

1: Economy - Wikipedia

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Economic phases, by A. E. Wood
Recreational phases.

Colonial economy to s[edit] Shipping scene in Salem, Massachusetts, a shipping hub, in the s The colonial economy differed significantly from that of most other regions in that land and natural resources were abundant in America but labor was scarce. Population growth was responsible for over three-quarters of the economic growth of the British American colonies. The free white population had the highest standard of living in the world. Under the colonial system Britain put restrictions on the type of products that could be made in the colonies and put restrictions on trade outside the British Empire. Demographics[edit] Initial colonization of North America was extremely difficult and the great majority of settlers before died in their first year. Settlers had to depend on what they could hunt and gather plus what they brought with them and on uncertain shipments of food, tools and supplies until they could build shelters and forts, clear land and grow enough food and build gristmills, sawmills, iron works and blacksmith shops to be self-supporting. They also had to defend themselves against raids from hostile Indians. After population growth was very rapid due to high birth rates 8 children per family versus 4 in Europe and lower death rates than in Europe, and immigration. The death rate from diseases, especially malaria, was higher in the warm, humid southern colonies than in cold New England. The higher birth rate was due to better employment opportunities. Many young adults in Europe delayed marriage for financial reasons. Also there were many servants in Europe who were not permitted to marry. In , there were an estimated 13, black slaves. The economy[edit] The colonial economy of what would become the United States was pre-industrial, primarily characterized by subsistence farming. Farm households also were engaged in handicraft production, mostly for home consumption, but with some goods sold. The most important agricultural exports were raw and processed feed grains wheat, Indian corn, rice, bread and flour and tobacco. Dried and salted fish was also a significant export. Another export was potash , which was derived from hardwood ashes and was used as a fertilizer and for making soap and glass. The colonies depended on Britain for many finished goods, partly because laws prohibited making many types of finished goods in the colonies. These laws achieved the intended purpose of creating a trade surplus for Britain. The colonial balance trade in goods was heavily in favor of Britain; however, American shippers were able to offset roughly half of the goods trade deficit with revenues earned by shipping between ports within the British Empire. Wood in Britain was becoming scarce and coke was beginning to be substituted for charcoal; however, coke made inferior iron. Towns were located on or near the coasts or navigable inland waterways. Even on improved roads, which were rare during the colonial period, wagon transport was very expensive. Economical distance for transporting low value agricultural commodities to navigable waterways varied but was limited to something on the order of less than 25 miles. Except for slaves, standards of living were generally highâ€”higher, in fact, than in England itself. All the provinces and many towns as well, tried to foster economic growth by subsidizing projects that improved the infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, inns and ferries. They gave bounties and subsidies or monopolies to sawmills, grist mills, iron mills , pulling mills which treated cloth , salt works and glassworks. Most important, colonial legislatures set up a legal system that was conducive to business enterprise by resolving disputes, enforcing contracts, and protecting property rights. Hard work and entrepreneurship characterized the region, as the Puritans and Yankees endorsed the " Protestant Ethic ", which enjoined men to work hard as part of their divine calling. The rapidly growing population led to shortages of good farm land on which young families could establish themselves; one result was to delay marriage, and another was to move to new lands farther west. In the towns and cities, there was strong entrepreneurship, and a steady increase in the specialization of labor. Wages for men went up steadily before ; new occupations were opening for women, including weaving, teaching, and tailoring. The region bordered New France, and in the numerous wars the British poured money in to purchase supplies, build roads and pay colonial soldiers. The coastal ports began to specialize in fishing, international trade and shipbuildingâ€”and after in whaling. Combined with growing urban markets for farm products, these

