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Chapter 1 : History of the Netherlands (1800–present) - Wikipedia

An economic and social history of the Netherlands, demographic, economic, and social transition /Michael Wintle. p. cm. Includes bibliographical references and index. ISBN 0 3 1. Netherlands - Economic conditions. 2. Netherlands - Social conditions. 3. Demography- Netherlands - History. 4. Netherlands - Population- History. 5.

This unease became even greater during the railway strike of 1897, which disrupted the functioning of Dutch society. The railway strike was followed by a general strike in protest at the harsh treatment of the railway workers by the confessional government. In contrast to Germany, the majority of Dutch socialists did not complain about imperialism and the East Indies. World War I [edit] Main article: The German invasion of Belgium led to a large flow of refugees from that country about 1 million. The government accepted this to maintain the neutrality of the Netherlands. An error in food distribution caused the so-called Aardappeloproer (Potato-rebellion) in Amsterdam in 1917, when civilians plundered a food transport intended for soldiers. Interwar [edit] Dutch society became divided among three large ideologies, Protestantism, Roman Catholicism and Socialism, who tried to protect their populations with a system called *verzuiling* or Pillarization. The small minority of Liberals, though insisting that their "general" organisations were open to all, effectively consisted a fourth pillar that held power through financial, rather than social, strength. This situation lasted until 1918, when pressure from socialist movements had resulted in elections in which all men were allowed to vote. From 1919 onward, women could vote as well. The worldwide Great Depression of the 1930s and the early 1940s had crippling effects on the Dutch economy, effects which lasted longer than they did in most European countries. The long duration of the Great Depression in the Netherlands is often explained by the very strict fiscal policy of the Dutch government at the time, and its decision to adhere to the Gold Standard much longer than most of its trading partners. The depression led to large unemployment and poverty, as well as increasing social unrest. Riots in a working-class neighbourhood in Amsterdam were put down with army assistance, with fatal consequences for more details: Great Depression in the Netherlands. However, some say the threat of Nazi aggression was not fully acknowledged by the government of the time. An often mentioned example is a particular statement by prime minister Hendrik Colijn at the end of his radio speech on the occupation of the Rhineland. He stressed that citizens could sleep safely, because there was no reason for concern. However, on May 10, 1940, Nazi Germany launched an attack on the Netherlands and Belgium and overran most of the country quickly, fighting against a poorly equipped Dutch army. That same day, at 4:30 AM, the bombardment of Rotterdam began, killing about 200 people and destroying large parts of the city, leaving 78,000 homeless. Following the bombardment and German threats of the same for Utrecht, general Winkelman capitulated. In this way, the Netherlands did not cease to exist, which proved of vital importance for the governing of the overseas territories and for keeping the Navy active against Germany. The government, the queen and some military forces fled to Britain, while other members of the royal family fled to Canada. Persecution of the Jews, of which about 150,000 lived in the Netherlands at the start of the war, including some 20,000 refugees, started immediately after the invasion. In 1942, a transit camp was erected near Westerbork. Concentration camps were built near Vught and Amersfoort. At the end of the war, only about 20,000 of the 150,000 Dutch Jews remained alive. Anne Frank, who later gained worldwide fame when her diary, written in the Achterhuis, while hiding from the Nazis, was found and published, died shortly before the liberation of her camp on May 5, 1945. Following the refusal of the Netherlands government-in-exile to allow the sale of oil from the Dutch East Indies to Japan, Japanese forces invaded Dutch territory on January 11, 1942. The Dutch surrendered on March 8, after Japanese troops landed on Java. Dutch citizens were captured and put to work in labour camps. However, many Dutch ships and military personnel managed to reach Australia, from where they were able to fight against the Japanese. In Europe, after the Allies landed in Normandy in June 1944, they proceeded quickly towards the Dutch border. On September 5 most of the Dutch thought the liberation would be very soon; the day is known as *Dolle Dinsdag* (Mad Tuesday). On September 17 a daring operation,

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Operation Market Garden , was staged to make a quick incursion into the southern Netherlands and capture bridges across the three main rivers. The bridge at Arnhem , across the Rhine , could however not be captured. The part south of the rivers was liberated in the period September - November . However, for most of the country people would have to wait until May . The winter " was very harsh, and many Dutch starved, giving the winter the name Hongerwinter Hunger winter.

