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Chapter 1 : Early Writings by Karl Marx | calendrierdelascience.com

Abstract. Work -- Traffic -- War -- The future of England -- Appendix: Notes on the economies of the kings of calendrierdelascience.com of access: Internet.

In an unpolitical country like Germany it is not possible to represent the sporadic misery of the factory districts as a matter of universal concern, let alone as a disaster to the whole civilized world. As far as the Germans are concerned, these events belong in the same category as any local shortage of food or water. In accordance with this the King views it as a failure of the administration or of charitable institutions. The state and the authorities? But the union of all Christian hearts can do so. This means that in a country where banquets with liberal toasts and liberal champagne froth provoke Royal Orders in Council as we saw in the case of the Dusseldorf banquet [5] , where the burning desire of the entire liberal bourgeoisie for freedom of the press and a constitution could be surpassed without the aid of a single soldier, in a country where passive obedience is the order of the day, can it be anything but an event and indeed a terrifying event when armed troops have to be called out against feeble wavers? And in the first encounter the feeble weavers even gained a victory. They were only suppressed when reinforcements were brought up. Is the uprising of a mass of workers less dangerous because it can be defeated without the aid of a whole army? Our sharp-witted Prussian should compare the revolt of the Silesian weavers with the uprisings of English workers. The Silesians will then stand revealed as strong weavers. For the present, however, we will only point out that the uprising was directed in the first instance not against the King of Prussia but against the bourgeoisie. As an aristocrat and an absolute monarch the King of Prussia can have no love of the bourgeoisie; even less can he feel any anxiety if the submissiveness and impotence of the bourgeoisie is increased by its tense and difficult relationship with the proletariat. Similarly, an orthodox Catholic will feel a greater hostility towards an orthodox Protestant than towards an atheist, just as a legitimist will dislike a liberal more than a communist. This is not because atheists are closer to Catholics or communists closer to legitimists than they are to Protestants or liberals respectively, but, on the contrary, because they are more remote from them, because the latter do not impinge on their sphere of interests. The direct political antagonist of the King of Prussia, in his role as politician, is to be found in liberalism. For the King, the antagonism of the proletariat exists no more than does the King for the proletariat. This means that if the proletariat has contrived to eliminate such antipathies and political antagonisms, and to attract the entire hostility of the political powers towards itself, it must have acquired a very definite power. Is it not true that a doctrine which possesses a universal panacea in the good intentions of Christian hearts is founded on religious sentiments? Is it true that the expression of religious feelings ceases to be the expression of religious feelings if it is sober? I would go even further! Religious sentiment, when it is drunk, of course, not when it is sober, considers itself to be the only good. Whenever it comes across evil it attributes it to its own absence, for, if it is the only good, then it alone can create the good. Therefore, an Order in Council, dictated by religious feelings, logically enough itself decrees religious feelings. By describing it as an emanation of religious feeling. What insight into social movements can be expected from such an illogical mind? These are the various masses we are concerned with here. Because, the Prussian explains, In an unpolitical country like Germany it is not possible to represent the sporadic misery of the factory districts as a matter of universal concern, let alone as a disaster to the whole civilized world. It will be granted that England is a political nation. It will further be granted that England is the nation of pauperism; the work itself is English in origin. An examination of the situation in England is thus the most certain way whereby to discover the relation of a political nation to pauperism. In England the misery of the workers is not sporadic but universal; it is not confined to the factory districts but extends to country districts too. What then is the view of pauperism taken by the English bourgeoisie and the government and the press concerned with it? In so far as the English bourgeoisie regards pauperism as the fault of politics, the Whigs put the blame on the Tories and the Tories put it on the Whigs. According to the Whigs, the chief cause

