

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZIL'S CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 1 : Zeolite Market Size Worth \$ Billion By | Growth Rate: %

Get this from a library! Industrialization: Brazil's catalyst for church growth; a study of the Rio area., [Charles W Gates].

When John Wesley launched a Church Planting Movement in this context, he not only changed the eternal destinies of an estimated one million people who came to Christ through his ministry, he changed their economic status as well. Not only did the Methodists he led get saved, they got out of poverty and became a powerful influence in disciplining their nation. Other historians, building on his work, go further to suggest that God used Methodism to show all the oppressed peoples of the world that feeding their souls on the heavenly bread of the lordship of Christ is the path to providing the daily bread their bodies also need. Could Church Planting Movements of our day apply these same teachings with similar impact? Personal Impact Coming to Christ under the influence of the Wesleyan Methodists changed people by making Jesus the Lord of their lives. The resulting spiritual change affected their daily lives in four main ways, each of which improved the social and economic status of the new believers: First, they abandoned sinful habits which had previously ruined their lives. Second, they began a new life of holiness which led to health and wealth. Third, by going to the Methodist meetings they learned to read, which gave them upward mobility. And fourth, they developed a new view on money, which enabled them to profit from the technological innovations of their age. Abandon Sinful Habits Toward helping Methodists obey the first rule, they were gathered into cell groups where they confessed their sins to one another and prayed for one another to receive the self-control which is a fruit of the Holy Spirit. They thus aided one another in gaining the strength to abandon sinful habits which had previously ruined their lives and consumed their resources. In explaining the rule against doing harm, Wesley specifically mentioned drunkenness and fighting. Gin had recently been invented. A quarter of the houses in London were licensed to sell it and the police were powerless to stop the crimes of desperate drunken men. The police were also overwhelmed by the fighting and killing of the mob. The law executed people for capital crimes, but the regular march to the gallows did nothing to make the streets safe at night. Sexual immorality was common at all levels of society, and the nation was overwhelmed with illegitimate children. When people got saved, they repented of their sinful lives. Forsaking drunkenness, fighting and immorality made obvious changes in their lives. Believers stayed sober and quit doing the crazy and dangerous things intoxicated people do. They stopped fighting and thus avoided the injuries and feuds that destroy productivity. They abandoned promiscuity and started valuing their families and raising their children. Simply renouncing these three self-destructive behaviors greatly improved the economic lives of the Methodists. Wesley described this positive change: The miser learned to deal his bread to the hungry, and to cover the naked with a garment. Indeed the whole form of their life was changed: Besides raising their incomes, Methodism helped people curtail needless expenses and save their money for worthwhile endeavors. Wesley noted that the disciplines of the Christian life often lifted people from poverty: At these meetings Methodists were urged to read the Bible and taught to sing to hymns of Charles Wesley. As illiterate people learned to sing these hymns, they also learned to read. Charles wrote thousand of hymns for the people called Methodist, who usually learned them by singing them one line at a time as they were called out by the song leader. When John later published the hymns and sold them cheaply, people could match the words they knew by heart with the printed words on the page, and thus teach themselves to read. Since the Methodists usually sang five hymns at every meeting, each gathering functioned as a thirty-minute adult literacy session. Because literacy was the admission ticket to the middle class, Methodism provided the means for the upward mobility of hundreds of thousands of poverty-stricken people. Wesley often preached on this topic; his most famous message on money made three points: Gain all you can; save [economize] all you can; give all you can. First, Methodists were to make as much money as they possibly could. Wesley said that despite its potential for misuse, there was no end to the good money can do: It gives to the traveler and the stranger where to lay his head. By it we may supply the place of a husband to the widow, and of a father to the fatherless. We may be a defense for the oppressed, a

