

The Economy of Renaissance- An African Perspective

- Since the time of political independence, starting the 60s various types of economic Policies were adopted in many African countries.
- As a matter of fact the economic policies which were practiced in many African countries were not the result of lengthy and exhausted debates of the African intellectuals themselves which represent the interests of their own countries.
- The history of economic policy and thought in Western Europe teaches us that intellectuals of various European countries were engaged in fierce intellectual debates so as to influence the course of economic development .
- Besides political debates, philosophical, and theological debates, the debate on economic theory and policy had played great roles in shaping the minds of the European Monarchs and the then emerging capitalist class.
- As such any policy which will have greater impacts on society and each individual was not a matter of ad hoc measure, but an outcome of lengthy and exhaustive debates.
- At the same time any economic policy must not be imposed by outside forces, whose interests and motives are entirely different from the national interests of any country.
- Therefore as experiences in different European countries teach us, intellectuals of various countries were first of all advancing their own national interests, and vehemently opposed policies which did not create real wealth, and which were not based on manufactured

The Debate as such

- The debates on various issues in Western Europe during the late Middle Ages were a continuation of the Greek cultural heritage.
- In the 6th and 5th century BC the Greek had begun developing a unique culture of debate, and tried to challenge themselves and their roles in their society.
- The method of dialectic or interrogation became the principle of investigating how human being understands his role and his relationship with nature.
- The Greeks had developed this methodology by taking the mind as the focal point, through which all good and evil things could be developed or planned.
- Only through the mind human beings act rationally or irrationally so as to act on their entire environment. Only through the mind they could develop concepts.
- Therefore the Greeks were firmly convinced that when the human mind is brought up by good education, which ultimately shapes its mind to think positively, and in a way to understand the secret of the universe, any society and any individual within that given society will be guided by principles, and human life will have a purpose.
- The system of education is holistic in its concept, and its main purpose is not merely to understand the phenomenal world, and isolated things but to grasp nature in its entirety.

The European Experience

- It is well documented today that without the rebirth of the Greek civilization Western Europe could not have achieved such a highly sophisticated development.
- Before that during the Middle Ages, and late Middle Ages few European intellectuals had to fight in all fronts to develop a new kind of culture which could enable the people and the rulers to gain control over their minds.
- After the 5th or 6th AD onwards the Catholic religion became the dominant ideology of the clergy and the people which had practically arrested the people's mind.
- Ordinary people did not have any right but to accept what the religious leaders said. The people could not decide over their own fates.
- Therefore the lives of the ordinary people were full of misery. Since they were forbidden to think, they were compelled to live in permanent darkness.
- The great challenge of those few enlightened men were how to reverse this and bring light to the minds of the leaders and the people.

The Message of Renaissance in Europe

- The real message of renaissance was, as Professor Reinert correctly formulated it, to bring out “... Man`s untapped potential to improve his situation.”
- Guided by this principle, it was believed that “ where Man`s wit and will, applied to harnessing the forces of nature, held enormous potential for improving his lot: “the never ending of frontier of knowledge.” become truth, and the driving force of true human civilization will be realized.
- The European intellectuals of that time were fully convinced that if they follow this course they could really make history i.e. they could build a harmonious & civilized society.
- Like the present day situation in many Third World Countries, especially in Africa, the situation during the Middle Ages was bleak, and the people of Europe did not have any effective means to combat hunger, disease and a disordered life.
- Through individual efforts who put their lives for the service of emancipating their people, it became clear that when people grasp their role they could change their circumstances and bring light to their lives.
- Dante`s “the Comedy of Gods” is a very good example that how human beings could come out of darkness if they follow the light of truth.

The Road to Freedom and Self-realization

- The awakening of the mind through renaissance proves that man's untapped potential will become a reality when it is free from all bondages.
- Trade and slowly expanding division of labor, and city buildings to give the people real orientation and sense of life compels the human mind to be engaged in activities which are beneficial for the entire community.
- It becomes self-evident too that if individuals get benefit out of their works, they strive to get more, and try also to be creative.
- Some see this endeavor of the individual to get more as natural and not as a historical development. It is believed by certain intellectuals that human beings in general are egoistic, and this is a driving force for economic development.
- This motive is especially propagated by the English utilitarian school of thought.
- European intellectuals are divided in this issue, and some see the social nature of individuals, i.e. individuals can realize their wishes within a given social framework
- In other words when the cultural environment of a given society changes, the minds of the people will be shaped by the new circumstances.