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of pauperism is to be discovered in the monopoly of landed property and in the laws prohibiting the import of grain. In the Tory view, the source of the trouble lies in liberalism, in competition and the excesses of the factory system. Neither party discovers the explanation in politics itself but only in the politics of the other party. Neither party would even dream of a reform of society as a whole. The most decisive expression of the insight of the English into pauperism – and by the English we mean the English bourgeoisie and the government – is to be found in English Political Economy – i. MacCulloch, a pupil of the cynic Ricardo and one of the best and most celebrated of the English economists, is familiar with the present state of affairs and has no overall view of the movement of bourgeois society. In a public lecture, amidst applause, he had the temerity to apply to political economy what Bacon had said of philosophy: The man who suspends his judgment with true and untiring wisdom, who progresses gradually, and who successively surmounts obstacles which impede the course of study like mountains, will in time reach the summit of knowledge where rest and pure air may be enjoyed, where Nature may be viewed in all her beauty, and whence one may descend by an easy path to the final details of practice. The great natural beauty of the fantastic rags in which the English poor are clothed and of the faded, shrivelled flesh of the women worn out by work and want; the children lying on dung-heaps; the stunted monsters produced by overwork in the mechanical monotony of the factories! The most charming final details of practice: Even that section of the English bourgeoisie which is conscious of the dangers of pauperism regards both the dangers and the means for remedying them not merely as particular problems, but – to put it bluntly – in a childish and absurd manner. It is not hard to guess the reason! For this reason, the worker rises up in rebellion. Is it true that their explanation is to be found in the unpolitical nature of Germany? But if the bourgeoisie of an unpolitical Germany is unable to achieve clarity about the general significance of universal misery, the bourgeoisie of political England, on the other hand, manages to misunderstand the general significance of a universal state of misery whose general meaning has become apparent partly by virtue of its periodic recurrence in time, partly by its extension in space and partly by the failure of every attempt to eliminate it. Is this analysis peculiar to the King of Prussia? Let us again look briefly at England, the only country where there has been any large-scale action against pauperism worth mentioning. By obliging the parishes to support their own poor workers, by the Poor Rate, by legal charity. Charity dispensed by the administration: After long and painful experiences what view is adopted by Parliament in its Bill of Amendment in ? Unions of about 20 parishes are to be set up under a central administration. On a specified day, the Board of Guardians, consisting of officials elected by the tax-payers, are to assemble at the headquarters of the union and decide on eligibility for relief. These Boards are presided over and controlled by government representatives from the Central Commission at Somerset House, the Ministry of Pauperism, to use the phrase aptly coined by a Frenchman [Eugen Buret]. The capital so administered is almost equal to the sum required by the War Office in France. The number of local offices thus maintained amounts to and each of these local offices keeps at least 12 official busy. The English Parliament did not rest content with the formal reform of the administration. The chief cause of the acute condition of English pauperism was found to lie in the Poor Law itself. It was discovered that charity, the legal method of combating social evils, itself fostered social evils. Since the population threatens unceasingly to exceed the available means of subsistence, benevolence is folly, an open encouragement to misery. The state, therefore, can do nothing but leave misery to its fate, and, at best, facilitate the death of those in want. The English Parliament combined this philanthropic theory with the view that pauperism is a state of misery brought on by the workers themselves, and that in consequence it should not be regarded as a misfortune to be prevented but as a crime to be suppressed and punished. In this way, the system of the workhouse came into being – i. In the workhouses charity has been ingeniously combined with the revenge of the bourgeoisie on all those wretched enough to appeal to their charity. Initially England attempted to eliminate pauperism by means of charity and administrative measures. It then came to regard the progressive increase in pauperism not as the inevitable consequence of modern industry but rather as the consequence of the English Poor Law. It construed the state of universal need as merely a particular feature of English law. What was formerly

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attributed to a deficiency of charity was now ascribed to the superabundance of charity. Lastly, need was regarded as the fault of the needy and punishable as such. The general lesson learnt by political England from its experience of pauperism is none other than that, in the course of history and despite all administrative measures, pauperism has developed into a national institution which has inevitably become the object of a highly ramified and extensive administrative system, a system however which no longer sets out to eliminate it, but which strives instead to discipline and perpetuate it. This administrative system has abandoned all attempts to stop pauperism at its source through positive measures; it confines itself to preparing a grave for it with true police mildness as soon as it erupts on the surface of officialdom. Far from advancing beyond administrative and charitable measures, the English state has regressed to a far more primitive position. It dispenses its administrative gifts only to that pauperism which is induced by despair to allow itself to be caught and incarcerated. But why, our great man now exclaims with rare naivety: In fact, he has taken the only course of action open to the head of a state. Napoleon wished to do away with begging at a single stroke. He instructed his officials to prepare plans for the abolition of beggary throughout the whole of France. The project was subject to delay; Napoleon became impatient, he wrote to Cretet, his Minister of the Interior; he commanded him to get rid of begging within a month. He said, One should not depart this life without leaving traces which commend our memory to posterity. Do not ask me for another three or four months to obtain information; you have young advocates, clever prefects, expert engineers of bridges and roads. Set them all in motion, do not fall into the sleepy inactivity of routine office work. Within a few months, everything was ready. On July 5, , the law to suppress begging was enacted. By means of the depots which were so speedily transformed into penal institutions that in a short time the poor man could gain access to one only via a police court. Noailles du Gard, a member of the legislative body, was able to declare, Eternal gratitude to the hero who has found a refuge for the needy and the means of life for the poor. Childhood will no longer be abandoned, poor families will no longer lack resources, not will workers go without encouragements and employment. If Napoleon can turn to his advocates, prefects, and engineers for counsel, why should not the King of Prussia turn to his authorities? Why did not Napoleon simply decree the abolition of beggary at a stroke? Nothing over that the abolition of the proletariat. To educate children it is necessary to feed them and free them from the need to earn a livelihood. The feeding and educating of the entire future proletariat, would mean the abolition of the proletariat and pauperism. What was achieved by the decree of the Convention? Simply that there was now one decree more in the world and that one year later starving women besieged the Convention. The Convention, however, represented the maximum of political energy, political power and political understanding. No government in the whole world has issued decrees about pauperism at a stroke and without consulting authorities. The English Parliament even sent emissaries to all the countries in Europe in order to discover the different administrative remedies in use.

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Chapter 2 : King of Prussia, Pennsylvania - Wikipedia

Title of appendix appears in the table of contents as: "Notes on the economies of the Kings of Prussia."Work -- Traffic -- War -- The future of England -- Appendix: Notes on the political economy of calendrierdelascience.com of access: Internet.