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

means of health to the sick, of ease to them that are in pain. It may be as eyes to the blind, as feet to the lame: But make sure the work does no ill to oneself or to the neighbor. Thus Methodists must avoid work with dangerous chemicals or in unhealthy environments. They must also not endanger their souls by any work that involves cheating or lying. Likewise, any trade that hurts the body, mind, or soul of the neighbor is out of bounds. Thus distilling liquor, running a tavern, or peddling patent medicines were forbidden to Methodists. Wesley pointed out that gratifying such desires only increases them, so if people were to throw their money into the sea, they would be doing themselves and others less damage than if they bought needless goods. He said that God wants believers to make sure that they and their families have adequate food, housing, clothing, tools and savings to do all the work which God has appointed for them to do. He then stated that any money beyond these necessities must be given to the poor. Toward the end of his life he gave increasing attention to the dangerous temptation to justify buying whatever we can afford. Discipling the Nation Coming to Christ through the Methodist movement changed the lives of a million people in Britain and North America in the eighteenth century. As these people moved up the social ladder, they began to influence the political life of their nation. They helped to transform Britain from an eighteenth-century kleptocracy—where the powerful fueled their lives of indulgence by exploiting the poor, into a nineteenth-century democracy—which abolished slavery and used its empire to enrich the lives of every subject of the crown. However, in the latter part of the 19th century two significant decisions were made which caused the emphasis on the former to wane: An emphasis on formal seminary education supplanted the previous grass-roots process by which leadership was largely developed. In early Methodism one could rise from class membership to the level of an itinerant preacher, but the subsequent emphasis on more formal education fomented a greater professionalization of the clergy. Many churches today have also adopted these two aspects of ministry to their detriment. Nonetheless, the example of the early Methodists remains as an excellent template for holistic mission today.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZIL'S CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 2 : Brazil in How a revelation and a temple changed everything - Church News

Buy Industrialization: Brazil's catalyst for church growth;: A study of the Rio area, by Charles W Gates (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store. Everyday low prices and free delivery on eligible orders.

Request Report Methodology Palladium catalyst is one of the precious metal catalysts used to increase the rate of chemical reaction without itself undergoing any change. The activity of palladium catalyst depends upon the volume of palladium present in the catalyst, method of depositing palladium, type of support, and distribution of palladium on the support. Palladium is obtained from ores in a mineral form. These ores are rare. Palladium catalyst is formed by depositing palladium salt from a solution onto a carrier. The salt is then treated with hydroxide or carbonate to eventually form metallic palladium. Metallic palladium is then deposited on the support. The carrier support can be based on activated carbons, alumina, silica, calcium carbonate, or zeolites in various shapes such as rings, pellets, extrudates, powders, and monoliths. The global palladium catalyst market can be segmented based on product type, carrier type, and application. Palladium catalyst is available as homogenous and heterogeneous palladium commercially. Homogeneous palladium catalyst is soluble in the reaction mixture and therefore can be adjusted to the desired catalytic process. Heterogeneous catalyst is defined as product whose phase differs from that of the reactants. Here, phase refers to the physical state such as solid, liquid, and gas. In the automotive industry, palladium catalyst is used in exhaust emission catalytic converters and diesel particulate filters. It is used to accelerate chemical reactions in manufacturing industries. Palladium is an established catalyst metal to manufacture various chemicals such as vinyl acetate monomer, hydrogen peroxide, methyl iso-butyl ketone, purified and terephthalic acid pTA. Palladium catalysts are used in various catalytic processes, especially in hydrogenation processes. For instance, it is used in the production of hydrogen peroxide from alkylated anthraquinone. Palladium catalyst is used in coupling reactions, wherein two hydrocarbon fragments are coupled with a metal catalyst. Palladium catalyst is expensive, as palladium is not available in large volumes on the earth. Spent palladium catalyst is regenerated using expensive technologies to get a product with good efficiency and one that can be used again. A small percentage of palladium is lost during the process of regeneration. This gap is filled up using new catalyst. Therefore, palladium catalyst can be new or a regenerated one with similar properties. Homogenous palladium catalyst is expected to account for larger share during the forecast period as it is used in chemical reactions such as carbonylation, coupling reaction, oxidation, and hydrosilylation. The palladium catalyst market has been expanding due to its increasing usage in automotive applications due to substitution of palladium for platinum in diesel-engine vehicles. Government certification required for regeneration activity is hampering the market. This certification is required as palladium is a precious metal and the regeneration activity can release harmful gases in the atmosphere if proper care is not taken using high-end technologies. Government-authorized regenerators are preferred by end-users. However, unauthorized regenerators do exist in the market and are able to sustain due to the less processing charges quoted by them. A regenerator of palladium catalyst charges the end-user for a processing fee based on the concentration of palladium. The end-user benefits from the low processing fees. Demand for palladium catalyst is expected to increase in Asia Pacific due to growth in automotive and chemical production in the region during the forecast period. The value chain in this industry consists of miners, catalyst producers, distributors, and regenerators. The report offers a comprehensive evaluation of the market. It does so via in-depth qualitative insights, historical data, and verifiable projections about market size. The projections featured in the report have been derived using proven research methodologies and assumptions. By doing so, the research report serves as a repository of analysis and information for every facet of the market, including but not limited to: Regional markets, technology, types, and applications. The study is a source of reliable data on: Market segments and sub-segments.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZIL'S CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 3 : Catalyst Market Size, Share & Trends | Global Industry Report,