factors allowed the economy to flourish despite the lack of technological innovation. The American Revolution cut off imports from Britain, and stimulated a manufacturing sector that made heavy use of the entrepreneurship and mechanical skills of the people. In the second half of the 18th century, difficulties arose from the shortage of good farmland, periodic money problems, and downward price pressures in the export market. In agriculture there was a shift from grain to animal products. He argues they grew from small villages to take major leadership roles in promoting trade, land speculation, immigration, and prosperity, and in disseminating the ideas of the Enlightenment, and new methods in medicine and technology. Furthermore, they sponsored a consumer taste for English amenities, developed a distinctly American educational system, and began systems for care of people meeting welfare. The cities were not remarkable by European standards, but they did display certain distinctly American characteristics, according to Bridenbaugh. There was no aristocracy or established church, there was no long tradition of powerful guilds. The colonial governments were much less powerful and intrusive than corresponding national governments in Europe. They experimented with new methods to raise revenue, build infrastructure, and solve urban problems. Contrasted to Europe, printers especially as newspaper editors had a much larger role in shaping public opinion, and lawyers moved easily back and forth between politics and their profession. Bridenbaugh argues that by the mid-century, the middle-class businessmen, professionals, and skilled artisans dominated the cities. He characterizes them as "sensible, shrewd, frugal, ostentatiously moral, generally honest," public spirited, and upwardly mobile, and argues their economic strivings led to "democratic yearnings" for political power. The colony of South Carolina was settled mainly by planters from the overpopulated sugar island colony of Barbados, who brought large numbers of African slaves from that island. In explaining the importance of the cities in shaping the American Revolution, Benjamin Carp compares the important role of waterfront workers, taverns, churches, kinship networks, and local politics. Nash emphasizes the role of the working class, and their distrust of their betters, in northern ports. He argues that working class artisans and skilled craftsmen made up a radical element in Philadelphia that took control of the city starting about 1763 and promoted a radical Democratic form of government during the revolution. They held power for a while, and used their control of the local militia to disseminate their ideology to the working class, and to stay in power until the businessmen staged a conservative counterrevolution. Spain clung to old style mercantilism, primarily concerned with enriching the Spanish government by accumulating gold and silver. The Dutch and particularly the British approach was more conducive to private business. Important features of the Navigation Acts are: Foreign vessels were excluded from carrying trade between ports within the British Empire Manufactured goods from Europe to the colonies had to pass through England Enumerated items, which included furs, ship masts, rice, indigo and tobacco, were only allowed to be exported to Great Britain. Although the Navigation Acts were enforced, they had a negligible effect on commerce and profitability of trade. On the eve of independence Britain was in the early stage of the Industrial Revolution, with cottage industries and workshops providing finished goods for export to the colonies. At that time, half of the wrought iron, beaver hats, cordage, nails, linen, silk, and printed cotton produced in Britain were consumed by the British American colonies. Adam Smith used the colonies as an example of the benefits of free enterprise. Some colonies, such as Virginia, were founded principally as business ventures. While the private sector financed the companies, the king also provided each project with a charter or grant conferring economic rights as well as political and judicial authority. The colonies did not show profits, however, and the disappointed English investors often turned over their colonial charters to the settlers. The political implications, although not realized at the time, were enormous. The colonists were left to build their own governments and their own economy. Taxation[edit] The colonial governments had few expenses and taxes were minimal. Although the colonies provided an export market for finished goods made in Britain or sourced by British merchants and shipped from Britain, the British incurred the expenses of providing protection against piracy by the British Navy and other military expenses. An early tax was the Molasses Act of 1763. In the 1760s the London government raised small sums by new taxes on the colonies. This occasioned an enormous uproar, from which historians date the origins of the American Revolution. The issue was not the amount of the taxes—they were quite small—but rather the constitutional authority of Parliament versus the colonial assemblies to vote taxes. Historians have debated