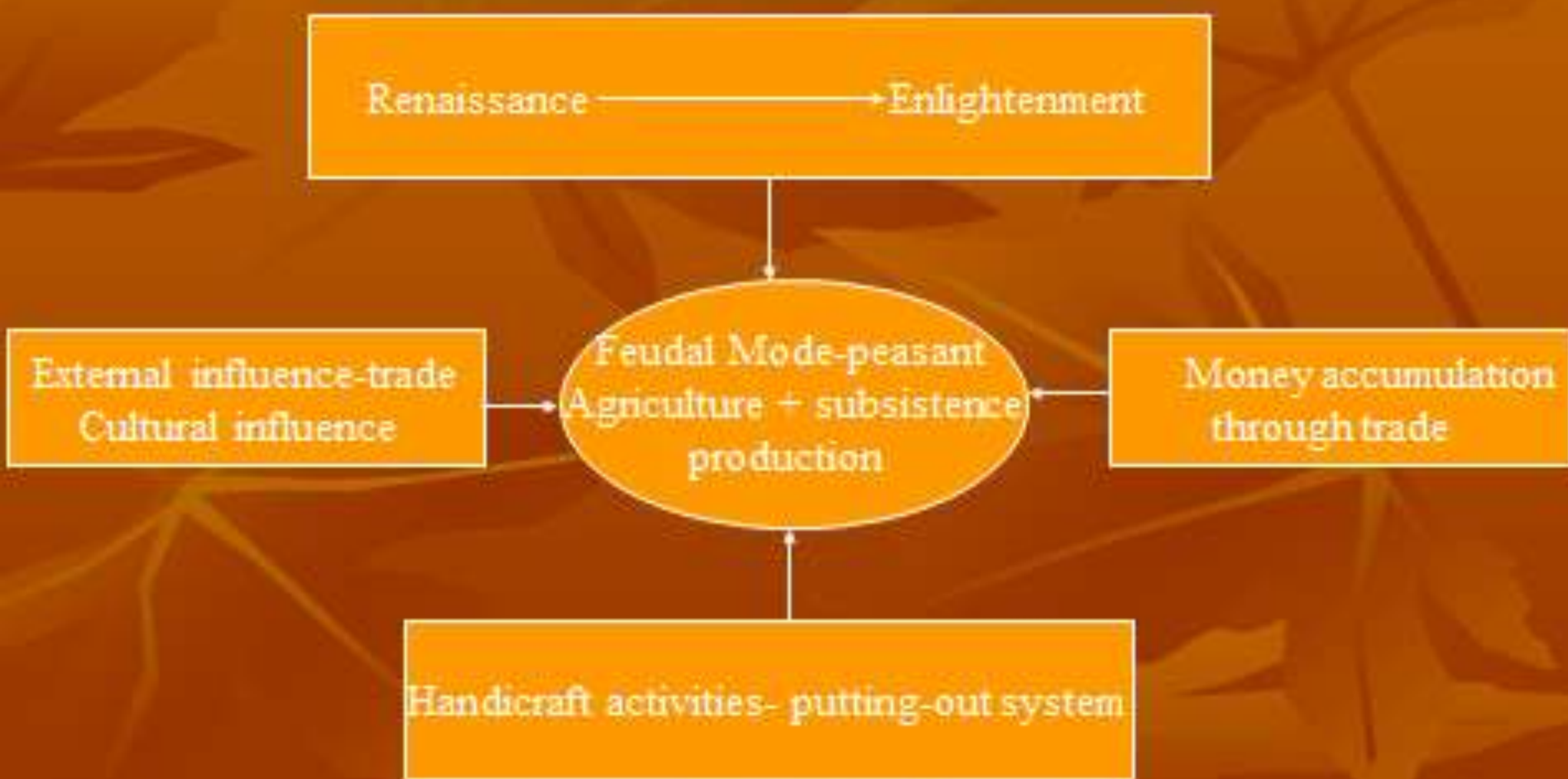
Learning from Europe

- There is a great misunderstanding concerning the economic development of Western Europe.
- When we study economics at the Universities we are taught that only the market is the deriving force behind economic development
- We have never been taught how market capitalism has developed from a historical perspective.
- Market economy is seen as a natural phenomena, and could develop in any society without prior preconditions.
- In all school economic books, the role of education is not put as a central issue in shaping the human mind .Education during the renaissance time had a different meaning. It means an individual must be cultivated in all aspects to understand himself and to think rationally. The modern education system is utilitarian and compels individuals to grasp only the phenomenal world
- Like wise, political and democratic reforms, institution building ,and the existence of division of labor are not being taught as prerequisites of social and economic development.
- *That means all nations must be engaged in international division of labor, and should specialize in productions which they are capable of or endowed by nature.*
- This has been refuted not only by the social reality in Europe, but also theoretically.
- The history of capitalism in western Europe prove that only through protracted and conscious act the development of capitalism is possible

How Europe managed to develop Capitalism ?

- First of all the preconditions were laid down during the renaissance time.
- Trade and handicraft activities did open the way for more social division of labor.
- Especially far trade had contributed to the development of capitalism.
- Those who have accumulated money through far trade could bring handicraft activities under their control.
- Through their wealth they could influence Monarchs ,and at the same time the could put pressure to make institutional reforms. They could also buy certain administration Offices, because the Monarchs did not have sufficient money to build big projects.
- Monarchs were compelled to take inward-looking strategies to develop a strong market.
- Monarchs consciously supported those active forces.
- They began protecting their home market so as to give room for those infant industries. Competition among the various nations forced governments to take tariff barriers.
- They put into practice tariff and non-tariff barriers to protect their home market

Transformation Process – the process of capitalist development



		state intervention
The development of Cities, handicraft and trade activities	Peasant revolt-agricultural transformation through fencing	Individualism and individuals are the motor of history-so everything must be left to market forces-the invisible hand
New types of understanding and expressing nature- the development of the human mind- getting out of dark ages-see the work of Dante, the Comedy of Gods	The Development of capitalism in rural England-Wool production for factory	Taking Free trade, the division of labour and market as given- applicable every where
The Development of Scientific Thought-Challenging the traditional catholic belief	The Accumulation of Money Capital mainly through far trade	Understanding capitalism not as an outcome of social and historical processes, but simply as given