Industrialization: Brazil's catalyst for church growth;: A study of the Rio area, by Gates, Charles W. William Carey Library. Used - Good. Shows some signs of wear, and may have some markings on the inside.

A catalyst is used as an additional substance in a reaction between two chemicals thereby, accelerating the process and inducing less activation energy. The material is used in a broad range of applications including petroleum refining, synthesis of bulk chemicals, petrochemical production, polymer processing and environment protection reactions. Also, rising expenditure for the production of petroleum derivatives through syngas is supposed to promote the usage of catalysts in the near future. Over the past few years, automotive manufacturers including Volkswagen and General Motors have increased their expenditure on the incorporation of emission control catalyst in the form of diesel particulate filters DPF and diesel oxidation catalysts. North America Catalyst Market Volume, By Application, - Kilo Tons Fluctuating prices of raw materials, particularly zeolite and precious metals, on account of their increasing demand in other applications including automotive, construction and chemicals is expected to result in limited product supply to catalyst manufacturers. As a result, this trend is supposed to lead to price hikes for catalysts, which in turn is likely to hamper the industry growth over the next eight years. Application Insights Chemical synthesis accounted for Catalysts are increasingly being used in chemical synthesis owing to its unique characteristics such as high stability and easy activation of alkynes and alkenes. Environmental applications are expected to witness fastest volume growth at a CAGR of 4. Increasing adoption of catalysts for environmental remediation processes including industrial and municipal waste treatment and vehicle emission control systems is expected to have a positive impact on the market. Raw Material Insights Chemical compounds including peroxide, amine, and acid products accounted for The low price of chemicals as compared to metals and zeolite is expected to have a substantial impact in the near future. Metal catalysts demand was 1, Metals such as nickel, copper, chromium, molybdenum, palladium, platinum, gold, ruthenium, and rhodium are used as catalysts for enhancing reaction rate in chemical processing, refining, and polymer production. Zeolite-based products are expected to witness growth at a CAGR of 4. Gaining importance of FCC for converting high molecular weight hydrocarbons into light cuts such as gasoline and diesel in the U. Product Insights Heterogeneous catalysts were used extensively accounting for Low price and easy market access of heterogeneous products are expected to remain favorable factors over the next eight years. Homogeneous products are projected to witness the fastest growth at a CAGR of 4. Good solubility of homogenous catalysts at the reactant phase is an essential feature which paves its way for use in the production of bulk chemicals, petrochemicals, and polymers. Regional Insights Asia Pacific was the largest market, accounting for The emergence of China and India as production destination for chemicals and petroleum derivatives in light of favorable regulatory support and low labor cost is expected to increase the demand for catalysts over the next eight years. Expansion of refining capacities in the Middle East, particularly in Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Qatar, in light of increasing demand for petrochemicals coupled with a favorable policy for promoting investments, is expected to be a favorable factor for growth over the forecast duration. In July , Johnson Matthey Process Technologies established a new production site in Brazil which will manufacture catalyst for captive hydrogen production in the refining sector. This initiative is expected to ensure product supply to refining companies located in Latin America over the next eight years.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZIL'S CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 4 : The World Factbook – Central Intelligence Agency

A one-two punch of events in served as a catalyst for Church growth in Brazil – the June 9 announcement of the revelation affording the priesthood to be given to all worthy male members and the October 30 dedication of the São Paulo Tem.

