Shortcuts from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen to the Industrial Revolution

Constantinos Challoumis

1. National and Kapodistrian University of Athens
* Correspondence: challoumis_constantinos@yahoo.com

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 through the economic events of the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen to the Industrial Revolution period that the economic aspects were a significant part of social impact. 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.

Keywords: Social History, Declaration Of The Rights Of Man And The Citizen, Industrial Revolution, Economocracy, Cycle Of Money

1. Introduction

This paper studies the period from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen to the Industrial Revolution period. 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 scrutiny of facts following logical patterns production on the 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

The idea of social history is distinct from traditional history in that it addresses issues that go beyond the usual understanding of time. The primary distinction between the two historical periods is that social history is characterized by relative time and multilevel temporal features. Through the 1929 launch of the magazine bearing the same name, Annales, the school of the Annales is credited with creating the field of social history, drawing inspiration from the works of Febvre and Bloch [48]–[53]. The Annales school prioritized geography and sociology over the impact of events and happenings. In the 1960s, massification in higher education, technological advancements, and radical and anti-colonial activities took center stage in social history, departing from its earlier interpretation. Social history thus assumes shape and solidifies its form.

4. The Declaration of the Rights of Man

The French Revolution in the Marxist version was a conflict of class struggle, but in the classical version, it was a conflict for reasons of state structure and economic problems. The problems of this period mainly concerned the fact that the clergy and aristocracy were trying to maintain their privileges vis-à-vis the rest of the citizens. Taxes are divided into direct taxes and indirect taxes. Direct taxes were so-called head taxes and were on property while indirect taxes had to do with their imposition on the price of commodities and them. Indirect taxes were not so fair because nobles and aristocrats were allowed to escape them. The third class, that of the peasants, was the one that suffered from the other two classes, the clergy and the aristocrats. It paid duties and tolls from one province to another. It should be noted that the French Revolution took place in three stages. The two main reasons for the revolution were the economic crisis and problems in the state structure. The General Assembly of the Three Estates was held. Sieye held the National Assembly. The fall of the Bastille due to rising prices, and the population of the third class. Locke, Voltaire, and Montesquieu were in favor of liberalism, i.e. individual rights and property. Rousseau was in favor of democracy. Liberalism also opposed mercantilism and the acquired rights of landowners.

The first stage was that of the Revolution, where the constitutional monarchy was established. The assembly succeeded in creating a new system of local self-government in which officials were elected and established courts, laying the foundations for more democratic governance. In the second stage, we have the transition from constitutional monarchy to
sovereign democracy. So the Republicans were strengthened, and that's because there was a shooting at the demonstrators, the royal family tried to escape, and there was a threat from the titular duke to destroy Paris. In general, in the second stage, a series of reforms were carried out to relieve poor citizens, such as imposing a price cap on wheat. However, due to the increase in prices, as the new currency, namely the asiniata, began to lose its face value, as well as due to external enemies, the Constitution was suspended and the "Reign of Terror" prevailed, concerning the homeland at war, the economic crisis and Robespierre's ideological commitments. In the third stage, the Thermidorian Republic is noted. In this stage, the power of the reign of terror is effectively limited and Robespierre begins to lose his power and achieve the conditions of normalization to restore the constitutional monarchy to its earlier stage. During this period, two legislative chambers and an executive branch were formed. However, these bodies were disbanded by Napoleon. Napoleon took power after the revolution after the Brumere coup d'état against the Jacobins. Napoleon attempted the "Continental System" which aimed to economically decay Britain. While he had enacted the Napoleonic Code, he had reorganized the administration and self-government, as well as the economy with the new currency, the franc. The continental system, however, had the opposite effect, as Britain imposed a naval blockade of Europe. After the Battle of Waterloo, the Allies took advantage and forced Napoleon to surrender, where he eventually died on an Atlantic island in 1821.

5. Industrial revolution

The Industrial Revolution concerns the period from 1780 to 1880. Order and cities develop. The industrial revolution was accompanied by the recognition of property rights to merchants which they wrested from the rulers. There were three that played an essential role in the industrial revolution. These factors were the economy of plenty, expanding markets, and the social climate. This was helped by the perception that had developed about Adam Smith's laissez-faire. Cotton and the steam engine played an important role in the industrial revolution. English enterprises had reserves of large capital that allowed them to advance into the industrial revolution in contrast to the rest of Europe where such reserves of capital did not exist. Workers were also better paid than continental European workers. Colonies and overseas markets allowed English capitalism to achieve the Industrial Revolution by penetrating new products from markets other than England. While important for England's
domestic market via railways and transport in general. The English Revolution had two main characteristics: first, it took place over two or three generations, at a different pace in each industrial sector, and second, it was not the result of scientific research but also of empirical experimentation.