The Victory of Reason over Belief-understanding nature or the cosmic world through numbers- Cusanus, Kepler, Copernicus, Galileo and Descartes, Bacon & Newton etc.	Controlling handicraft activities-putting-out system	So capitalism remains as fragmented and being run by small enterprises- big companies are not within the system of liberal thinking
The Development of Aesthetic, Architecture and Romanticism	The triumph of capitalism- the victory	If there is crisis within the system it is because not the

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- They build canals, bridges, market places and palaces to create a social atmosphere so as to give cultural and social orientation to their people.
- They opened academic institutions, like science academy.
- They gathered in their palaces philosophers, and music composers and others to discuss how they organize their society on firmer bases
- In short, their policies were designed to create a well organized society, in which economic policy was seen one part of the entire social construction.
- Their economic policy was mercantilism, which put manufactured based activities as the engine of genuine economic development.
- All political economists, including those latecomers, like Friedrich List of Germany understood that the heart of any economic policy must be depended on manufacture based activities.
- This is because manufacture in comparison to raw material and agricultural specialization has a great multiplier effect and more flexible.

Examples: The Cameralists in Italy

- The core guiding principle of the Cameralists is the commonwealth principle.
- Accordingly it is the role of the state to organize the society in different sections, such as agriculture, manufacturing, and trades in order to provide for the general welfare.
- The core concept behind Cameralist statecraft is that the prosperity of a state depends upon the adoption of policies which fostered the improvement, materially and spiritually, of the entire citizenry.
- That means that the state should create a favorable atmosphere, and devise a means of increasing wealth by making the citizenry more productive, and not by looting them.
- This means changing a situation where the vast majority of the population are slaves, to one in which people are assumed to be educable and improvable.
- The state should follow this kind of policy, because there is a mutual interest between those governed and rulers. This avoids a virtual state of war which exists in a society which is materially and spiritually well developed.

The Idea behind...

- The Cameralists believed that population expansion is good for the wealth of any society.
- In their beliefs each individual is a net producer, rather than a drain in society.
- The productive power of any country is not raw materials or agriculture, but human labor
- Therefore through proper education, improvement in infrastructure and technology one could create real social wealth which benefits all citizens.
- This in turn increases the creative power of each individual citizen.
- Since and by nature that each individual is capable of creating different types of products or instruments of labor, this in turn facilitates true commerce among the different section of economic activities.
- The combination and interaction of different activities will create true social wealth.