See the end of the chapter for notes. Chapter Text There have always been signs to the fall of a nation. The collapse and rebirth. Humans poured over them in history class. Economies that stay stagnate. Takeovers by other countries. They repeat them over and over again, memorize them for tests. For the Nations themselves the heart and blood of the people, personified into living, breathing things there are other signs. One sign, however, stands above all the rest as the worst. The true symbol of the end. It comes in the form of a child. Innocent children who know nothing but a pull, a connection, to your own people. Your own culture but in ways different than you now. It happens to nearly all countries. A sign of the changing times. A sign of your death. Even Prussia had one. The current nations had no such prophecies of doom. Had they not kept the truth from each other, in the end, perhaps they could have helped each other. Prevented the catastrophe that was coming. Something that would go down in history. On november 7th, , it finally happened. It had been unnaturally hot that year, temperatures spiking above and beyond what everyone considered normal. Even in Denmark the heat was in the 30s and still rising. World leaders were at a loss. The Nations themselves they were just as loss. Fighting and blaming had begun and it grew worse with every meeting. Denmark held the latest one, which, with the broken air conditioner and angry attitudes, was swelling to an end faster than anyone had anticipated. The sky blackened, just for a moment, and then a crack went off, heard everywhere around the world. Louder than thunder, it shook houses to their foundations, toppled items over. There was no time to react from the noise, though, because as soon as it hit your ears then came the heat. It was like a bomb had went off, simultaneously, across the world. People standing outside on the streets died. Steel curled in on itself. Dry fields caught aflame. Electronics dimmed and died in your hands. It lasted a moment, maybe two, and then like that it was gone. A thick humid taste was left in the after shocks, sticky and uncomfortable to bear. They thought it was over. And then came the earthquakes. And then the floods. Gasses, oils, acidic rain, it all rushed into the water. Humanity has a way of coming back from the flames anew. Countries can be remade. New societies can emerge. New cultures from the ash.

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Chapter 3 : Prussia - Wikipedia

Introductory --Work --Traffic --War --The future of England --Appendix: notes on the economies of the kings of Prussia. Series Title: Social and economic works of John Ruskin.

After the Second Peace of Thorn. In , he expelled them again, and they had to transfer to the Baltic Sea. Konrad I , the Polish duke of Masovia , unsuccessfully attempted to conquer pagan Prussia in crusades in and The final border between Prussia and the adjoining Grand Duchy of Lithuania was determined in the Treaty of Melno in The Hanseatic League was officially formed in northern Europe in as a group of trading cities that came to hold a monopoly on all trade leaving the interior of Europe and Scandinavia and on all sailing trade in the Baltic Sea for foreign countries. As a majority of these settlers were Germans, Low German became the dominant language. The Knights were subordinate to the pope and the emperor. For the first time, these lands came into the hands of a branch of the Hohenzollern family. The Hohenzollern dynasty had ruled the Margraviate of Brandenburg to the west, a German state centred on Berlin , since the 15th century. Furthermore, with his renunciation of the Order, Albert could now marry and produce legitimate heirs. Brandenburg-Prussia Brandenburg and Prussia united two generations later. When Albert Frederick died in without male heirs, John Sigismund was granted the right of succession to the Duchy of Prussia, then still a Polish fief. From this time the Duchy of Prussia was in personal union with the Margraviate of Brandenburg. The resulting state, known as Brandenburg-Prussia , consisted of geographically disconnected territories in Prussia, Brandenburg, and the Rhineland lands of Cleves and Mark. His successor, Frederick William I "the Great" , reformed the army to defend the lands. In January , during the first phase of the Second Northern War "the Great Northern War" , he received the duchy as a fief from the Swedish king who later granted him full sovereignty in the Treaty of Labiau November In the Polish king renewed this grant in the treaties of Wehlau and Bromberg. With Prussia, the Brandenburg Hohenzollern dynasty now held a territory free of any feudal obligations, which constituted the basis for their later elevation to kings. Frederick William I became known[by whom? The state of Brandenburg-Prussia became commonly known as "Prussia", although most of its territory, in Brandenburg, Pomerania, and western Germany, lay outside Prussia proper. The Prussian state grew in splendour during the reign of Frederick I, who sponsored the arts at the expense of the treasury. In view of the size of the army in relation to the total population, Mirabeau said later: In the treaty of Stockholm , he acquired half of Swedish Pomerania. In , Prussian troops crossed over the undefended border of Silesia and occupied Schweidnitz. Silesia was the richest province of Habsburg Austria. He was succeeded to the throne by his daughter, Maria Theresa. In spite of some impressive victories afterward, his situation became far less comfortable the following years, as he failed in his attempts to knock Austria out of the war and was gradually reduced to a desperate defensive war. However, he never gave up and on 3 November the Prussian king won another battle, the hard-fought Battle of Torgau. Despite being several times on the verge of defeat Frederick, allied with Great Britain , Hanover and Hesse-Kassel , was finally able to hold the whole of Silesia against a coalition of Saxony , Austria , France and Russia. The Silesian Wars began more than a century of rivalry and conflict between Prussia and Austria as the two most powerful states operating within the Holy Roman Empire although both had extensive territory outside the empire. In the last 23 years of his reign until , Frederick II, who understood himself as the "first servant of the state", promoted the development of Prussian areas such as the Oderbruch. Prussia became a safe haven in much the same way that the United States welcomed immigrants seeking freedom in the 19th century. He introduced a general civil code, abolished torture and established the principle that the Crown would not interfere in matters of justice. Under the Treaties of Tilsit in , the state lost about one third of its area, including the areas gained from the second and third Partitions of Poland , which now fell to the Duchy of Warsaw. Beyond that, the king was obliged to pay a large indemnity, to cap his army at 42,000 men, and to let the French garrison troops throughout Prussia, effectively making the Kingdom a French satellite. Among their reforms were the liberation of peasants from serfdom , the