back and forth about the cost imposed by the Navigation Acts , which were less visible and rarely complained about. The Americans attempted resistance through boycotts of British manufactured items, but the British responded with a rejection of American rights and the Intolerable Acts of 1773. The cartoon represents the commercial status of the US during the Revolution. The American Revolution brought a dedication to unalienable rights to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness", which emphasize individual liberty and economic entrepreneurship, and simultaneously a commitment to the political values of liberalism and republicanism , which emphasize natural rights , equality under the law for all citizens, civic virtue and duty, and promotion of the general welfare. Congress and the American states had no end of difficulty financing the war. The British made the situation much worse by imposing a tight blockade on every American port, which cut off almost all imports and exports. One partial solution was to rely on volunteer support from militiamen, and donations from patriotic citizens. Another was to delay actual payments, pay soldiers and suppliers in depreciated currency, and promise it would be made good after the war. Indeed, in 1780 the soldiers and officers were given land grants to cover the wages they had earned but had not been paid during the war. Not until 1789, when Robert Morris was named Superintendent of Finance of the United States , did the national government have a strong leader in financial matters. Morris used a French loan in 1783 to set up the private Bank of North America to finance the war. This paper money would supposedly be redeemed for state taxes, but the holders were eventually paid off in 1791 at the rate of one cent on the dollar. By 1786, the paper money was "not worth a Continental", as people said, and a second issue of new currency was attempted. The second issue quickly became nearly worthless but it was redeemed by the new federal government in 1791 at cents on the dollar. In effect, the paper money was a hidden tax on the people, and indeed was the only method of taxation that was possible at the time. The skyrocketing inflation was a hardship on the few people who had fixed incomes but 90 percent of the people were farmers, and were not directly affected by that inflation. Debtors benefited by paying off their debts with depreciated paper. Starting in 1780, the Congress sought to raise money by loans from wealthy individuals, promising to redeem the bonds after the war. The bonds were in fact redeemed in 1791 at face value, but the scheme raised little money because Americans had little specie, and many of the rich merchants were supporters of the Crown. Starting in 1778, the French secretly supplied the Americans with money, gunpowder and munitions in order to weaken its arch enemy, Great Britain. When France officially entered the war in 1778, the subsidies continued, and the French government, as well as bankers in Paris and Amsterdam loaned large sums to the American war effort. These loans were repaid in full in the 1790s. But the states had no system of taxation either, and were little help. By 1780 Congress was making requisitions for specific supplies of corn, beef, pork and other necessities an inefficient system that kept the army barely alive. They lost their main role as oceanic ports, because of the blockade by the British Navy. Furthermore, the British occupied the cities, especially New York , and the others for briefer periods. During the occupations they were cut off from their hinterland trade and from overland communication.

2: China's economic warfare can be just as damaging to U.S. - Washington Times

Hampton Console Table by A&E Wood Designs If you are looking for Hampton Console Table by A&E Wood Designs Yes you see this. online shopping has now gone a long way; it has changed the way consumers and entrepreneurs do business today.

How Safe and Effective is This Product? By on Wood-E Overview Wood-E is promoted as a male sexual enhancement pill that will make men have bigger, longer and harder erections and better performance in bed. Patients need to buy a packet that contains 2 capsules and must take one of a space of 3 to 4 days before taking another capsule. The product has been discontinued however and has since been replaced with a similar product. Wood-E is made from several ingredients that aim to promote male sexual performance. Here is a list of the ingredients that make up this product: Fructus Lycii 90mg This is a ripened fruit of the matrimony vine that has been used for years as medicine, and it grows naturally throughout China. This fruit is believed to cure several diseases including coughs, kidney problems and diabetes among other diseases. Most importantly, Fructus Lycii has antioxidant properties. This helps fight free radicals and keep the body cells and body organs free from harm. Additionally, this fruit has also been used extensively in China to fight the effects of aging, which could be why it was included in Wood-E. Rhizoma polygonati 80mg This ingredient is, likewise, found in most parts of China and has been used for years in treating all kinds of diseases. It is specifically said to have lung cleaning capabilities and so can help stop coughs and other lung infections. It is also known to be help with poor appetite, dryness of mouth and tasteless eating. It is used to improve weight and muscular strength, and to prevent liver disease among other conditions. Moreover, it is used to help with appetite, skin conditions, high blood pressure, anemia, inflammation, fever and eye disease. Flos Caryophylli 70mg This ingredient is found in many parts of the world, and it is used to help men suffering from impotence. Other uses of Flos Caryophylli include dispersing cold and alleviating pain. Cortex Cinnamomi 70mg Cortex Cinnamomi is known to help in warming and unblocking blood vessels. Positive effects on body circulation enable the blood to flow to all parts of the body especially the penis, which increases its length, size and hardness. Other functions of Cortex Cinnamomi include helping with the cold and flu, in addition to managing pain and many other functions. Semen Allii Tuberosi 60mg This ingredient is also referred to as Chinese leek or Chinese chive seed. The main function it is known for is maintaining the health of the liver and kidneys. According to them, a single capsule can work for days, and it starts to take effect after only 30 minutes of consuming the product. Warnings Before using this product, you need to take a few things into consideration. It is strongly recommended that you avoid Wood-E if you have cardiovascular or cerebrovascular diseases, high blood pressure, heart problems, diabetes or any medical condition. In addition, you are not supposed to take any other medicine within 24 hrs. Those under the age of 18 are prohibited from using the drug. You are not supposed to take more than 2 capsules a day. In addition, pay attention to your alcohol intake, it should be limited. It is also important to note that the FDA put up a post on their website advising consumers to stop using Wood-E and throw it away as it might be dangerous. This undeclared ingredient may interact with nitrates found in some prescription drugs such as nitroglycerin and may lower blood pressure to dangerous levels. The statement went on further advising consumers to report any side effects they have suffered from because of Wood-E. Final Verdict Wood-E is a product promising males a bigger, harder and stronger erection. More importantly, the FDA has issued a warning against it as it contains ingredients that could be harmful. Therefore, I would not recommend this product. If you choose to use Wood-E in any case, you must consult with your physician first. Male enhancement supplements should be based on four key factors: Our Top Male Enhancement Choices 1.