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- The most prominent Italian Cameralist was Antonio Serra.
- He wrote in his “Treatise of the Sources of Wealth of State without Gold and Silver mines.”
- Serra distinguished two kinds of wealth: “*accidenti propri*” and “*accidenti communi*.”
- “*Accidenti propri*” he categorizes as follows: 1) wealth from bullion coming from gold and silver mines; 2) wealth resulting from an extra ordinary geographical endowment, such as fertile agricultural land; and 3) wealth from extraordinary strategic location of trade, as in the case of Venice.
- According to Serra since few states are endowed by nature none of these sources can by themselves provide a general concept of wealth.
- Then Serra discusses “*accidenti communi*,” which he describes as follows: 1) crafts and manufactures; 2) the quality of the population; and 3) the character of the policy of the state.
- Serra defines crafts and manufactures as the most important element for creating wealth, above agriculture. Only through manufacture it is possible to produce surplus.

The French Cameralist School

- The driving force behind the economic development in France were Jean Bodin and later on Jean-Baptiste Colbert.
- Bodin believed that population growth and the improvement of the quality of education are the basis for wealth.
- And as such true wealth depends upon increasing the amount of work done, i.e. true wealth depends on crafts and manufactures.
- By rejecting looting which was a common practice on those days, Bodin insisted that the state should take actions to promote knowledge so as to develop the power of thinking and creative activity of the people.
- Colbert the successor of Bodin, took extensive infrastructure measures to bring the people of France together. He understood well that for the creation of a strong home market, besides manufacture, connecting the different parts of France via infrastructure will fasten the movements of goods and people.
- Colbert followed then a policy of food self-sufficiency, fostered technological advance by organizing the academy of science.

The German Cameralist School

- The German Cameralists understood that the state has an obligation to make its people prosperous by creating favorable situation.
- The leading figures were Melchior von Osse, and Von Seckendorff who advocated that government`s role must be explicit. That means the state must give provision for doctors, promote good education system, care for clean water, and sewage treatment. These things could be realized when usury and parasites are being suppressed or totally eradicated. When the state is corrupted and does not feel that it is responsible for its citizen the above things could not be materialized.
- The next generation which succeeded the two, formulated explicitly that under what condition general welfare or a genuine economic development is possible.

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- Becher another Cameralist advocated for growing population and increased living standards.
- He then pointed out the enemies of a harmonious social and economic development. According to him monopoly, polypoly, & propoly are the three enemies which hamper a genuine economic development which benefit people which live in given country.
- According to his belief monopoly checks population and therefore evil. Polypoly, which means unrestricted competition for scarce resources reduces living standards. Propoly, which means a society in which individuals amass huge quantities of goods for speculation divides the society.
- Von Hornick another leading cameralist advocated that the state must reduce dependence on foreign resources by promoting the maximum use of the nation resources. All necessities must be produced at home by fully utilizing all the available resources at home.

The concept of Nation-State & Economic Development

- There is a great misunderstanding especially, among African students, and intellectuals about how a nation-state comes into existence, and how it must be organized so as to develop a coherent economic and social system.
- Free market economy as is taught at the universities, and which is detached from all other aspects, like politics, social system, and ever developing culture has confused many not to see the necessity of organizing a dynamic and effective state system.
- The free market ideology and the so-called international division of labor came into play to subvert economic development based on manufacture activities in other Third world Countries.
- It is well documented today that through continuous institutional building and its improvements that it is possible for individuals to exercise their freedom and become creative.
- As such the so-called invisible hand is not the originator of capitalism, but it came to the forefront after certain conditions were fulfilled.
- At the very beginning economic development was not seen for its own sake, but to increase the living standards of a given population, and to lay the foundation of a strong nation-state

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- All latecomer countries had followed the same path of economic development, i.e. by taking bold measures first of all to develop their own economy.
- As such they had to fight all propaganda, and attacks which was spread in the name of free trade.
- It was well understood that free trade will benefit those strong nations, while prevents the development of productive forces which accept this doctrine.
- In other words, free trade is incompatible with the idea of a nation-state.
- At the end of the 18th century the United States of America, in 1868 in Japan during the Meiji dynasty, and later on South Korea, must follow the European path, since they believed that only through the conscious act of the state economic development will become successful.
- Those countries that believed that free trade and international Division of labor are the only road to economic development, must experience today economic backwardness, and could not even eradicate poverty.
- Their specialization on one or two commodities make them vulnerable and dependent. As producers of vital natural and agricultural resources, they could not dictate world market prices for their own commodities.