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Emancipation of Jews and making full citizens of them. The school system was rearranged, and in free trade was introduced. The process of army reform ended in with the introduction of compulsory military service. The rest consisted of regular soldiers that were deemed excellent by most observers, and very determined to repair the humiliation of After the defeat of Napoleon in Russia , Prussia quit its alliance with France and took part in the Sixth Coalition during the "Wars of Liberation" Befreiungskriege against the French occupation. In exchange, Prussia withdrew from areas of central Poland to allow the creation of Congress Poland under Russian sovereignty. Wars of liberation[edit] King Frederick William IV The first half of the 19th century saw a prolonged struggle in Germany between liberals, who wanted a united, federal Germany under a democratic constitution, and conservatives , who wanted to maintain Germany as a patchwork of independent, monarchical states with Prussia and Austria competing for influence. One small movement that signaled a desire for German unification in this period was the Burschenschaft student movement, by students who encouraged the use of the black-red-gold flag, discussions of a unified German nation, and a progressive, liberal political system. Prussia benefited greatly from the creation in of the German Customs Union Zollverein , which included most German states but excluded Austria. This conservative document provided for a two-house parliament. The lower house, or Landtag was elected by all taxpayers, who were divided into three classes whose votes were weighted according to the amount of taxes paid. Women and those who paid no taxes had no vote. The upper house, which was later renamed the Herrenhaus "House of Lords" , was appointed by the king. He retained full executive authority and ministers were responsible only to him. As a result, the grip of the landowning classes, the Junkers , remained unbroken, especially in the eastern provinces. Bismarck was determined to defeat both the liberals and conservatives and increase Prussian supremacy and influence among the German states. There has been much debate as to whether Bismarck actually planned to create a united Germany when he set out on this journey, or whether he simply took advantage of the circumstances that fell into place. Certainly his memoirs paint a rosy picture of an idealist[citation needed], but these were written with the benefit of hindsight and certain crucial events could not have been predicted. What is clear is that Bismarck carried support from large sections of the people by promising to lead the fight for greater German unification. He eventually guided Prussia through three wars, which together brought William the position of German Emperor. Schleswig Wars[edit] The Kingdom of Denmark was at the time in personal union with the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein , both of which had close ties with each other, although only Holstein was part of the German Confederation. In , Denmark introduced a shared constitution for Denmark and Schleswig. This led to conflict with the German Confederation, which authorised the occupation of Holstein by the Confederation, from which Danish forces withdrew. The Austro-Prussian forces defeated the Danes, who surrendered both territories. In the resulting Gastein Convention of Prussia took over the administration of Schleswig while Austria assumed that of Holstein. Austro-Prussian War Expansion of Prussia â€” Bismarck realised that the dual administration of Schleswig and Holstein was only a temporary solution, and tensions rose between Prussia and Austria. The struggle for supremacy in Germany then led to the Austro-Prussian War , triggered by the dispute over Schleswig and Holstein. On the side of Prussia were Italy, most north German states, and some smaller central German states. The century-long struggle between Berlin and Vienna for dominance of Germany was now over. As a side show in this war, Prussia defeated Hanover in the Battle of Langensalza While Hanover hoped in vain for help from Britain as they had previously been in personal union , Britain stayed out of a confrontation with a continental great power and Prussia satisfied its desire for merging the once separate territories and gaining strong economic and strategic power, particularly from the full access to the resources of the Ruhr. Bismarck desired Austria as an ally in the future, and so he declined to annex any Austrian territory. Prussia also won full control of Schleswig-Holstein. Executive power was held by a president, assisted by a chancellor responsible only to him. The presidency was a hereditary office of the Hohenzollern rulers of Prussia. There was also a two-house parliament. The lower house, or Reichstag Diet , was elected by universal male suffrage. The upper house, or Bundesrat Federal Council was appointed by the state governments. The Bundesrat was, in practice, the stronger

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chamber. Prussia had 17 of 43 votes, and could easily control proceedings through alliances with the other states. As a result of the peace negotiations, the states south of the Main remained theoretically independent, but received the compulsory protection of Prussia. Additionally, mutual defence treaties were concluded. However, the existence of these treaties was kept secret until Bismarck made them public in , when France tried to acquire Luxembourg.

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Chapter 4 : Is King of Prussia the New Promised Land? | Property

jobs at the King of Prussia Mall, US Census using OnTheMap,) and in the King of Prussia Business Park (19, jobs, US Census using OnTheMap,), and an estimated 55, people per day visit the King of Prussia Mall for shopping and services according to the King of.