3: - NLM Catalog Result

By L. Todd Wood we are in the beginning stages of an all-encompassing conflict with China, waged with economic weapons that can be just as powerful as bullets and.

Grytten b Before Independence The Norwegian economy was traditionally based on local farming communities combined with other types of industry, basically fishing, hunting, wood and timber along with a domestic and international-trading merchant fleet. Due to topography and climatic conditions the communities in the North and the West were more dependent on fish and foreign trade than the communities in the south and east, which relied mainly on agriculture. Agricultural output, fish catches and wars were decisive for the waves in the economy previous to independence. This is reflected in Figure 1, which reports a consumer price index for Norway from to present. The peaks in this figure mark the sixteenth-century Price Revolution s to s , the Thirty Years War , the Great Nordic War , the Napoleonic Wars , the only period of hyperinflation in Norway â€” World War I â€” and the stagflation period, i. Grytten a During the last decades of the eighteenth century the Norwegian economy bloomed along with a first era of liberalism. Foreign trade of fish and timber had already been important for the Norwegian economy for centuries, and now the merchant fleet was growing rapidly. When Norway gained its independence from Denmark in , after a tight union covering years, it was a typical egalitarian country with a high degree of self-supply from agriculture, fisheries and hunting. According to the population censuses from and more than ninety percent of the population of 0. After Independence Figure 2 shows annual development in GDP by expenditure in fixed prices from to The series, with few exceptions, reveal steady growth rates with few huge fluctuations. However, economic growth as a more or less continuous process started in the s. We can also conclude that the growth process slowed down during the last three decades of the nineteenth century. The years were more volatile than any other period in question, while there was an impressive and steady rate of growth until the mid s and from then on slower growth. Grytten b Stagnation and Institution Building, The newborn state lacked its own institutions, industrial entrepreneurs and domestic capital. However, due to its huge stocks of natural resources and its geographical closeness to the sea and to the United Kingdom, the new state, linked to Sweden in a loose royal union, seized its opportunities after some decades. By it had become a relatively wealthy nation. During the first decades after its independence from Denmark, the new state struggled with the international recession after the Napoleonic wars, deflationary monetary policy, and protectionism from the UK. The Central Bank of Norway was founded in , and a national currency, the spesidaler pegged to silver was introduced. The daler depreciated heavily during the first troubled years of recession in the s. The Great Boom, After the Norwegian spesidaler gained its par value to silver in , Norway saw a period of significant economic growth up to the mid s. This impressive growth was mirrored in only a few other countries. The growth process was very much initiated by high productivity growth in agriculture and the success of the foreign sector. The adoption of new structures and technology along with substitution from arable to livestock production made labor productivity in agriculture increase by about percent between and The exports of timber, fish and in particular maritime services achieved high growth rates. In fact, Norway became a major power in shipping services during this period, accounting for about seven percent of the world merchant fleet in Norwegian sailing vessels freighted international goods all over the world at low prices. The success of the Norwegian foreign sector can be explained by a number of factors. Liberalization of world trade and high international demand secured a market for Norwegian goods and services. In addition, Norway had vast stocks of fish and timber along with maritime skills. According to recent calculations, GDP per capita had an annual growth rate of 1. At the same time the Norwegian annual rate of growth for exports was 4. The first modern large-scale manufacturing industry in Norway saw daylight in the s, when textile plants and mechanized industry were established. A second wave of industrialization took place in the s and s. Following the rapid productivity growth in agriculture, food processing and dairy production industries showed high growth in this period. During this great boom, capital was imported mainly from Britain, but also from Sweden, Denmark and Germany, the four most important Norwegian trading partners at the time. In the King of Denmark and Norway chose the

