

Course 1: Pre-industrial Society

primary sector agriculture	secteur primaire agriculture
agricultural economy / revolution	économie agricole / révolution
subsistence agriculture	agriculture de subsistance
to cultivate land to cultivate a crop	cultiver la terre cultiver une denrée
crop food crop : wheat, maize (US corn)	récolte, culture, denrée récolte alimentaire : blé, maïs
subsistence crops	culture pour autoconsommation culture commerciale / de rente
cash crop : cotton, rubber, coffee etc.	coton, caoutchouc, café etc.
fishing, hunting mining, forestry	pêche, chasse exploitation minière, sylviculture
commodity raw material(s) minerals bullion	produit de base - marchandises matière(s) première(s) minéraux or/argent en lingot(s)

- 1) To sell agricultural products on the market, traditional societies abandon farming of
- 2) are characterised by very strong price fluctuations, which tend to make the export earnings of developing countries unstable.
- 3) Cuba has become a recent exporter of such as coffee and grapefruit.
- 4) In most developed, high-income countries, the only represents a small share of GDP and employment.
- 5) Historically, a rise in production has been a pre-condition for industrialisation.

social class(es) landlord	classe(s) sociale(s) propriétaire foncier
farmer peasant farmer tenant farmer peasant	fermier paysan (propriétaire de ses terres) cultivateur à bail paysan (sans terre)
sharecropper agricultural labourer	métayer travailleur agricole
artisan, craftsman entrepreneur, capitalist manufacturer worker workshop – factory	artisan entrepreneur, capitaliste fabricant travailleur atelier – usine

guilds a trade, a craft a profession	corporation un métier une profession
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6) The enclosure movement pushed manyoff the land and into cities.

7) Manufacturing began first in small-scale before it moved into factories.

8) The development of industrial activity led to a decline of the medieval as goods could be produced with less-skilled labour.

yield – return, rate of return crop yield – output per hectare the yield on government bonds	rendement, rapport, taux de rendement rendement des cultures rendement des obligations d’Etat
to yield/produce	produire
output, production input(s) production factors capital and labour capital equipment / capital goods	production intrans(s) facteurs de production capital et travail biens d’équipement

9) Increasing agricultural was a pre-condition for the Industrial Revolution.

10) The “Green Revolution”, irrigation and the use of fertilisers helped increase crop in many developing countries during the late 1960s and 1970s.

11) Investment in is vital to raising industrial production.

goods – physical products for sale “a good” (used in economics) goods and services products	bien un bien biens et services produits
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12) As banks and insurance companies merge, they seek to provide their clients with new

13) The price of a is determined by the interaction of demand and supply.

14) New tourism are permanently being created by travel companies to attract new clients.

Rostow’s stages of growth	les étapes de la croissance selon Rostow
1/the traditional society	1/la société traditionnelle
2/preconditions for take-off	2/les conditions préalables du démarrage
3/take-off	3/le démarrage
4/drive to maturity maturity	4/le progrès vers la maturité
5/age of high mass consumption	5/l’ère de la consommation de masse

15) There is virtually no economic growth in a

16) During its drive to maturity, a country’s undergoes rapid change, as skill requirements evolve and economic activity shifts geographically.

Optional Work

Read the text below, then answer the following questions:

Feudal society was characterised by agricultural production, mainly of subsistence crops. This was carried out by peasant farmers. A direct share of their output was taken by landlords. Other primary sector activities also existed, such as hunting, fishing, forestry and some mining, as they had always done.

Goods production was undertaken by artisans, often organised in “guilds”. This allowed them to ensure the quality of work carried out by fellow tradesmen, and enabled them to protect themselves from open competition. The artisans undertook small-scale manufacturing, owning their capital equipment, and selling their goods into the market. Craftsmen were also involved in construction.

Lastly, some service sector activities existed. These were mainly what are now called “personal services”, provided by domestic servants. But a few professional services were also carried out by lawyers, bankers, doctors etc.

Agriculture, craft production and trade were very strongly regulated by government. Guilds were protected, and entry into such “trades” required long apprenticeships.

Are the following statements true or false?

17) Landlords were directly involved in physical work. (true/false)

18) Entry into particular trades was open. (ture/false)

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In the late Middle Ages, various factors came together which began changing the established order. Among other things, these included a certain increase in agricultural output, technological developments (such as the invention of printing), and Europe’s discovery of the rest of the world.

Trading networks had existed for a long time throughout much of the world, but Europe’s age of exploration, from the end of the 15th century onwards, led to a major rise in trade among the various regions of the globe. Yet this rise in foreign trade was often regulated too, with government (or the monarch) selling trading monopolies to private entrepreneurs.

