

Lesson 1. The industrial revolution in Britain (1760 - 1850)

1. Preconditions: the environment

1.1. Demographic changes.

1.2. The agrarian reform

2. Industrial development

2.1. The pre-industrial tradition

2.2. The process of change. The cotton industry

2.3. The steel, coal and railways

2.4. Factories and regions. The industrial production growth.

3. Trade and British commercial policy

3.1. Colonialism and commercial expansion

3.2. Foreign trade and commercial policy

4. Monetary and credit system

4.1. Previous monetary systems.

4.2. The implantation of the gold standard. The banking system.

5. Structural changes

5.1. Indicators of growth and sectoral distribution.

5.2. The social consequences.

Lesson 2. The diffusion of industrialization

1. The industrialization of continental Europe.

1.1. The pre-industrial tradition. Population and agricultural systems.

1.2. The traditional industries. Factors of change

2. The first industrial regions.

2.1. Pioneer regions. Sambre Mosa, Ruhr, ect.

2.2. Industrial development indicators

3. The routes of transmission, and national economies.

3.1. Diffusion factors

3.2. France and Germany

3.3. The growing inequalities in Europe.

- 4. The industrialization of the United States.
- 4.1. Historical development and population growth
- 4.2. The economic growth model

Lesson 3. The international economy between 1870 and 1914

- 1. Demographic changes
 - 1.1. The evolution of the world population
 - 1.2. Demographic and migration regime
- 2. Agriculture.
 - 2.1. The agrarian crisis of century and its consequences
- 3. Industrial development.
 - 3.1. Innovations Technolog.
 - 3.2. The development of domestic industries.
 - 3.3. Business concentration.
 - 3.3.1. Growth strategies of large enterprises.
 - 3.3.2. Methods of concentration.
 - 3.4. Industrialization and GDP growth.
- 4. The expansion of the international economy.
 - 4.1. The development of transport.
 - 4.2. International trade flows.
 - 4.2.1. Groups of countries and commercial transactions.
 - 5.1. Capital movements.
 - 5.2. Gold standard and the multilateral system of payments.

Lesson 4. Fluctuations and crises in industrial economies in the interwar period (1918 - 1939).

- 1. The period from 1818 to 1921. The effects of the war.
 - 1.1. Demographics.
 - 1.2. Economic and political.

2. The stage in 1922 and 1929. The reconstruction and mortgages of the war.
 - 2.1. Economic fluctuations and mortgages of the war.
 - 2.2. The settlement of reparations and war debts.
 - 2.3. Monetary stabilization and economic growth.
 - 2.4. The return to the gold standard and economic expansion.
3. The crisis of 1929. Background, events, causes.
 - 3.1. Background: The stock market crisis.
 - 3.2. Financial crisis and economic recession.
 - 3.3. Economic policies respond to the crisis: the role of government.
4. The Russian Revolution and the planned economy, from 1917 to 1935.
 - 4.1. communism war planning.

Lesson 5. Reconstuccion, development and crisis of the industrialized economies (1945 - 1980)

1. The reconstruction, from 1945 to 1950. The consequences of war.
 - 1.1. Demographics.
 - 1.2. Economy. The problems of the reconstuccion and division of Europe.
 - 1.3. The Bretton Woods Conference, and a return to multilateralism. International institutions.
 - 1.3.2. The European Recovery Program.
2. Development and expansion of the economies and population growth.
 - 2.1. The evolution of economic indicators and population growth.
 - 2.2. Structural changes and the expansion of international trade.
 - 2.3. The causes of growth.
 - 2.3.1. The changes in supply and demand. Technological inovation and population.
 - 2.3.2. International cooperation.
 - 2.3.3. The state's role in the economy.
3. The crisis of the seventies. The energy crisis.
 - 3.1. Changes in the oil market.
 - 3.2. The consequences of the crisis.

- 3.2.1. Inflation and economic recession.
- 3.2.2. Unemployment and industrial restructuring.

Lesson 6. The world economy in the late twentieth century.

- 1. The differences North / South. Indicators and levels of development.
 - 1.1. Development indicators.
 - 1.2. Groups of countries in wealth and population.
- 2. The world economy regions and its growth rate.
 - 2.1. Developed countries.
 - 2.2. Developing countries.
 - 2.3. The centrally planned economies.
- 3. The fall of the Soviet Union and the planned economy.
 - 3.1. Economic structure and political crisis.
- 4. Chinese economic growth.
 - 4.1. Economic expansion and structural reforms.
- 5. Africa and the obstacles to development.
 - 5.1. Progress after independence.
 - 5.2. The obstacles to development.
- 6. Economic fluctuations in the U.S. and Europe.
 - 6.1. Economic growth and structural changes.
- 7. The limits of economic growth. Resources, consumption levels and patterns of growth in a globalized economy.
 - 7.1. Energy consumption and levels of development. The depletion of renewable resources.
 - 7.2. Raw food and raw materials. The extension of the consumption of developed countries and the limitation of resources.