Lutheran faith as the state religion. In consequence of the Reformation, reading became compulsory; consequently Norway acquired a generally skilled and independent labor force. The constitution from also cleared the way for liberalism and democracy. The puritan revivals during the nineteenth century created a business environment, which raised entrepreneurship, domestic capital and a productive labor force. In the western and southern parts of the country these puritan movements are still strong, both in daily life and within business. GDP stagnated, particular during the s, and prices fell until This stagnation is mirrored in the large-scale emigration from Norway to North America in the s. At its peak in as many as 28, persons, 1. All in all, , emigrated in the period , equal to 60 percent of the birth surplus. Only Ireland had higher emigration rates than Norway between and , when , Norwegians left the country. As a result of the international slowdown, Norwegian exports contracted in several years, but expanded in others. A second reason for the slowdown in Norway was the introduction of the international gold standard. Norway adopted gold in January , and due to the trade deficit, lack of gold and lack of capital, the country experienced a huge contraction in gold reserves and in the money stock. The deflationary effect strangled the economy. Going onto the gold standard caused the appreciation of the Norwegian currency, the krone, as gold became relatively more expensive compared to silver. Norway had by the fourth biggest merchant fleet in the world. However, due to lack of capital and technological skills, the transformation from sail to steam was slow. Norwegian ship owners found a niche in cheap second-hand sailing vessels. However, their market was diminishing, and finally, when the Norwegian steam fleet passed the size of the sailing fleet in , Norway was no longer a major maritime power. A short boom occurred from the early s to Then, a crash in the Norwegian building industry led to a major financial crash and stagnation in GDP per capita from to Thus from the middle of the s until Norway performed relatively bad. Measured in GDP per capita, Norway, like Britain, experienced a significant stagnation relative to most western economies. After , when Norway gained full independence from Sweden, a heavy wave of industrialization took place. In the s the fish preserving and cellulose and paper industries started to grow rapidly. From , when Norsk Hydro was established, manufacturing industry connected to hydroelectrical power took off. It is argued, quite convincingly, that if there was an industrial breakthrough in Norway, it must have taken place during the years However, the primary sector, with its labor-intensive agriculture and increasingly more capital-intensive fisheries, was still the biggest sector. However, in terms of the economy, the government clearly took the side of the British and their allies. Through several treaties Norway gave privileges to the allied powers, which protected the Norwegian merchant fleet. From , when Germany declared war against non-friendly vessels, Norway took heavy losses. A recession replaced the boom. Norway suspended gold redemption in August , and due to inflationary monetary policy during the war and in the first couple of years afterward, demand was very high. When the war came to an end this excess demand was met by a positive shift in supply. Thus, Norway, like other Western countries experienced a significant boom in the economy from the spring of to the early autumn The boom was followed by high inflation, trade deficits, currency depreciation and an overheated economy. The international postwar recession beginning in autumn , hit Norway more severely than most other countries. There are two major reasons for the devastating effect of the post-war recession. In the first place, as a small open economy, Norway was more sensitive to international recessions than most other countries. Secondly, the combination of strong and mostly pro-cyclical inflationary monetary policy from to and thereafter a hard deflationary policy made the crisis worse Figure 3. Figure 3 Money Aggregates for Norway, Source: Klovland a In fact, Norway pursued a long, but non-persistent deflationary monetary policy aimed at restoring the par value of the krone NOK up to May In consequence, another recession hit the economy during the middle of the s. Hence, Norway was one of the worst performers in the western world in the s. This can best be seen in the number of bankruptcies, a huge financial crisis and mass unemployment. Bank losses amounted to seven percent of GDP in Total unemployment rose from about one percent in to more than eight percent in and In manufacturing it reached more than 18 percent the same years. Despite a rapid boom and success within the whaling industry and shipping services, the country never saw a convincing recovery before the Great Depression hit Europe in late summer The worst year for Norway was , when GDP per capita fell by 8. This, however, was not only due to the international crisis, but also to a massive and violent labor conflict that year. According to the implicit

GDP deflator prices fell more than 63 percent from to All in all, however, the depression of the s was milder and shorter in Norway than in most western countries. This was partly due to the deflationary monetary policy in the s, which forced Norwegian companies to become more efficient in order to survive. However, it was probably more important that Norway left gold as early as September 27th, only a week after the United Kingdom. Those countries that left gold early, and thereby employed a more inflationary monetary policy, were the best performers in the s. Among them were Norway and its most important trading partners, the United Kingdom and Sweden. During the recovery period, Norway in particular saw growth in manufacturing output, exports and import substitution. This can to a large extent be explained by currency depreciation. Also, when the international merchant fleet contracted during the drop in international trade, the Norwegian fleet grew rapidly, as Norwegian ship owners were pioneers in the transformation from steam to diesel engines, tramp to line freights and into a new expanding niche: The primary sector was still the largest in the economy during the interwar years. Both fisheries and agriculture struggled with overproduction problems, however. These were dealt with by introducing market controls and cartels, partly controlled by the industries themselves and partly by the government.