The key national aim of such foreign trade was the accumulation of money, in the form of gold and silver. This was the age of mercantilism, when precious metals, or bullion, were considered as the measure of wealth. Governments therefore sought to limit imports, as Britain did, for example, by banning Indian cotton in 1700.

Are the following statements true or false?

19) Foreign trade was important in the medieval economy. (true/false)

20) When trade between Europe and the rest of the world increased, it was tightly controlled by government. (true/false)

21) Trade was seen to promote wealth as it increased the diversity of goods available to consumers. (true/false)

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In the 18th century, the French Physiocrats began to challenge this system. They favoured the development of liberalised agricultural activity, though significantly they did not believe that

manufacturing or service activities created wealth. Quesnay developed the *Tableau Economique*, which in some ways anticipates modern input-output models, to show how agricultural output is used throughout the economy.

The idea of liberalised economic activity, or a regime of *laissez-faire* as it is called in English, was subsequently picked up by Adam Smith, who is generally acknowledged as the founder of modern economics.

At the same time, that is to say during the 18th century, a number of factors combined to launch what is known as the Industrial Revolution. They include the rise of agricultural production, due to higher crop yields, and the completion of the enclosure of land, which pushed labour off the land. Together these two trends provided surplus resources to be used in other economic activities: a workforce was therefore available for industry as was the food needed to sustain it.

Are the following statements true or false?

22) The Physiocrats believed that trade in manufactured goods increases wealth. (true/false)

23) Greater food output was a precondition for the Industrial Revolution.

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Put the following verbs into the correct tense:

24) Important too, (to be) _____ the so-called banking revolution in England which (to see) _____ the creation sophisticated, deep financial markets that (to grow) _____ up to manage government debt, incurred by war and imperial expansion. The rise of capital markets also (to make) _____ it possible to mobilise capital for investment.

25) Technological progress and especially the invention of a number of mechanical and industrial procedures (notably the use of steam-power) also (to open) _____ up new possibilities for raising output. Lastly, it (passive: to be suggested) _____ also _____ that Europe's, and especially Britain's triangular slave trade (to allow) _____ vital capital to be accumulated and used in industrial investment.

26) Development (to occur) _____ above all in a certain number of basic industries: coal, iron, and textiles. These activities (to be) _____ often _____ the first industrial activities to emerge in all countries experiencing developed.

27) Later, in the 19th century these activities (passive: to be followed) _____ by rapid growth in the railway industry in particular, and then by the so-called 2nd Industrial Revolution as of the 1870s. This was based far more on the application of science to industry, and the emergence of electricity as a source of power on the one hand, and the development of chemicals on the other.

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Complete the text below using the following words:

population organisation linear phenomena mass shipbuilding expropriation
protectionism

28) Described in this way, the Industrial Revolution has traditionally been seen as a _____ process. Rostow's 5 stages of development ending in the age of high _____ consumption are perhaps the most obvious example of this. This approach to development has been criticised, as essentially being a western form of economic and social _____ that is exported to the rest of the world.

29) Many of the _____ which accompanied the Industrial Revolution in Europe are still prevalent in the world today, though the pace of change and the inter-connectedness of the world economy are obviously now far greater than they used to be.

30) Peasant farmers are still being pushed off the land, either by _____ or by the shift of agricultural production into cash crops, which undermines subsistence societies.

31) Urbanisation in the developing countries is extremely rapid, a situation which is compounded by high _____ growth rates.

32) Industries like textiles, iron and steel, _____ – in short activities which are labour intensive – are still key sectors in the development process.

33) The reaction by the industrialised countries has been to try to manage the competitive challenge from the developing world. Thus, these industries are often subject to _____, so that working populations in the industrialised countries have time to adapt to their loss of competitiveness.

Comprehension questions:

1) What were the pre-conditions for the Industrial Revolution?

2) What are the main differences between the feudal and capitalist societies?

3) Which industrial sectors were the first to develop?

4) In what way do today's developing countries follow the development model of the industrialised world?

5) How does the industrialised world react to competition from the developing countries?

Answers:

Question 17/ false, 18/ false, 19/ false, 20/ true, 21/ false, 22/ false, 23/false, 24/ were, saw, grew, made, 25/ opened, is (also) suggested, allowed, 26/ occurred, have (often) been, 27/ were followed, 28/ linear, mass, organisation, 29/ phenomena, 30/ expropriation, 31/ population, 32/ shipbuilding, 33/ protectionism.