Pricing Details Catalyst Market Overview: Catalysts modulate the rate of chemical reaction by lowering or raising the activation energy of the process. However, they are not consumed during the reaction; moreover, spent catalysts can be reused after treatment. Biocompatibility of enzyme catalysts has made it ideal for use in manufacture of a wide range of life science and food products such as ointments, cosmetics, packaged foods, and modified dairy products. Get more information on this report: Request Sample Pages Growth in macroeconomic trends such as global population growth coupled with surging economic progress in emerging economies, stringent environmental legislation regarding automotive emissions, and increase in number of applications in end-user industries are the factors that drive the market growth. Asia-Pacific is expected to register substantial growth in near future, owing to rise in demand for automotive from emerging economies, such as India and China. In addition, rise in living standards and rapid industrialization activities in the region also support the growth and development of catalyst market. Furthermore, development of biochemicals through catalysis presents new opportunities for future growth. However, restricted development and distribution of new catalysts hinder the market growth. Based on the catalyst type, the market is segmented into zeolites, metal, chemical compounds, enzymes, and organometallic materials. Petroleum refining is further divided as fluid catalytic cracking FCC , alkylation catalysts, hydroprocessing catalysts, catalytic reforming, and others. This industry is projected to be the first preference for new entrants owing to rise in trend toward automotive ownership, particularly in emerging countries, and development of new potential applications. Though the growth of catalyst usage in environmental sector is higher as compared to petroleum refining, the increase in shale gas exploration in U. Emission control catalysts are expected to dominate the market in revenue terms making it the top choice for investments. Top Winning Strategies Expansion is the leading strategy adopted by the key market players followed by acquisition, product launch, agreement, collaboration, partnership, relocation, and technological advancements. Emerging markets such as China and India are expected to show the highest increase in demand for environmental catalysts and polymer products. Rise in catalyst demand from Japan is projected to be more reserved, owing to the sustained shift of the manufacturing base to other Asian countries, and decrease in exports resulting from capacity increases in the Middle East, U. Major companies have adopted agreement, product launches, expansions, mergers, and agreements to sustain the intense competition in this market. In-depth analysis is conducted of catalyst market estimations for key segments between and Competitive intelligence of leading manufacturers and distributors of catalysts assists in understanding the competitive scenario across the geographies. Global catalyst market analysis for the factors that drive and restrain the growth of the market are provided. Extensive analysis of the catalyst industry is conducted by following key product positioning and monitoring the top competitors within the market framework. Key market players are profiled and their strategies are analyzed thoroughly, which provide a competitive outlook of the market. Catalyst Market Key Segments.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 5 : Catalyst Market by Type, Application | Industry Size, Share

One of the most positive elements of this rapid growth was a corresponding rapid growth in the training and sending of missionaries to groups both within Brazil and across the world.