Settlers headed west to Ohio would sleep at the inn on their first night on the road. General George Washington first visited the tavern on Thanksgiving Day in while the Continental Army was encamped at Whitemarsh ; a few weeks later Washington and the army bivouacked at nearby Valley Forge. The inn is listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Its construction as a modern expressway would have caused the destruction of the King of Prussia Inn; however, historic preservationists managed to prevail upon the state of Pennsylvania to avoid this important structure by building north and southbound lanes on either side of it. For more than a quarter century the inn was marooned on a median island, with motor traffic whizzing past on both sides. It was sealed up for years, surrounded by a high fence. The inn was successfully relocated in and opened to the public in October The extensive suburban development that has taken place since the s in King of Prussia has led urban planning scholars like Joel Garreau to label the area as an epitome of the edge city phenomenon, a situation where the most vibrant economic growth and prosperity in a metropolitan area in this case, Philadelphia no longer occurs in the urban center, but rather at its periphery. The proposed development needed to be rezoned but Upper Merion Township officials and local residents were opposed to the plans. The planned development became known as the Village at Valley Forge and would include a suburban downtown, apartments, townhouses, and offices. The retail area would be known as the King of Prussia Town Center. The first part of the town center was completed in with the opening of a Wegmans grocery store. This was followed by the construction of the downtown area with several stores and restaurants. Offices are being constructed and residential areas are in development. By , several office building owners pushed for Upper Merion Township to improve the business park. Improvements were made to King of Prussia including landscaping the median of US , installing King of Prussia signs at the borders to the community, creating a shuttle service connecting the business park to nearby train stations, and changing the zoning laws to allow for apartments and townhouses to be constructed in the business park. The vacancy rates at the business park have since dropped. Its ZIP code is Route to the west, Bridgeport to the east, and I to the south. The local fire department carries the King of Prussia name, whereas the police department and the school district carry the Upper Merion name.

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Chapter 5 : King of Prussia Rail

Critical Notes on the Article 'The King of Prussia and Social Reform. Appendix: A. Concerning Feuerbach James Mill's 'Elements of Political Economy.

Sign up for our weekly home and property newsletter, featuring homes for sale, neighborhood happenings, and more. Along with the mall, a business park grew gigantic, and housing developments popped up with appropriately large lawns. KOP was a sort of hyper-suburb, and it still is: Millions come every year to shop, from all over the world, and almost 60, arrive every day to work. Only about a third that many actually live there, in eight and a half square miles. For a long time, KOP has been a small community with serious traffic problems. The traffic will continue to be bad. But King of Prussia is about to change. It has a Main Street, and a few side streets. It has stores and restaurants, a big-ass LA Fitness and a world-class Wegmans. It sports wide sidewalks and street parking, and it will be ringed by new apartment houses, condos and townhouses. It will have live music. The new Town Center is the heart of the Village at Valley Forge, a acre site, once a golf course, where some 2, residential units are going up, along with office buildings and maybe a hotel. Can a downtown be designed and built all at once, and then truly function as a downtown? She wondered, naturally, just what that might be. For decades in King of Prussia, the mall might not have been a place with a soul, but at least it drew the hordes in to spend their money. This is a place where people will come naturally, to shop and eat and drink and, especially, to be with each other a gathering place. For this to really become the downtown that King of Prussia has never had, young adults need to buy in. If King of Prussia is going to work as a place as something of an urban place millennials will have to get on board. Outdoor movies will be shown here; people will be able to watch while lying on a blanket, let their kids run around. The grass, in fact, is perfect there must be a New Age underground sprinkler system. I lean down to pluck at it, but when I grab on, instead of ripping away, the grass rises in a wave, a mat when I let go, it slaps back down. Will fake cut it here? Certainly, King of Prussia is changing from the recent mall expansion to the new Village to a comeback of the antiquated business park northwest of the mall. Meanwhile, real suburban downtowns with a tight weave of mixed uses, with sidewalks meant to be walked on did start springing up on the West Coast, around Washington, D. Many developers had tried to get control of it, and the court-appointed trustees of the family that owned the land were willing to sell, but nobody could get enough family votes. The property had to be rezoned to be developed; Maloomian went to 18 meetings over 18 months, faithfully showing up every 30 days to plead his case. He submitted a plan for residences and retail that would be built inside a redone golf course, thereby creating a buffer zone. He sat at the kitchen tables of KOP residents not just reluctant for more development but dead set against it. Maloomian pleaded in court that his rights as a property owner were being violated, given the development that already circled his parcel of land on all sides. He appealed and lost again. But something else was going on, almost simultaneously. Fifteen years ago, Maloomian was trying to develop the Garden State Park racetrack into well, into something. Maloomian says he kept pressing her: What is it that you want me to build? With that, everything changed though not in Cherry Hill. Maloomian never could make a go of developing there, and he ended up selling. But Mayor Levin had given him an idea just as his King of Prussia case was headed to the state Supreme Court, which ruled in his favor in Suddenly he had the right to build on the golf course. Yet there was still a problem: He had submitted two plans in the court cases, and his victory allowed him to build either one, but neither was really something he wanted to build they were boilerplate mixes of residences and retail, created simply to win the right to build. But not with this one. The one that would create a suburban downtown, with apartments and offices and townhouses. That made township officials nervous. Once, when sidewalks were proposed in a KOP neighborhood, a petition arrived in the planning office from a group of residents who were concerned that sidewalks would lead to robberies, rape and murder; this was not an entirely unusual attitude in KOP. Maloomian kept pushing; he wanted to fly the township planners and