4: Economic history of the United States - Wikipedia

E-Wood is a putty-like, non-shrinking, epoxy filler used to fill in missing sections of logs or dimensional wood members. E-Wood will form a permanent bond to most rigid surfaces. Porous surfaces should always be treated with a compatible, low viscosity epoxy system such as M-Balm.

Palace economy As long as someone has been making, supplying and distributing goods or services, there has been some sort of economy; economies grew larger as societies grew and became more complex. The ancient economy was mainly based on subsistence farming. The Shekel referred to an ancient unit of weight and currency. The first usage of the term came from Mesopotamia circa BC. For most people, the exchange of goods occurred through social relationships. There were also traders who bartered in the marketplaces. The economic discussion was driven by scarcity. Middle ages[edit] 10 Ducats , minted as circulating currency by the Fugger Family. In Medieval times, what we now call economy was not far from the subsistence level. Most exchange occurred within social groups. On top of this, the great conquerors raised venture capital from ventura, ital. The capital should be refunded by the goods they would bring up in the New World. The first enterprises were trading establishments. In , the first stock exchange was founded in Antwerpen. Economy at the time meant primarily trade. Early modern times[edit] The European captures became branches of the European states, the so-called colonies. The rising nation-states Spain , Portugal , France , Great Britain and the Netherlands tried to control the trade through custom duties and from mercator, lat.: The secularization in Europe allowed states to use the immense property of the church for the development of towns. The influence of the nobles decreased. The first Secretaries of State for economy started their work. Bankers like Amschel Mayer Rothschild “ started to finance national projects such as wars and infrastructure. Economy from then on meant national economy as a topic for the economic activities of the citizens of a state. The Industrial Revolution[edit] Main article: Industrial Revolution The first economist in the true modern meaning of the word was the Scotsman Adam Smith “ who was inspired partly by the ideas of physiocracy , a reaction to mercantilism and also later Economics student, Adam Mari. He maintained that the basic motive for free trade is human self-interest. The so-called self-interest hypothesis became the anthropological basis for economics. Thomas Malthus “ transferred the idea of supply and demand to the problem of overpopulation. The Industrial Revolution was a period from the 18th to the 19th century where major changes in agriculture , manufacturing , mining , and transport had a profound effect on the socioeconomic and cultural conditions starting in the United Kingdom , then subsequently spreading throughout Europe , North America , and eventually the world. The onset of the Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in human history; almost every aspect of daily life was eventually influenced in some way. In Europe wild capitalism started to replace the system of mercantilism today: The period today is called industrial revolution because the system of Production , production and division of labor enabled the mass production of goods. This was explored and discussed by Friedrich August von Hayek “ and Milton Friedman “ who pleaded for a global free trade and are supposed to be the fathers of the so-called neoliberalism. However, the prevailing view was that held by John Maynard Keynes “ , who argued for a stronger control of the markets by the state. The theory that the state can alleviate economic problems and instigate economic growth through state manipulation of aggregate demand is called Keynesianism in his honor. In the late s, the economic growth in America and Europe“ often called Wirtschaftswunder ger: In , John Kenneth Galbraith “ was the first to speak of an affluent society. In most of the countries the economic system is called a social market economy. The term is also applied in philosophy to designate the fading of postmodernism in the late 90s and especially in the beginning of the 21st century. With the spread of Internet as a mass media and communication medium especially after , the idea for the Internet and information economy is given place because of the growing importance of ecommerce and electronic businesses, also the term for a global information society as understanding of a new type of "all-connected" society is created. In the late s, the new type of economies and economic expansions of countries like China, Brazil, and India bring attention and interest to different from the usually dominating Western type economies and economic models. Economic phases of precedence[edit]