The temple was not expected. The addition of the Washington D. Temple cut the distance to 4, miles. Kimball a couple of years after his baptism, the prophet promised him that if he was faithful and exercised fidelity, all blessings would at some time be his. For these and the other , Saints living in Brazil in , it was as if the windows of heaven opened with an abundance of blessings coming in the wake of two key events that year – the June 9 announcement of the revelation affording the priesthood to be given to all worthy male members ages 12 and older, and the Oct. And missionaries who came in contact with black individuals and families who were not members would provide an initial message, teach them how to pray and then back away from pursuing a return appointment. How the priesthood revelation and the Sao Paulo temple dedication served as catalysts Photo: Aaron Thorup Then came the June 9, , announcement regarding the priesthood. And things like that show how the Lord is conducting the work. We understand why we are the Latter-day Saints. Added his wife, Sheila: Such was the case for Demar and Sandra Staniscia. Sent to the October general conference while he served as a stake presidency counselor, the two received their temple endowments and were sealed in the Salt Lake Temple, a half-dozen years after their civil marriage and baptism. Faust, then of the Presidency of the Seventy, presided over the groundbreaking. As such, the new temple district included nine entire nations – Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay – and donations came from members and families across the continent, with the principal amount raised in Brazil. Contributions of money, work Members donated their savings, sold their gold and jewelry, and cut back on daily expenses and planned purchases to help fund their part of the financial assessments. Children and youth also got involved, forgoing allowances or, like their adult counterparts, selling personal possessions. The blocks featured a mixture of small marble chips into white cement, followed by a silicone coating. We wrote our names, our ward and stake names and our I. Temple names with a twist Leaders sought to have 10, new temple recommend holders prior to dedication and encouraged members to submit four-generation genealogy sheets, which would provide as many as , names for temple work. Up to that point, all genealogical records and name submissions for temple work went through Church headquarters in Salt Lake City. Staniscia, whose three decades of work in the Brazil Area office included overseeing the Genealogical Department for the country and other parts of South America, relocated with his family to Salt Lake City for the last half of to learn the processes and return to teach area and stake personnel to implement the new genealogical procedures. With construction completed, an open house was held to welcome visitors to tour the temple. Returned missionaries and their spouses served as tour hosts, and members offered open house tickets to their friends and neighbors; de Godoy and his wife distributed more than 1, themselves. Spenser Heaps, Deseret News And a month later, he was sealed to his wife, Leda, who was unable to accompany him to the United States in I had no hope of eternal life, and I was really sad because of that. Then when I learned that families could be eternal and that I could be sealed to my wife and children, it was very special. Then, one December week in , temples were dedicated in Recife and Porto Alegre. Spenser Heaps, Deseret News Longtime Brazilian members – including those interviewed for this report – have now served as bishops and presidents or counselors of stakes, missions and temples. Many have served as temple ordinance workers, temple sealers and patriarchs. Peers and spouses have passed away, Elder Martins himself in But their second and third generations in Brazil and beyond today carry forward – holding the priesthood, fulfilling the callings and filling the temples.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 6 : Emission Control Catalyst Market Size, | Industry Report

The interwar years in Brazil saw an increase in labor agitation as the economy expanded, industrialization and urbanization stepped up, and immigrants flowed into the country.