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supervisors to California to show them a mixed-use suburban downtown in Santa Ana, but the best they would agree to was a day trip near Washington, D. Rob Loeper, the township planner then and now, remembers that it was late on a December day in , the light growing dim, when they reached their last stop: Reston, where offices and retail had been clustered on a couple streets. The KOP officials walked past an ice-skating rink where people were enjoying themselves. Shoppers and diners were about. The close-knit buildings enclosed them and seemed almost "homey. It would take until , but Maloomian and the township were able to hammer out an agreement allowing him to create his mixed-use village. Then another problem popped up: Maloomian had to scale back, simplify his plans, wait for the economy to recover. He is very good at waiting. In , Wegmans came in as the anchor, the first thing built in the Village at Valley Forge. That was the beginning. Now, a small town has risen, with a dozen stores and 11 restaurants. Offices are still being built. The Town Center will be ringed by a couple of thousand apartments and townhouses. Recently, Maloomian and his daughter, Allison, walked around the Town Center. Father and daughter were wistful recalling the day when he first got control of the golf course and they rode around it in a cart. One leg of his project is almost done, and Allison is 27 now. With a huge population at hand and no real competition from the city it serves, the mall " and its four miles of storefronts " will go right on pulling in shoppers from all over the world. But by the turn of the century, the business park northwest of the mall had become a different story. With some 60 commercial and industrial companies tucked into acres, fed by the same four major highways as the mall, the business park was in trouble. It had gotten old. Its oak trees had gotten massive, but the office and industrial buildings stayed long and low-slung and generally ugly, as per architectural standards circa , and many had decayed badly. By , places with newer digs, like Conshohocken and Exton and Plymouth Meeting, were poaching tenants. In , a handful of office-building owners went to the township complaining: What was once the flagship business park in the region " and was still the biggest suburban employer, in both office and industrial jobs " had stalled to the point of slow ruin. His official duties are a heady laundry list " marketing and communication, tax policy, land use and zoning issues, transportation, physical improvements. But his most important initiative from day one, and still his most important job, was getting word out that KOP is a terrific place. Eventually, the story will become true. Goldstein helped rewrite the zoning of the business park to enable apartments and townhouses to go in there, which took three years of Tuesday meetings with township officials. Idling through the vast business park is a trip into a time warp. There are some empty buildings, with the weird tropical-looking vegetation that abandoned parking lots always accrue, but Goldstein regales me with stories about a pharma company that recently moved in, and new luxury apartments: Of course he is. But I begin to understand what Goldstein really offers, and why the business community in King of Prussia lauds his work: He meets anyone coming to KOP at the door, so to speak. Or as Goldstein puts it: He says a friend told him to try this gym: But what about city-loving millennials " can they wrap their futures around this? Will they eat and shop and hang out and even want to live in this suburbiest of suburbs, King of Prussia? More millennials are moving out of cities and into suburbs than are moving in, according to the U. In , about 1. But another raw number really might be most telling: But back to what the guy in the parking lot was enthusing over, in the Town Center " Wegmans, for starters. For a city dweller like me, used to sketchy supermarkets, sheer ubiquity of food in all states of preparedness is astounding. Which plays to a fast, millennial world. Even the authenticity is carefully orchestrated: JBG, which built the Town Center, recently put it up for sale, as the company goes through a corporate-level merger. There is also the downright spectacular: The adjacent downtown invites more communing. One night I nosh duck tacos at Paladar, the Latin kitchen on Main Street, sitting at the rum bar that opens out onto a patio. Communal, and pretty cool. Jim is 30 and single, makes north of grand a year, and lives in Northern Liberties " exactly the sort of guy Indigo or some other KOP apartment house needs to attract. Certainly, his job commute would be much quicker from here. Moreover, Jim tells me he really liked the action of city living at first, but now, he kind of stays to himself, holed up in his apartment.

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Chapter 6 : The crown of wild olive : four letters on industry and war / - CORE

Early in fall , SEPTA initiated this study to evaluate an extension of the Norristown High Speed Line (NHSL) to the King of Prussia area.