The economy may be considered as having developed through the following Phases or Degrees of Precedence. The industrial revolution phase lessened the role of subsistence farming, converting it to more extensive and mono-cultural forms of agriculture in the last three centuries. The economic growth took place mostly in mining, construction and manufacturing industries. Commerce became more significant due to the need for improved exchange and distribution of produce throughout the community. In the economies of modern consumer societies phase there is a growing part played by services , finance , and technology – the knowledge economy. In modern economies, these phase precedences are somewhat differently expressed by the three-sector theory. Involves the extraction and production of raw materials , such as corn , coal , wood and iron. A coal miner and a fisherman would be workers in the primary degree. Involves the transformation of raw or intermediate materials into goods e. A builder and a dressmaker would be workers in the secondary degree. At this stage the associated industrial economy is also sub-divided into several economic sectors also called industries. Their separate evolution during the Industrial Revolution phase is dealt with elsewhere. Involves the provision of services to consumers and businesses, such as baby-sitting , cinema and banking. A shopkeeper and an accountant would be workers in the tertiary degree. Involves the research and development needed to produce products from natural resources and their subsequent by-products. A logging company might research ways to use partially burnt wood to be processed so that the undamaged portions of it can be made into pulp for paper. Note that education is sometimes included in this sector. Other sectors of the developed community include: Economic measures[edit] There are a number of ways to measure economic activity of a nation. These methods of measuring economic activity include:

5: Wood-E Reviews [UPDATED]: Does It Really Work?

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For this reason, the concepts of efficiency and productivity are held paramount by economists. Increased productivity and a more efficient use of resources, they argue, could lead to a higher standard of living. Despite this view, economics has been pejoratively known as the "dismal science," a term coined by Scottish historian Thomas Carlyle in 1829. He may have written it to describe the gloomy predictions by Thomas Robert Malthus that population growth would always outstrip the food supply, though some sources suggest Carlyle was actually targeting economist John Stuart Mill and his liberal views on race and social equality.

Types of Economics Economics study is generally broken down into two categories. Microeconomics focuses on how individual consumers and producers make their decisions. This includes a single person, a household, a business or a governmental organization. Microeconomics ranges from how these individuals trade with one another to how prices are affected by the supply and demand of goods. Also studied are the efficiency and costs associated with producing goods and services, how labor is divided and allocated, uncertainty, risk, and strategic game theory. Macroeconomics studies the overall economy. This can include a distinct geographical region, a country, a continent or even the whole world. Topics studied include government fiscal and monetary policy, unemployment rates, growth as reflected by changes in the Gross Domestic Product GDP and business cycles that result in expansion, booms, recessions and depressions. There are also schools of economic thought. Two of the most common are Classical and Keynesian. Since true experiments cannot be created in economics, empirical economists rely on simplifying assumptions and retroactive data analysis. However, some economists argue economics is not well suited to empirical testing, and that such methods often generate incorrect or inconsistent answers.

The Economics of Labor and Trade The building blocks of economics are the studies of labor and trade. Since there are many possible applications of human labor and many different ways to acquire resources, it is difficult to determine which methods yield the best results in equilibrium. Economics demonstrates, for example, that it is more efficient for individuals or companies to specialize in specific types of labor and then trade for their other needs or wants, rather than trying to produce everything they need or want on their own. It also demonstrates trade is most efficient when coordinated through a medium of exchange, or money. But of course, human behavior can be unpredictable or inconsistent, and based on personal, subjective values another reason why economic theories often are not well suited to empirical testing. As it is, economic laws tend to be very general, and formulated by studying human incentives: Economics can say profits incentivize new competitors to enter a market, for example, or that taxes disincentivize spending. These reports are usually published periodically by governmental agencies or private organizations, and they often have a considerable effect on stock, fixed income, and forex markets when they are released. Below are some of the major U.S. reports.

In comparison to the stock market, the GDP report is somewhat similar to the income statement a public company reports at year-end. The report estimates the total merchandise sold by taking sample data from retailers across the country. This figure serves as a proxy of consumer spending levels. The content in the retail sales report can cause above normal volatility in the market, and information in the report can also be used to gauge inflationary pressures that affect Fed rates.