Print this page Consumers and slaves Slave-owning planters, and merchants who dealt in slaves and slave produce, were among the richest people in 18th-century Britain. Profits from these activities helped to endow All Souls College, Oxford, with a splendid library, to build a score of banks, including Barclays, and to finance the experiments of James Watt, inventor of the first really efficient steam engine. Liverpool merchant bankers, heavily involved in the slave-based trades, extended vital credit to the early cotton manufacturers of its Lancashire hinterland. Others invested in canals. And, of course, many spent their ill-gotten gains on gambling, prize fights and riotous living. Consumers had little idea of the terrible human cost of production. The plantations were themselves by-products of a new economic system. Plantation slavery thrived thanks to a consumer revolution that took place in Britain and the Netherlands in the 17th century. In these countries, consumer markets widened as farmers and manufacturers hired wage workers as the best way to expand output and sales. The fact that farmers had to pay rent, and that labourers needed a job if they were to feed their families, was the germ of a new economic system - what we now call capitalism. Many different types of people now needed money in their pocket or purse. They no longer produced the food they ate or the clothes they wore. The better-off bought fine wines or oriental silks. But even the day labourer could buy tobacco and sugar. Merchants met this new demand by setting up slave plantations in Virginia and the Caribbean. While there was a growing taste for exotic stimulants and luxuries, consumers had little idea of the terrible human cost involved in their production. But those directly engaged in the Atlantic slave trade or plantations certainly knew of the terrible loss of life and the unrelenting toil of slavery. Planters and merchants bought Africans partly because they were better than white people at surviving in the tropics, and partly because they could deprive their African captives of any rights. White servants were badly treated too, but there were limits when abuse exposed them to legal action and personal censure from their neighbours. Non-slaving colonists sometimes objected to the growing power of slave-owners, but it was fatally easy to let the Africans do all the harshest work. The planters soon discovered that they could play on white fears to construct a thoroughly commercial and racial version of an old institution - slavery. His thesis has focused decades of debate and controversy. It correctly identified the very great intimacy in 18th-century Britain between making money from slavery on the one hand, and the financing of British capitalist development, on the other. On the sugar estates the mills were kept going 24 hours a day, with enslaved people working hour shifts British capitalism was a cause rather than consequence of slave plantation development. But the fit between slave plantation growth and industrial advance in Britain was to be impressive and sustained. The plantation colonies supplied the mother country with a growing stream of popular luxuries - dyestuffs, sugar, tobacco, then later coffee and chocolate as well - and cotton, a crucial industrial input. The availability of such treats drew consumers into greater participation in market exchanges and greater reliance on wages, salaries and fees. The slave plantations themselves anticipated the intense organisation of labour, with coerced slave gangs working under the eye and whip of the slave driver. On all slave plantations hours of work were very long, but on the sugar estates the mills were kept going hours-a -day, with enslaved people working at night as well, in hour shifts. The slave plantation colonies of the Americas not only supplied premium commodities, but were a captive market for metal tools, textiles and provisions. Indeed, the British empire of the early and midth century became a zone of thriving trade in which the ability of New England and Newfoundland to sell provisions to the West Indies, and to participate in the Africa trade, also boosted their ability to buy English manufactures. The boom in Atlantic produce also underpinned a huge programme of commercial ship-building and maintenance, with about a third of the English mercantile fleet being built in the North American colonies. Top Slave-related trade British merchants and manufacturers had a growing home market, growing colonial

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

outlets and an ability to penetrate - legally or otherwise - the colonial and home markets of their rivals. At crucial moments during the onset of industrialisation in Britain, colonial markets, colonial supplies and colonial profits made a significant contribution. Early capitalist manufacturers needed wider markets to reach the levels of output that would allow for the widespread adoption of new industrial methods. The buoyancy of the Atlantic trade, including slaving, allowed merchants and bankers to supply credit. The ability of British merchants to penetrate European markets declined steadily in the 18th century, but the growth of transatlantic trade more than compensated for this. Some of this took the form of the famous triangular trade, whereby merchants from Bristol and Liverpool bartered trade goods for people on the African coast, then sailed to the West Indies or North America to sell the enslaved Africans, and finally took a cargo of plantation produce back to England. The early industrial manufacturers had quite modest capital requirements for the purchase of machinery, but needed extended credit to reach overseas markets. It often took a year or more for the manufacturer to receive payment from overseas. In the meantime, they needed to pay their workers and suppliers. The buoyancy of the Atlantic trade, including profits on the trade in slaves and slave produce, put merchants and bankers in a position where they were willing and able to supply that credit. Eric Williams anticipated many of these arguments, supplying telling quotations and anecdotes to illustrate them. But he did not attempt to quantify the overall contribution of Atlantic exchanges to British industrial growth in the period. Some of his formulations seemed to focus only on the contribution of slave trade profits when account should be taken of the importance of all aspects of the slave-related trades. Later studies have explored the importance of colonial trade to British prosperity and growth. Top Profit margins Colonial purchases of British goods were a major stimulus to the economy. Textile exports accounted for between a third and a half of total production, with colonial and African markets again taking a huge share. The merchant and finance houses that facilitated the import of sugar and cotton also helped to extend badly-needed credit to the textile and metal manufacturers. This investment included the building of roads and canals, of wharves and harbours, of all new equipment needed by farmers and manufacturers, and of all the new ships sold to merchants in a period of one year. Of course profits were not all reinvested, but they did furnish a convenient pool of resources available for this purpose. Notwithstanding the interruptions of war, the plantations made a very substantial contribution for many decades, indeed for the greater part of the century after. They invested in [other] maritime undertakings, especially whaling; the making of cloth, mainly wool; mining, especially salt, coal, and lime; and the production of building materials, such as lumber, rope, iron and glass. And it has been further reinforced by a recent study by academic Kenneth Pomeranz which has again underscored the contribution of American land, worked by enslaved people, to British growth in the 18th and early 19th centuries. By this time some European countries were refining sugar from beets, but this would have also required vast acreage. Wood could, perhaps, have been imported from elsewhere and was anyway not mainly logged by slave labourers. But as Pomeranz observes: As late as , six million slaves toiled in the fields of the American South, Cuba and Brazil, producing vast quantities of cotton, sugar and coffee. The thousands of millions of hours of slave toil helped to underpin the global ascendancy of Victorian Britain. Overall, enslaved people on the plantations of the Americas made a large and measurable contribution to British prosperity. Britain got off to a good start at the time of the Industrial Revolution, and Britons today still enjoy a consequent afterglow of prosperity.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 7 : Manufacturing Growth - Reports - World Economic Forum