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Chapter 2 : www.nxgvision.com | An Economic and Social History of the Netherlands, , Michael Wintle |

Wintle's thorough, skillful, and original synthesis of Dutch industrialization, demography, and social conditions is a major contribution to both the English language historiography on the Low Countries and to European economic history in general."

Excluded from the WW are the following: The WW only covers employees with a sufficient work history, meaning that an applicant has to have been working for at least 26 weeks in the past 36 weeks before becoming unemployed. If so, the working-weeks requirement is met. Moreover, the employee is only eligible to unemployment benefits if the unemployment has not been due to his own fault e. Part-time work is taken into account with a calculation of parts of the working hours. If this benefit is less than the minimum income, the unemployed has the possibility of supplementation through the Additional Allowances Act Toeslagenwet to sum up the amount. All jobs in the previous twelve months are counted in to the calculation of the benefits, if a change of work has taken place. To obtain the benefits for a continued time, the unemployed needs to be actively looking for work. Moreover, one needs to participate in e-coaching three and twelve months after the start of unemployment. After one year of unemployment one must register with an employment agency. They are independent and get paid by delivery without higher social costs. Moreover, the self-employed individuals zelfstandigen zonder personeel ZZP are not automatically covered under the Werknemersverkeringen, and are not obligated to enroll into unemployment, sickness or disabilities insurance. Self-employed individuals, hence, are required to enroll themselves with private insurance companies. Employees are obliged to take part in the sector pension funds. During the economic crisis[which? The Dutch pension system is regarded as one of the best[how? This is a consequence from the low taxation of home ownership and a generous mortgage interest deductibility, which benefit the wealthier households. Home mortgage interest deduction[edit] The Netherlands was one of the few countries in the world where the interest paid on mortgages is almost fully deductible from income tax. Since big changes were made. The deduction is also capped to The Service sector accounts for more than half of the national income, primarily in transportation, distribution and logistics , financial areas, software development and the creative industry. The breadth of service providers in financial services and a Protestant work ethic have contributed to the Netherlands achieving a DAW Index score of 5 in The Netherlands continues to be one of the leading European nations for attracting foreign direct investment and is one of the five largest investors in the United States. The economy experienced a slowdown in , but in recovered to the fastest pace in six years on the back of increased exports and strong investment. The pace of job growth reached year highs in

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Chapter 3 : Economic and Social History of the Netherlands, 1800-1920

An Economic and Social History of the Netherlands, Demographic, Economic and Social Transition This book provides a comprehensive account of Dutch history in the "long" nineteenth century.