Manufacture versus Raw material

The case of increasing and decreasing returns

- It is simply assumed that specialization in raw material or agricultural products will maximize welfare.
- Accordingly, countries which specialize in raw materials or agricultural products if they exchange them on world market, this kind of international trade will help them in fostering economic growth.
- It is further assumed that specialization will bring incomes equal across the globe.
- But as experiences in many Third World Countries prove that the lives of million of farmers who are engaged in agricultural products which are exportable has not been improved. After 40 or 50 years of hard work millions of farmers still live in poverty.
- Since farmers could not determine over the prices of their products, they have to sell their products according to what the coffee cartels determine.
- In this case and since all raw material products are being exported without being processed and packed the gains from such kinds of international trade is very negligible.

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- If raw materials or agricultural products are not processed and marketed as finished products the whole value added chain will be cut.
- From the national economic point of view, true national wealth cannot be created. That means all aspects of linkages will be undermined.
- In other words, such an economic specialization will not induce income increase, and due to the absence of internal specialization a home market cannot be developed
- Only when demand grows at the various specialization chains, due to the interconnectedness of the system, raw material producer within a given country also benefit.
- Since manufacture delivers the necessary input factors and instruments of labor, the productivity of agriculture will increase. At the same time peasants get demands for their products
- Because many governments in Third World Countries could not realize this simple economic logic they block any meaningful economic development from within.

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- In comparison to manufacture or technology which is the product of human creativity, the productivity of agriculture cannot be raised indefinitely.
- Likewise agricultural land which is the product of nature, cannot be multiplied by means of the mind. That means it is a scarce resource.
- The productivity of agriculture depends on fertilizer and soil management and other technological input.
- In short while industry by its nature works on increasing returns, due to the invention and innovation of new technologies, agriculture functions in terms of decreasing returns.
- In the absence of manufacture countries which specialize on agriculture and raw material extraction will be reduced to permanent dependency, and cannot build a coherent economy which is based on science and technology.

What actions must be taken to build a Renaissance type of Economy ?

- A renaissance economy relies mainly on man's creative activity.
- Only through the mind one can improve himself and the circumstance in which he is living.
- Due to various factors the human mind in certain areas cannot go beyond the existing social realities which are set up either by tradition or through foreign intervention.
- The history of Western Europe proves that only through a protracted action the minds of the people in a given country could be liberated from old habits.
- Political will is the decisive factor in transforming the existing conditions which are responsible for poverty and technological backwardness.
- In countries where political will is absent, and the ruling elite is not ready to introduce major reforms which are suitable for economic and social modernization, there is no social and economic progress.
- Social and economic progress are the preconditions for social and political stability.
- In countries where social inequality becomes as an accepted fact or it is natural, social instability is an inevitable aspect.

Important Measures to be taken for a Renaissance type of Economy

- A systematic education system which frees the human mind and make him critical is the first precondition to be taken if one wants to modernize the entire system.
- By systematic education I mean the type of education system which enable an individual to understand himself, his role in the society and his entire environment.
- The type of the education system which was introduced by colonialists, and later on by experts, make an individual as an alienated being who does not care for his society and his environment in general.
- Nor makes him creative and promoter of new ideas. He simply accepts what the so-called experts tell him to do so.
- As a matter fact he does not pose questions, why things remain like this.
- All in all such an individual lacks all the human attributes, like morality, ethics, creativity, social awareness, and responsibility.
- Knowingly or unknowingly, the African educated man becomes an individualist, and is responsible for the economic and social backwardness his continent

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- Systematic education is the key to produce ever new knowledge.
- Only through permanent updating the existing education system, the gain of new knowledge is possible.
- Only through true knowledge the creation of new technology is possible.
- By true knowledge I mean knowledge that comes from the mind, and is free from empiricist views.
- Empiricism overshadows the mind, and one cannot understand his social realities.
- Empiricism makes the mind to focus on singular aspects, as if different parts are not connected or interdependent with each other.
- For example, in any system, political, social, cultural, institutional and other aspects which influence the system must not be seen as independent entities.
- Every aspect of any social system affects the entire system, if it is not modernized from time to time and handled in a way so as to enable the system to work without major problems or interruptions.

