materials and Methods

The current methodology is based on the analysis of matters of history using comprehensive analysis of facts following logical patterns production on deduction to achieve the current results. Therefore the analysis has used the slicing and grouping of concepts by sections pending on the subject. In that way, a complete overview has been achieved and conclusions have been revealed.

3. Definition of Social History

Social history differs from the concept of traditional history in that it concerns something beyond the classical concept of time. The essential
4. The period of Liberalism

Liberalism means an effective state, and representation in the legislature, i.e. they were closing towards a constitutional monarchy, a foreign policy focused on international peace, and freedom of trade. The rise of nationalism and nation-states, in the period from 1815 to 1870, is also referred to as the rise of liberalism. Liberals followed the idea of the classical economists. Also, the liberals followed the view of an efficient state which could help both trade and industry and they believed that in foreign policy there should be peace and freedom of trade. They had also managed their representation in the legislature and had a preference for constitutional monarchy. At the Congress of Vienna, two were the main figures Tsar Alexander and the Austrian Chancellor Metternich. The principle advocated was the principle of legitimacy and it was intended to suppress any rebellion in Europe so the alliance of five was formed, consisting of England, Austria, France, Russia, and Prussia. The principle of legitimacy was a French ideal that was proposed to defend its territories after the defeats it had suffered in Europe [27], [30], [39], [44], [80], [142]. Russia, in collaboration with Prussia, wanted the restoration of Poland, which frightened Metternich and he allied himself with Great Britain and France. It should be noted that France feared Russia’s influence on the Jacobins which could lead to further rebellions [54], [79].

In 1846 we have the abolition of the grain law which was the source of the conflict between the industrialists and the landowners. In this way, the interests of the bourgeoisie were served. Guizot was a radical who was also very influential in Greece through Kolettis. Guiseau had, as a conservative, imposed on French society free education for the poor had created technical schools and generally extended access to the French educational system to
a wider range of society. Guiseau faced the 1848 revolution in France because he refused to extend the vote to smallholders. His refusal led to the revolution in France. It should be noted that the workshops had also been closed which revived the rebellion. The radicals were the ones who created the unions and they came from the liberals. The Chartists are the ones who ultimately called for the expansion of the vote. Romanticism is based on emotion and is essentially a reaction to the rationalism of the Enlightenment.

Jefferson was for the protection of property and "democracy", but without unlimited power over the masses. The US Civil War case was intended to ensure that Southerners would continue to sell cotton to Europeans in exchange for other products. The North wanted protectionism for their industrial products. Abraham Lincoln was the one who launched the war. With the Northern victory, freedom, justice, and property ownership for the people of the United States were secured.

Economic issues are behind many social aspects. It was a result of capitalism as the Money Cycle Theory (or the theory of the Cycle of Money) shows that the profits of some countries are exactly the losses of other countries. The problems of the economic system are based on the non-productive money of the interest rates which can be faced only by non-productive money of the economic system of Economocacy.

5. The period of the First World War

The causes of the outbreak of the First World War were the result of the simultaneous action of three main factors: imperialism, nationalism, and militarism. Imperialism (the policy of expansion of industrially developed states at the expense of other states) was the main cause of the war. The catalyst was the aggressive attempt by a rapidly expanding Germany to meet its needs for raw materials, fuel, and markets through the redistribution of world wealth and colonies. This policy quickly pitted it against Britain and France, the countries that then controlled the largest and richest colonies.

Nationalism played an essential role in maturing the conditions that led to war. In a Europe where political decisions no longer concerned only leaders, the attitudes of the people mattered. Of course, except for a few fanatics, the people of Europe did not want war. They were not, however, prepared to suppress their national feelings to maintain peace. Militarism (the overemphasis on military values) was constantly reinforced,
accelerating the march towards war. The development of the German war industry and the military strengthening of Germany pushed the other European Powers to escalate military armaments. At the same time, more and more voices were stressing the importance and value of war as a means of resolving international disputes.

The period of the Beautiful Age covers the period from 1870 to 1914. After Napoleon’s defeat, the victors convened the Congress of Vienna, which took place from 1814 to 1815. What was agreed upon was the Holy Alliance, which was intended to quell all rebellions and put a stop to liberal movements. The Congress of Vienna was overturned by the Congress of Verona, in favor of the rebellions and favor of Greece, as well as the peoples of Latin America against the Spanish [143], [144], [153]–[157], [145]–[152].

1848 saw the Spring of the Peoples, where feudal remnants were abolished, after the abolition of serfdom in Austria. All states began to acquire constitutions, and nationalist dreams were fulfilled, as in the case of Germany, Italy, and Hungary, which gained autonomy. In the end, governments could not ignore the workers and peasants.

The new capitalism began to emerge in this period, i.e. at the end of the 19th century, and essentially involved the entry of joint-stock companies into the bourgeoisie as well as the vertical and horizontal organization of enterprises. Bismarck was against the Roman Catholic Church and socialism. Bismarck unified Germany, following his victory over the French, and also addressed all the divisive elements that caused its unity, such as its dependence on the Catholic Church and socialists. The reasons that led to the First World War (1914-1918) were the instability that existed in both the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria, and Italy) and the Triple Consensus (England, France and Russia), which had to do with militarism, pan-Slavism and nationalism. Also, the cession of Bosnia and Herzegovina to Austria, although formally belonging to Austria, as well as the Balkan wars were the springboard for World War I.

The results of World War I were that Germany had to pay reparations and withdraw from territories it had conquered mainly in the areas bordering France (Alsace and Lorraine). The same happened in the case of Austria where it had to cede territories such as Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Yugoslavia. While it should be noted that Germany was forced to surrender arms which it had in its possession. All these conditions were the result of the Treaty of Versailles.
6. Discussion

Economocracy is the only financial and economic system that can face the structural problems of Capitalism, which is behind many social problems. The Theory of Cycle of Money proves that Capitalism is based on a completely competitive form, where the international general index of the cycle of money is always 0.5, this means that the profits of one country are always the deficits of other countries, whereas the amount of profit is the equal amount of loss of other countries. Simultaneously the Economocracy shows that Capitalism is based on non-productive money for debts e.g. interest rates, but there same there is no solution. The combination of 0.5 of the general index of the cycle of money, and the non-productive money of debts shows that Capitalism has a fundamental problem and will collapse. The Economocracy can face this issue, as non-productive money can be used positively, to cover the deficits. The economic aspects are most times part of social issues [115]. The economic system of Economocracy can convert debts into normalized levels facing that way the unfair parts of capitalism making a system of economic debts without any solution for increasing debts to a system that promotes the social view of the economy.

7. Conclusions

The current study links social history to economic concerns by analyzing it from a social perspective. The social shifts resulting from historical events are frequently preceded by economic concerns. This essay demonstrates how the economic developments from Liberalism to the First World War. The logic and thorough understanding of historical events form the foundation of the applied approach. The Cycle of Money demonstrates that capitalism is limited by its structure and is unable to address broad social issues, something that the economy of an Economocracy can accomplish. The economic system of Economocracy can face the structure problem of Capitalism which is based on the losses of some countries for the profits of other countries through the additional non-chargeable amount of money pending on the GDP of each country.
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