

industrial revolution. This is because they are looking at Europe. If you look at the geography of this, you find that both of these revolutions started about the middle of the 18th century around the North Sea in Europe, and they have been spreading unevenly from this central area or origin. This last 200 years of world history is unique--well, not unique, because there were two other periods in human history when technical change was equally rapid and fundamental, namely, when agriculture was first developed as opposed to hunting and fishing, and, second, when people began to live in cities and learn how to govern communities with armies to keep the peace, as in Babylon and Egypt--ancient civilizations. Those were periods of enormous, sudden, cultural change in between long periods of little change.

Now let's face it. We are at the beginning of one of the third major areas, major periods of cultural change. I mean by this technology affecting the way people live, how they group in cities, affecting the thing that Professor Hauser talked to you about, and the population explosion. This is a result of the industrial revolution and it is part of it--the concentration of people in factories, and urban pursuits as opposed to farming. This is economic development, which is a part of the whole process of industrial change.

When I say "industrial revolution," I refer to all of these changes--the change from the belief in magic to the belief in science and engineering. These things can be put on maps. You can take the world map