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- Social reforms or transforming a given society can be successful when institutional reforms are introduced.
- Institutional reforms are central to social and economic modernization which will set free the human will and creative capacity.
- In an atmosphere where institutions are not favorable for modernization, there is no progress in all areas.
- Institutional reforms are essential for the mobilization of all the available human and natural resources.
- any kind of institutional reform must be transparent, and should be organized in such a way to enable the participation of the people concerned.
- They must also be accountable for any policies they undertake.
- Institutions are needed to solve social, economic, political, and any other problems which affect the people.
- Only through proper institutional organization and democratic participation people in a given area feel secure and believe that their problems will be solved.

The Next Step to be taken

- It is very important to define priorities, which at the same time will have wide range impacts on the entire economy.
- The problems in Africa, and like many other Third World Countries, one tries to solve the overwhelming economic and social problems project by project case that does not have any impact on the entire economy.
- That has been the case over the last six decades, especially over the last 30 years after the NGOs overwhelmed the African continent.
- Therefore any kind of economic unit which does not take into account the different linkages, and which is not interconnected in the value-added chain of a given area at the end is meaningless.
- From this vantage point any economic unit must have a perspective for the people in a given area, and must be sustainable.

Problems that are being overlooked

- In many African countries economic projects are being planned without considering whether there are well structured infrastructure, villages, or cities that have the necessary institutions.
- Any economic unit must therefore take into account the concept of space.
- By space I mean that a given area must be organized to be inhabitable.
- That means, living areas for the people, like proper houses, apartments which bring the people together and give them the sense of life and belonging to a community must first of all exist.
- Electricity and water supplies, clinics, schools and Kindergartens and other facilities are important aspects to get the first priorities.
- Without proper community with its all aspects there cannot be any kind of development.
- Any kind of development which does not take into account people's concerns and their wishes and dreams cannot be called development.

The Role of a State in Building a National Economy –Europe`s Experience

- After the 30 years' war European nations had agreed according to the Westphalia accord in 1648 to respect each other, and made greater effort to build a strong home market in their respective countries
- Some countries begun destroying internal barriers to lay the foundation for internal trade
- They had introduced active economic policies, and begun supporting those active forces
- They built roads, canal systems, and later on rail road systems with the spirit of connecting the entire country
- They had taken protectionist measures to protect their infant industries
- They focused on manufactured activities; they believed that only so they could build a national economy with a strong foundation
- They had reorganized their banking systems so as to finance their industries
- Latecomers like Germany had tried to copy from others, first England copied from Italy in the 16th century, then France copied from England, and later on Germany had copied from England and France.
- In this way all major European countries by copying from one another, and learning by doing, they could slowly build strong economies with vast divisions of labor.

Learning from Germany: How could Germany build a strong Economy from a very weak position?

- Until 1871 Germany was ruled by different princes, fought against each other
- This internal division was suitable for foreign forces to attack her every time and seize part of the territory.
- Sweden, Denmark, France Austria attacked her from time to time and brought large areas under their control, and prevented her to become a strong economic and political power in the continent.
- This great humiliation could not be swallowed by the successive Prussian rulers who had a strong position and political understandings better than other small states.
- To a certain extent some of them were enlightened monarchs who had understood the necessity of building a nation-state by introducing a series of reforms.
- First of all they had tried to weaken the position of the land lords and the aristocracy who resisted any kinds of modernization, because they were afraid they will lose their old privileges and social status.

Reforming the System !

„We are just leaving barbarism and are still entirely at the beginning. The French, however have already gone a piece of the way and have a century`s lead in every respect.“ Friedrich the Great to Wilhelm of Prussia

- Frederick The Great ruled Prussia from 1740-1786
- In the Seven Years War he had defeated Austria, Russia and France, and begun reforming his kingdom
- The reformation movement which begun in Germany, and accepted by England and Holland had undoubtedly positive effects on the part of the Prussian kingdom
- With this in mind Prussian Kings, especially Friedrich the Great had well understood that Germany lags in so many things behind England and France.
- The Great King had well understood that only a well-organized state with efficient bureaucracy could successfully manage to introduce big reforms.
- First of all he had abolished torture and reformed the legal system
- He built towns, and thousands of miles of roads, and had introduced a series of land reforms, which could not be successfully implemented because of resistance from the Gentry
- Because he was an Enlightened Monarch he had assembled those highly educated men for discussions and advices to build a strong and prosperous Prussia.