Ton Kappelhof A lot of historians outside the Netherlands think that the Dutch experienced their Golden Age between 1650 and 1750, which was followed by a period of decline and that afterwards nothing special happened any more. Due to a new and better organisation of historical research the number of publications on the demographic, economic and social history of the Netherlands has increased tremendously over the last twenty years. However, almost all of these books and articles are written in Dutch. Therefore they are not accessible for people who do not master the language. As a consequence, Dutch history after 1750 does not figure in general textbooks, just like the history of countries like Denmark, Italy or Spain. Nevertheless, many people would like to know how contemporary Dutch society with its prosperity, its tolerance and its generous system of social security developed between 1750 and 1920. The Dutch language therefore poses no problems for him. He has published at least thirteen articles and books about Dutch history between 1750 and 1920 and did extensive archival research in the province of Zeeland. He divides his work into three parts: The first part concerns population and environment as mainly determined by the quality of health care, working conditions and food and drink. The second part contains economic history proper, analysed according to the usual grid with the supply factors followed by demand. The third part deals with social and political history. Political history forms an integral part of the book, so Wintle follows the mainstream of historiography in trying to integrate the different sections political, economic, social etc. Wintle could dispose of almost all the results of Van Zanden and his team of experienced historians like E. Some special studies were not even published, when Wintle finished his research in 1990. Our ancestors have performed much better than previously thought. Especially the service sector trade, transport, storage and shipping supplied the economy with a momentum which produced a breakthrough between 1750 and 1850. Compared to other countries, including the United Kingdom, this sector was extremely efficient and achieved a high level of productivity; only the service sector of the United States scored better. Dutch historians, especially the older generations, have been too modest and their attitude had the symptoms of an inferiority complex. In the footsteps of Edwin Horlings, the author points to the importance of the resources in the East Indies. The Cultivation System, although immoral and very disadvantageous to the indigenous population of Indonesia, was brilliant from a functional point of view. Another item, puzzling foreigners, was the high level of demographic growth which went on until about 1850. This was mainly due to the attitude of two religious denominations, the Roman Catholics and the members of the Reformed Churches founded by Abraham Kuyper. Dutch historians have for some time been discussing whether the Netherlands were lagging behind in the early nineteenth century and why the Industrial Revolution came later than in other European countries and the United States. Was it owing to disadvantageous circumstances or to psychological and mental factors like traditional and lazy entrepreneurs who preferred making poems to introducing new technologies like steam-engines? This debate is now finished. Dutch and other historians were looking for the wrong Industrial Revolution, using the paradigm that modernisation and industrialisation were twins. The Netherlands had no industrial revolution, they did not even have a revolution at all but nevertheless their society appeared to be a modern one by 1850. The modernisation model that most economic historians have used until recently was based upon British experience and their Industrial Revolution written in capitals, but more ways lead to modernisation. A country does not need heavy industry or a well developed factory system, a Rostowian growth spurt is not necessary and agriculture does not need to be a backward sector blocking modernisation. The Dutch example shows that agriculture may even trigger economic growth and development. The Netherlands had a balanced growth, a term by the way already used by the economic historian J. De Jonge in 1960. The Dutch were lucky by missing the drama of the factory-system. Their way to a modern society may have been less spectacular, but it was much more comfortable than the Belgian or British

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way p. Modern historiography has consigned a lot of outdated statements to the dustbin, like the problem of capital impairing industrialisation. The problem was not the supply of capital, but rather the lack in demand for it. The debate concerning the starting point of Dutch modernisation, which began almost half a century ago, has thus come full circle. Much from what has been said by old, almost forgotten historians like J. Professor Brugmans was right, after all, in his thesis that the most crucial period in modernisation occurred between and Michael Wintle uses almost all historical literature published up to In six pages he succeeds in pointing out what is part of the European mainstream and what is different in Dutch history. Pillarisation ranks first; nowhere else, not even in Belgium, Austria or Switzerland, has this phenomenon developed more systematically as in the Netherlands. Wintle has done an excellent job and I presume his book will be used for many years by numerous historians. I would only like to point out some minor details: This permits the reader to read chapters and paragraphs separately. I also noticed the book is useful for those who want to look for a special item or aspect. Finally, another point that should have received more attention, is the internal structure of the pillars. The Catholic pillar, for instance, was not as monolithic as it might seem owing to internal conflicts between conservative and democratic wings, between labour movement and employers and between different sorts of employers too.

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As a consequence, Dutch history after does not figure in general textbooks, just like the history of countries like Denmark, Italy or Spain. Nevertheless, many people would like to know how contemporary Dutch society with its prosperity, its tolerance and its generous system of social security developed between and

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An Economic and Social History of the Netherlands, provides a comprehensive account of Dutch history from the late eighteenth to the early twentieth century, examining population and health, the economy, and socio-political history.

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An Economic and Social History of the Netherlands, Demographic, Economic and Social Transition. By Michael Wintle. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press,

Chapter 7 : Economy of the Netherlands - Wikipedia

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