Industrial Production The industrial production report, released monthly by the Federal Reserve, reports on the changes in the production of factories, mines and utilities in the U.S. One of the closely watched measures included in this report is the capacity utilization ratio, which estimates the level of production activity in the economy. It is preferable for a country to see increasing values of production and capacity utilization at high levels. Levels below 80 percent are usually interpreted as showing "slack" in the economy, which might increase the likelihood of a recession. Generally, sharp increases in employment indicate prosperous economic growth. Likewise, potential contractions may be imminent if significant decreases occur. While these are general trends, it is important to consider the current position of the economy. For example, strong

employment data could cause a currency to appreciate if the country has recently been through economic troubles, because the growth could be a sign of economic health and recovery. Conversely, in an overheated economy, high employment can also lead to inflation, which in this situation could move the currency downward. Using a basket that is representative of the goods and services in the economy, the CPI compares the price changes month after month and year after year. This report is one of the more important economic indicators available, and its release can increase volatility in equity, fixed income, and forex markets. Greater-than-expected price increases are considered a sign of inflation, which will likely cause the underlying currency to depreciate.

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economic benefit, and by emphasizing private sector commercialization. The SBIR program is Congressionally mandated and intended to support scientific excellence and technological innovation through the investment of federal research funds to build a strong.

Thanks for selling that, it sure took care of that log rot problem, and your free webinar kept me on the right track with this project. Our home had a couple of places where animals had chewed on the logs in the past, so we wanted to fill in those areas. We cleaned those areas up, then applied a little M-Balm, and then put the E-Wood right on top of it. We had to sand it down a little, but it does look pretty good so far. We are going to stain over it soon. We are very pleased! It is a super smart product that helps with repairs to rotted wood. I would give it a 5 out of 5! M-Balm and E-Wood did the job! The repair went very well, I love your epoxy products and Lifeline Ultra-2 finish. Glad I can stop the rot now and not have to replace the whole log in the future. That would have been a mess! Thanks for your help. We use it on broken or cracked wood, and fill in where knots have fallen out of pine boards. It is easy to use: Mix equal parts with your hands use gloves, shape and apply to affected area. Let dry, sand and stain. It does not shrink or pull away. It is a good product: After talking to your rep I realized that I could fix it myself. The M-Balm and E-Wood worked wonderful and with your help it turned out perfect. Thank you for the best customer service and outstanding products. Being able to send you photos and talk about my problem is so valuable. As you suggested I consulted with a Log Home Contractor to make sure the issue was not structural. I know I can always count on Perma-Chink Systems to be there for me with top of the line customer service. I am a Perma-Chink customer for life.

7: Modi govt gets 8/10 for progress on economic reforms: Christopher Wood - Livemint

During the contractionary phase of the business cycle, the rate of unemployment is generally quite low. -B. The expansions and contractions of real world business cycles last varying lengths of time and often differ in magnitude.

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An economy (from Greek $\acute{\alpha}\nu\omicron\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\iota$, - "household" and $\mu\omicron\lambda\omicron\gamma\omicron$ - "manage") is an area of the production, distribution, or trade, and consumption of goods and services by different agents.

9: The Economic History of Norway

The Economic History of Norway. Ola Honningdal Grytten, Norwegian School of Economics and Business Administration Overview. Norway, with its population of million on the northern flank of Europe, is today one of the most wealthy nations in the world, both measured as GDP per capita and in capital stock.

Encyclopedia of food science and technology Commentary on the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration Princess to Princess Ed.), Race relations and the race problem. Durham: Duke University Press. Orators an English Study Creation Myths and Legends of the Creek Indians Being John Woodroffe : some mythical reflections on the postcolonial study of Hindu tantra Jeffrey Kripal Democratic virtues of the Christian right Criminology (Sage Library of Criminology) Robots Return, by Robert Moore Williams Economic arithmetic The Backstage Actors Handbook Sow the seeds of hemp Role of the States in the determination of U.S. foreign policy Ch. 13 On the Subject of Estimating Two way street tuebl Statistics for research dowdy The Essential Figure Skater Race in the modern world. Of Two Minds (Point Fantasy) Whig policy, analyzed and illustrated The Crazy World of Sex Introduction to geographic information systems ian heywood Value theory and economic progress Frommers Europes greatest driving tours Short history of archaeology Language and hope Ukrainian pictures Phtls 8th edition filetype The return of the goddess : femininity and divine leadership Beverly Metcalfe Ive been reincarnated book 6 Implementing the healing : tools for empowerment The Baseball Research Journal, Volume 32 Revelations: diaries of women Practical work in science Murder in the Northwest Manage group policy Recognizing the angel Squaring off Robert Sayer The Realm of Shells