The industrial revolution in continental Europe occurred mainly after 1830, i.e. 50 years after the corresponding English industrial revolution. The lack of entrepreneurial spirit, and the many hegemonies, without a unified transport system did not favor its rapid development. The fighting between France and Germany was the reason why industry was slow to stop on the continent. Also, the subsystem imposed by Napoleon on continental Europe and France resulted in the delay of the Industrial Revolution in France. However, several factors, such as population growth, improved transportation, Napoleon’s centralism, which allowed freedom of association, and the lack of techniques, which was compensated for by English craftsmen, enabled the Industrial Revolution in continental Europe.

Firstly, there is an increase in trade in raw materials and this is mainly through Australia with wool and leather which were intended to replace the shortage of cotton due to the embargo by Britain. Also, the gradual development of railways in continental Europe, after of course the first centralized network developed in England in 1825, Europe managed in this way to revolutionize the industry, as raw materials were easier and cheaper to transport and capitalists had the opportunity to invest their capital in something quite lucrative. Another big advantage of continental Europe over the rest of the world was that it had developed the iron industry [54]–[56].

Malthus and Ricardo strengthened the bourgeoisie, where Malthus with his theory of population essentially legitimized poverty and destitution by shifting the burden of responsibility to the poor themselves, and Ricardo with his theory protected the bourgeoisie, using the theory of wages and the law of rent. This was followed by Jeremy Bentham’s theory of utilitarianism, which stated that benefit is the ultimate goal of our actions and this is done for the largest possible number of people. John Stuart Mill argued that the state should take preliminary steps to redistribute wealth. He advocated the need to replace wage labor with cooperatives in which factory managers would be individuals elected by the workers themselves. At the opposite end of the spectrum were Marx and Engels, who, in the
Communist Manifesto, referred to alienated beings, i.e. humans who become machines [54]–[79].

The main characteristics of liberal economists were economic individualism, which allowed the idea of property to be laissez-faire, i.e. the free movement of goods, obedience to natural law, i.e. that there are immutable laws of supply and demand and diminishing return, followed by freedom of contract, free competition, and free trade [27], [30], [39], [44], [80]–[142]. Whereas, the period of liberalism concerns 1815 – 1870, i.e. it is within the period 1780 – 1880 of the industrial revolution [143]–[157].

6. Discussion

First of all, should be determined the economic system of Economocracy: “A reformed economic system is required for the transformation of global grown debt to sustainable levels. The challenge to avoid economic worldwide deadlock yields the emerging need for economocracy as a premium democracy, serving with that way social stability. The economic system of Economocracy is based on the free market but simultaneously faces all disturbances from wars, depressions, economic crises, and interest rates. Economocracy is the proportional system of Democracy from a political view, in the case of the economy. It is the only economic system that supports pure Democracy and can face global debt, healthcare problems, third-world poverty, appropriate space programs, and any economic dysfunction that be an obstacle to pure democracy. This is the first peer-reviewed publication of Economocracy after seven years of birth of Economocracy by working papers. This paper aims to clarify that capitalism has fundamental problems in many aspects. Primarily it is not plausible to regime any dysfunction of the local economies and in general at a worldwide level. Well-standing democracy cannot exist without economocracy, meaning that the control of the economy from the people and for the people, is the balanced way for economic affairs and then democracy. The interest rates and the global debt it is not plausible to be served by capitalism. The Economocracy is formed on the aspect of an economic unit globally that will control the global economic uncontrolled problems. Capitalism just moves the economic obligations or the future by depressing countries, and generations of people, and as a result, it is to have wars, not pure democracies, and unlimited exploitation of the planet’s resources without barriers, for profits. Also, economocracy can protect democracy from authoritarianism, as countries that do not comply with the aspects of Economocracy and democracy will not receive the “free
amounts” of money for the enforcement of lower income, for medical care system, and other purposes. The purpose of the papers is to show is to present this economic system, using theoretical and mathematical terms and analysis. For this reason, is used a hypothetical scenario, but with real amounts, showing how will function Economocracy. The results comply with the initial hypothesis that global debt and interest rates could be covered by economocracy without causing inflation, in fact with way could face inflation from a plausible increase in prices, as this amount of money going for special purposes and doesn't affect the banking system, the market, the level of prices or in the general economy.”

The economic aspects are most times part of social issues [115]. The Economocracy as an economic system succeeds in turning debts into normalized levels while confronting the unfair aspects of capitalism, creating a system of economic debts without a mechanism to stop debt from growing and instead fostering a system that supports 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 economics from the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen to the Industrial Revolution had a considerable influence on society. 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.

REFERENCES


Multicult. Multireligious Underst., 2024.


[40] C. Challoumis, “Principles for the Authorities on Activities with Controlled Transactions,”


[52] D. Rops, L’ Ordre nouveau. .