Europe, to Prussia has become a byword for Germany , but it originally developed on the southeastern Baltic shore distinct from the German-speaking population of the Holy Roman Empire. First, there is the controversy surrounding the region historically known as Prussia that has become enmeshed in political and ideological struggles between Germans and Poles. Second, there is the ambiguous place of the state known more properly as Brandenburg -Prussia in the wider history of Germany and Europe. Historic Prussia lay on the Baltic shore east of the Oder River. German nationalist historians claimed this region for themselves, portraying its conquest by the Teutonic Order after as a victory for Christian civilization over pagan barbarism. In this story, Germanization was equated with modernization. Polish historians saw the same events as foreign conquest and the brutal repression of an indigenous culture and language. Thanks to its wider international dissemination, the German version of Prussian history remains the most widely known today, with most writers unwittingly adopting the nationalist geographical distinctions of East and West Prussia to label the two parts under German and Polish rule in the early modern period. These terms imply a false unity in the region and suggest the inevitability of German domination over the whole area that came after and lasted until While the Polish terms of Ducal and Royal Prussia are more appropriate, Prussian history cannot be interpreted entirely through the lens of later Polish nationalism and should be seen as something both distinct in its own right and intricately connected to the experience of the entire Baltic region. Many German nationalist historians saw it as the embodiment of an ideal social and political order and interpreted all German history from a Prussian perspective. While not uniformly hagiographic, this approach was known as the "Borussian" school and generally stressed that historical events were made by "great men," such as rulers and statesmen. The empire was largely written out of German history, which was presented as a dualism between Prussia and Austria , prefiguring the struggles over national unification in the mid-nineteenth century. Religious history was woven into this political narrative, portraying Prussia as the Protestant champion against a backward and malevolent Catholic Habsburg Monarchy based in Austria. The experience of two world wars in the twentieth century encouraged significant revisions to this interpretation. Many writers retained the overall Borussian framework, but changed it from a success story to one leading to disaster. Its early modern history was shaped by the legacy left by the Teutonic Knights. This aristocratic crusading order was founded in and was sponsored by Polish kings as well as medieval emperors. The Knights created a large state on the southeastern Baltic shore by the fourteenth century. Though the Prussian towns were represented, the landed nobility dominated the Estates. The order was unable to stem growing Polish influence and was defeated by a major rebellion after , resulting in the partition of Prussia twelve years later. Hohenzollern rule lasted until A remnant of the Teutonic Order regrouped under a new Grand Master, Walter of Cronenberg, who established a new seat in Franconia with a residence in Mergentheim. Royal Prussia became more closely integrated into the Commonwealth of Poland- Lithuania in the sixteenth century, particularly after when its nobility secured representation in the Polish Sejm diet. The three great royal cities of Danzig, Elbing, and Thorn refused to send deputies to the Sejm, but nonetheless saw the commonwealth as protecting their local privileges and autonomy. Together with the nobles, they sought to enhance this autonomy by making Royal Prussia an equal partner with Poland and Lithuania in the commonwealth, but were thwarted by the opposition of the king and the Sejm and had to be satisfied with their own provincial diet. Royal Prussia shared the general development of the commonwealth, participating in its period of cultural and political influence in the later sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries and then declining with the impact of external invasions after Like the Sejm, the Royal Prussian diet introduced the liberum veto, which meant that an objection from one deputy was sufficient to invalidate all legislation passed in one session. This hamstrung the diet between and and again between and

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External interference mounted, notably from Hohenzollern Prussia, polarizing local politics. Self-styled patriots expressed a desire for greater autonomy and used the diet to block reforms proposed by the Polish Sejm after , weakening the commonwealth and precipitating its total collapse between and . This collapse saw the reintegration of Royal Prussia into the area ruled by the Hohenzollerns. However, this area had changed fundamentally over the intervening three centuries. Hohenzollern rule was initially very weak. The Teutonic Order retained land within the empire and remained Catholic whereas the new Hohenzollern duke converted to Lutheranism. Farms were consolidated into large estates worked by serfs who were obliged to produce grain that was exported for profit to western European cities. While harsh, this system still allowed limited autonomy to peasant households to organize daily life and labor. Few nobles could afford to live on agrarian income alone, and most sought military, administrative, or clerical careers. While this inclined many to collaborate with the duke, it would be wrong to see Hohenzollern rule simply as a compromise between crown and nobility at the expense of serfs and urban burghers. Neither was it an exercise in the creation of an impartial, benign government as sometimes implied by Borussian historians. Instead it was a complex, shifting process of bargaining between the crown and key social groups, serfs and burghers included. Like their counterparts in Royal Prussia, the eastern Prussian nobles were not a homogenous social group. Comparatively few corresponded to the archetype of the Krautjunker, the boorish backwoods nobleman who directly supervised his estates and spurned wider horizons. Many were at the forefront of agrarian development, particularly in the eighteenth century, when they saw the introduction of wage labor in place of serfdom as a way of boosting their profits. Some gravitated to the world of the Hohenzollern court, embracing Calvinism in the seventeenth century and supporting absolutism. Others favored continued ties to their cousins in Royal Prussia or Poland, sharing their notions of ancient aristocratic freedoms. Albert was bankrupt by his death in and was followed by the thirteen-year-old Albert Frederick. The new duke suffered from prolonged mental illness and lost control of the government to his Brandenburg relations, who took over as regents in . With the accession of George William in , Brandenburg and Prussia had a common ruler and began their historic association. The dynasty was thrown on the defensive, and security rather than expansion remained its overriding concern into the eighteenth century. Their possessions fell into three unequal areas. In addition to ducal Prussia in the east and Brandenburg in the center, they now also held scattered lands in Westphalia close to the Dutch border. Though much smaller than Prussia, these western territories were potentially more important because of their comparatively large populations and active economies. Borussian historians interpreted Hohenzollern policy as a coherent plan to unite these three areas and establish a uniform, centralized administrative system. Certainly, the dynasty benefited from an unbroken succession of healthy, adult, and generally capable rulers. However, far from shaping history, these rulers responded to pressures that were largely beyond their control. Its rulers shared the general belief that princes were bound by Christian duty to protect their subjects and promote their well-being. Yet their primary motive remained the enhancement of their dynastic prestige and influence. Territorial expansion was intended to provide security for existing possessions and to bring new titles and resources. The empire remained their primary area of activity until the later eighteenth century, and at no point did they see themselves as the future leaders of a united Germany. Once involved, he tried to secure the duchy of Pomerania , whose ruling family had died out in , but he was defeated by Sweden. His successor Frederick William "the Great"; ruled "the Great Elector," was unable to change this situation after and was forced to accept Swedish control of the western half of Pomerania in the Peace of Westphalia. Though not the farsighted modernizer of Borussian legend, he nonetheless forged a minimal level of centralized rule necessary for future expansion. He was assisted by the disunity of his possessions, each of which had its own Estates that failed to make common cause with their counterparts elsewhere. By shuttling his troops and key negotiators from one province to another, the elector broke their resistance in turn between and . The western enclaves and ducal Prussia offered the most resistance. In return for regular taxes, the Hohenzollerns largely left their western provinces alone after the s and extended this light hand to the duchy of East Frisia, which they acquired in , as well as the two