Science and Art as Guiding Principles in Modernizing Germany

- *Friedrich the great had asked for advices Voltaire what to do to bring real economic development in his kingdom. He told him to concentrate on **Science and Art (Wissenschaft und Kunst)**.*
- *In his capacity, he had not only asked for advices, but also invited artisans to be settled in his kingdom so that they could cultivate a new culture of handicraft activities*
- *He had introduced a general education system across Prussia, and opened many schools, and tolerated religious freedom*
- *He had established the first porcelain factory in 1763*
- *His follower Frederick William II, who had succeeded him in 1786, was not as successful as Frederick The Great, and did not have the intention to follow his line of modernization: But he had taken some measures in the area of art and music which widened the scope of intellectual movement.*
- *After the death of Frederick William II, his son Frederick William III took the Throne*
- *Though the era of Frederick William III was contradictory, and his views were full of eclecticism he was surrounded by forces like Hardenberg, Stein, Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and others who had systematically forced reforms from within.*
- *Surrounded by these liberal and highly educated personalities, the king backed Hardenberg's agrarian and rural industrial reforms in the 1810s.*
- *He paved the way for the German custom union which was implemented as of 1834*
- *He accepted the implementation of a rail way system. All these and his eclectic attitudes favored the way for the change in the social matrix of Prussia.*
- *In short the efficient bureaucracy had paved the way for the emergence of a bourgeois class, which could challenge the aristocracy and the gentry.*

Liberal Reforms and Decentralized Industrialization

- Hardenberg and his colleagues opted for a less interventionist policy, since the mercantilist policy in the long run arrests economic development.
- Therefore they wanted to reform guild privileges, so as to undermine its role, and thereby open the system for more competition. Equality of tax between city and countryside was proposed.
- Internal toll barriers were to be removed; and external tariffs were to be lowered.
- In short the system of state subsidies, monopolistic chartered companies, and prohibitive tariff protection should yield to a liberalized economy based on comprehensive freedom of enterprise.
- The reform was heavily resisted by conservative forces and some officers who defended the old class relation.
- The conservatives had argued that such kinds of reforms create a new value system which is against old traditions and class privileges.

Revolution from Above

- When Hardenberg was as chief Minister things began to change slowly.
- With inauguration of the university of Berlin the War School, the way was opened to recruit more enlightened forces who favored modernization.
- Supported by this new event, and getting green light from the King , the implementation of the reform became visible
- Hardenberg and his colleges were favorable in scattered industrialization, by attaching the industries to agriculture.
- They thought agriculture will supply the necessary raw materials at relatively low cost if small industries are allocated in the rural areas.
- The program of rural industrialization was in full swing in 1818.
- In some areas cost effective methods in coal mining were introduced. Stein assisted by Eversmann, who was an engineer, had organized the mining sector in an efficient way.
- In this way and the existence of wide spread proto-industrialization, helped Prussia to be strengthened economically. Before the political union, there was a strong sign of economic union in Prussia, and in areas which were under the control of Prussia, like in Saar, Rhineland and some parts of Westphalia.

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- The coming of new forces like Beuth, Schinkel, Motz, Maßen, the Humboldts and others, had paved the way for a more articulated and protracted engagement to change, first of all the image of Prussia, and later on, after 1871, the image of Germany.
- Beuth with Schinkel who had visited London, Paris and came back via Brussels, did not want to follow the example of England.
- Beuth wanted for a more decentralized industrialization.
- He wanted more aesthetic in his industrialization policy.
- He therefore encouraged for the expansion of technical schools with the aim of building a society which is more Knowledge based and humanistic.
- His view was shared not only by civilian intellectuals, but also by military men like Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and others. Since these military men had read the Greek Classics, they were for a more civilized state and society.
- With these and others who came to the intellectual scene, Germany moved to a society of Dichter and Denker(Poets and Thinkers).

Thank you

Fekadu Bekele, April 2013 ,