

31st March 2015

Revision notice

***The History Manifesto* was first published online and in print on 2nd October 2014.**

The following revisions were made to the PDF and HTML versions of the open access text of the book on 5th February 2015, and will appear in all future printings and translations of the book.

***The History Manifesto* website now hosts both the original PDF as published on 2nd October 2014 and a second PDF as revised on 5th February 2015. The HTML version reflects the revisions made on 5th February.**

Going forward we intend to display the original PDF as published on 2nd October, alongside the most up-to-date, revised PDF available, and to continue to flag any revisions made to the latter.

In line with Cambridge practice, future (print) reprints will carry a notice on the imprints page that *The History Manifesto* has been reprinted with corrections. All translations of the book will incorporate the latest available version of the text.

Revisions to the PDF made 5th February 2015

p. 27, lines 18-21: for “... Industrial Revolution in direct support of Green Revolution policies,” now read “... Industrial Revolution to support Green-Revolution-era development policies ...”

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p. 32, lines 16-17: for “Land Institute in Missouri” now read “Land Institute in Kansas”

p.44, figure 2: mean and median of the number of years covered by dissertations in history, 1890-2010, according to AHA data, now include the black-and-white scatterplot of data omitted in the original edition.

Please note that the figure and caption were formally updated in the PDF and HTML versions on 17th December 2014 and were referenced on 20th November 2014 in the following blog post.

<http://historymanifesto.cambridge.org/blog/2014/11/updating-visualizations-and-power-open-access-review/>

p. 57, last two lines: for “... the economists conclude that the nineteenth century led to gains in equality, opportunity, and nutrition.” now read “... some economists conclude that the nineteenth century led to gains in equality, opportunity, and entrepreneurship.”

p. 58, 6 lines from foot: for “... celebrated by economists from the California Institute of Technology ...” now read “... celebrated by economists who model the history of growth ...”

p. 59, lines 10-12: for “The data from economics tends to take one aspect of economic experience – wages, the price of grain, or height – and interpret them as a proxy for freedom, democracy, or happiness.” now read “Both positive and negative assessments from the past from economics abstract single dimensions of experience—wages, the price of grain, or height—as a proxy for freedom, democracy or happiness.”

p. 59, line 14: for “both understand nutrition” now read “both understand progress”

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p. 59, line 15: for “Ten years earlier ...” now read “Decades earlier ...”

p. 59, lines 19-21: for “... gaining in nutrition ... in 1812” now read “... earning better wages – in general, earnings in 1867 had more purchasing power than had had in 1812”.

p. 59, line 21: for “But a decade later, ...” now read “But decades later, ...”

p. 63, 7-8 lines from foot: for “... since 1700, and proposed ...” now read “... since 1700. Others proposed ...”

p. 66, lines 17-18: for “... Markandya’s have proved capable of refuting early economic doctrine ...” now read “... Markandya’s prove that it is possible to refute doctrine ...”

p. 109, line 5: for “... structured our genes and our preferences” now read “... structured our preferences”

p. 138, n. 54: the following has substituted for existing footnote:

Jason Long, ‘Rural–Urban Migration and Socio-economic Mobility in Victorian Britain’, *The Journal of Economic History* 65 (2005), 1–35; Long, ‘The Surprising Social Mobility of Victorian Britain’, *European Review of Economic History* 17 (2013), 1–23; Joel Mokyr, ‘Entrepreneurship and the Industrial Revolution in Britain’, in David S. Landes, Joel Mokyr, and William J. Baumol, eds., *The Invention of Enterprise: Entrepreneurship from Ancient Mesopotamia to Modern Times* (Princeton, NJ, 2012), 183–210; Andrew Godley and Mark Casson, ‘History of Entrepreneurship: Britain, 1900–2000’, in Landes, Mokyr, and Baumol, eds., *The Invention of Enterprise*, 243–72.

p. 139, n. 60: the following has substituted for existing footnote:

R. M. Hartwell, 'The Rising Standard of Living in England, 1800-1850', *The Economic History Review* 13 (1961), 397–416.

p. 141, n. 9: the following has substituted for existing footnote:

Gene M. Grossman and Alan B. Krueger, *Economic Growth and the Environment*, National Bureau of Economic Research, Working Paper 4634 (1994): <http://www.nber.org/papers/w4634>; Nemat Shafik, 'Economic Development and Environmental Quality: An Econometric Analysis', *Oxford Economic Papers* 46 (1994), 757–73; Bjørn Lomborg, *The Skeptical Environmentalist: Measuring the Real State of the World* (Cambridge, 2001). Grossman and Krueger's long-term world-view that "societies have shown remarkable ingenuity in harnessing new technologies" (ibid., p. 1) is grounded in the optimistic history of industrialisation characteristic of David Landes and Joel Mokyr.

p. 142, n. 18: the following has substituted for existing footnote:

David I. Stern and Michael S. Common, 'Is There an Environmental Kuznets Curve for Sulfur?', *Journal of Environmental Economics and Management* 41 (2001), 162-78; Stern 'The Rise and Fall of the Environmental Kuznets Curve', *World Development* 32 (2004), 1419–39.

p. 144, n. 30: the following has substituted for existing footnote:

James C. Scott, *Seeing Like a State: How Certain Schemes to Improve the Human Condition Have Failed* (New Haven, 1998); Fredrik Albritton Jonsson, *Enlightenment's Frontier: The Scottish Highlands and the Origins of Environmentalism* (New Haven, 2013).