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margravates of Ansbach and Bayreuth in southwestern Germany, inherited in As electors under the empire, they enjoyed exclusive jurisdiction only over Brandenburg itself, where they were able to prevent their subjects from appealing to the imperial courts. The Estates in their other German provinces remained free to do this into the late eighteenth century, and while this became more difficult, all their German territories remained part of the empire until The elector could act differently in Prussia, because he skillfully exploited the Northern War " to force the king of Poland to renounce his sovereignty over ducal Prussia. Prussian nobles were unable to appeal to the commonwealth to protect their liberties after Instead, the Hohenzollerns drew on local traditions to foster a distinctly Prussian identity that regarded other Germans as "foreign. More fundamentally, he avoided challenging the Habsburgs in the empire and supported their claims to the Spanish succession. His reward came at the end of when Emperor Leopold I agreed that he could crown himself "king in Prussia. Now styled Frederick I, the new king continued to support the Habsburgs throughout the War of the Spanish Succession " in order to win acceptance from the other European powers. Since his new royal title took precedence over that of elector, the Hohenzollern monarchy now became known as Prussia. While minor gains pushed Hohenzollern territory to 46, square miles , square kilometers by , two-thirds of this still remained within the empire. His representatives became more active in imperial institutions, notably taking advantage of the conversion of Elector Frederick Augustus of Saxony to Catholicism in to wrest the leadership of the German Protestants from the traditional heartland of the Reformation. Religion also supplemented loyalty to the dynasty as a bond between the disparate provinces. Frederick and his immediate successor after , Frederick William I ruled " , sponsored the Lutheran spiritual movement known as Pietism, whose values of thrift, obedience, and self-sacrifice dovetailed with their own agenda of a hard-working, loyal population. However, this "Prussian ethos" was always contradictory and contested, appealing to both its martial king and its pacifist Pietist pastors. Moreover, the dynasty remained uncomfortable with any notion of nationalism defined by language or culture, particularly as their territorial expansion after added millions of Silesian and Polish Catholics to their subjects. The European Enlightenment took firm hold in Berlin after , but after the religious establishment turned sharply conservative. These acquisitions began during the reign of Frederick II, better known as Frederick the Great " , who followed his father in Frederick inherited a kingdom that was still only partially centralized. His father had amalgamated several administrative institutions to form a General Directory as a central coordinating institution in , but much administration remained in the hands of local nobles and magistrates. Later reforms failed to alter this, although the staff became more professional, adopting qualifying entrance exams for senior posts, as well as a more regular salary, promotions, and pension structure. However, Prussian government was not necessarily more advanced or efficient than those in many other German territories. What impressed contemporaries most about Prussia was its army, which had been established by the Great Elector and increased by each of his successors. Frederick William I expanded it further with a form of limited conscription introduced by Men were inducted for basic training and then discharged back into the agrarian economy, apart from annual exercises. Many historians see this as the origins of later German militarism since it supported an inflated establishment and encouraged both subservience to authority and the acceptance of war as inevitable. This can be questioned, because the new system also civilianized soldiers, most of whom spent more time working in the fields or as day laborers in the towns than they did drilling on the parade ground. Military expansion certainly gave Frederick the Great the means to challenge Austria after The Habsburg Monarchy was uniquely vulnerable in , having just waged two disastrous wars that left its treasury empty and its army disorganized. Moreover, the death of Emperor Charles VI in October ended an unbroken succession of Habsburg emperors since , opening an international conflict over the Austrian inheritance War of the Austrian Succession and denying the dynasty a legal claim on German resources through imperial institutions. Frederick profited from these circumstances to seize the Habsburg province of Silesia between and This move dictated policy for the rest of his reign that countered Habsburg attempts to either recover Silesia or find alternative territory elsewhere in Germany.

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Chapter 7 : Selected Works of Marx published by Penguin

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Chapter 8 : SparkNotes: Napoleonic Europe (): Prussia in the Napoleonic Era

Certainly, King of Prussia is changing "€" from the recent mall expansion to the new Village to a comeback of the antiquated business park northwest of the mall.

Chapter 9 : fall of the kings - Chapter 1 - jostenia - Hetalia: Axis Powers [Archive of Our Own]

Prussia (/ ˈ p r ɛ ʃ ə ˈ t ɪ ɪ ʃ i ɪ /; German: Preu ß en, pronounced [ˈpʁɔ̃ʃn̩] (listen)) was a historically prominent German state that originated in with a duchy centred on the region of Prussia on the southeast coast of the Baltic Sea.