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Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Preface -- Part I. Evolution, Culture, and Economic History -- Chapter 1. Culture and Economics -- Chapter 2. Nature and Technology -- Chapter 3. Cultural Evolution and Economics -- Chapter 4. Choice-based Cultural Evolution -- Chapter 5. Biases in Cultural Evolution -- Part II. Cultural Entrepreneurs and Economic Change, 1500-1700 -- Chapter 6. Cultural Entrepreneurs and Choice-based Cultural Evolution -- Chapter 7. Francis Bacon, Cultural Entrepreneur -- Chapter 8. Isaac Newton, Cultural Entrepreneur -- Part III. Innovation, Competition, and Pluralism in Europe, 1500-1700 -- Chapter 9. Cultural Choice in Action: Human Capital and Religion -- Chapter 10. Cultural Change and the Growth of Useful Knowledge, 1500-1700 -- Chapter 11. Fragmentation, Competition, and Cultural Change -- Chapter 12. Competition and the Republic of Letters -- Part IV. Prelude to the Enlightenment -- Chapter 13. Puritanism and British Exceptionalism -- Chapter 14. A Culture of

Progress -- Chapter 15. The Enlightenment and Economic Change -- Part V. Cultural Change in the East and West -- Chapter 16. China and Europe -- Chapter 17. China and the Enlightenment -- Epilogue. Useful Knowledge and Economic Growth -- References -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

Why Enlightenment culture sparked the Industrial Revolution During the late eighteenth century, innovations in Europe triggered the Industrial Revolution and the sustained economic progress that spread across the globe. While much has been made of the details of the Industrial Revolution, what remains a mystery is why it took place at all. Why did this revolution begin in the West and not elsewhere, and why did it continue, leading to today's unprecedented prosperity? In this groundbreaking book, celebrated economic historian Joel Mokyr argues that a culture of growth specific to early modern Europe and the European Enlightenment laid the foundations for the scientific advances and pioneering inventions that would instigate explosive technological and economic development. Bringing together economics, the history of science and technology, and models of cultural evolution, Mokyr demonstrates that culture—the beliefs, values, and preferences in society that are capable of changing behavior—was a deciding factor in societal transformations. Mokyr looks at the period 1500-1700 to show that a politically fragmented Europe fostered a competitive "market for ideas" and a willingness to investigate the secrets of nature. At the same time, a transnational community of brilliant thinkers known as the "Republic of Letters" freely circulated and distributed ideas and writings. This political fragmentation and the supportive intellectual environment explain how the Industrial Revolution happened in Europe but not China, despite similar levels of technology and intellectual activity. In Europe, heterodox and creative thinkers could find sanctuary in other countries and spread their thinking across borders. In contrast, China's version of the Enlightenment remained controlled by the ruling elite. Combining ideas from economics and cultural evolution, *A Culture of Growth* provides startling reasons for why the foundations of our modern economy were laid in the mere two centuries between Columbus and Newton.