Global Industrial Catalyst Market: Growth Factors Increasing demand for industrial catalysts in the chemical industries is anticipated to boost global market. Increasing significance and economic importance of catalysts in many industries is also fostering the global industrial catalyst market in future.

Bison had yielded to cattle; mountains had been blasted and bored. Great swaths of land that had once whispered grass now screamed corn and wheat. Nation-states had conquered Indian peoples, slaughtering some of them and confining and controlling most of them. Population had increased across much of this vast region, and there were growing cities along its edges. A land that had once run largely north-south now ran east-west. Each change could have been traced back to the railroads. These changes mutually fueled the Second Industrial Revolution which peaked between and . The need for massive industry was obvious: Questions abounded about the character this new American territory would take: Still, others believed the technological innovations of the Second Industrial Revolution was the unstoppable culmination of modern civilization propelling the fulfillment of Manifest Destiny. Questions of this nature were not new in American history. Throughout the first half of the nineteenth century, Americans were forced to adjust to the implications of the First Industrial Revolution. After the invention of steam power and the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in , cotton could be shipped from the American South by New England ships to the vast textile factories of Great Britain, producing a reverse triangle trade around a single global commodity. The following maps demonstrate the advancement of the railroad before the Civil War as always, click to enlarge image: Railroad Map, 19th Century. The Second Industrial Revolution took local communities and their new products out of the shadow of large regional agricultural based economies which was assisted by new labor forces and production techniques. During the Second Industrial Revolution, innovations in transportation, such as roads, steamboats, the Erie Canal, and most notably railroads, linked distant, previously isolated communities together. Transporting Products For the first time, goods from the American interior could be shipped directly to the Atlantic, and vice versa. Being able to ship products great distances transformed the nature of economic activity in the United States. Before the development of this elaborate transportation and communication system, economies were localized and often based on a barter system. The transportation revolution opened up new markets for farmers, industrialists, and bankers who could now bring crops cotton in the Mississippi River Valley, wheat in the Midwest, and manufactured goods in upstate New York into a global market based on credit. Government Involvement The federal government actively participated in this growth by promoting industrial and agricultural development. High tariffs were enacted to protect American industry from foreign competition, land was granted to railroad companies to encourage construction, and the army was employed to forcibly remove Indians from western land desired by farmers and mining companies. The rapid growth of factory production, mining, and railroad construction all boosted the new industrial economy and stood in stark contrast to the previous small farm and artisan workshop economy of the pre-Civil War era. The living standards and the purchasing power of money increased rapidly, as new technologies played an ever-increasing role in the daily lives of working- and middle-class citizens. Between and , almost 11 million Americans moved from farm to city, and another 25 million immigrants arrived from overseas. By , for the first time in American history, the census revealed more people lived in cities than on farms. Capitol, and one tentacle reaching for the White House. Inventions during the Second Industrial Revolution were interconnected. The railroad spurred the growth of the telegraph machine. Telegraph lines and railroad lines inextricably bound together as telegraph polls dotted the distance of railroad lines. These technologies also increased the pace of life and the manner in which people worked and lived. Unstable Growth The economic growth during this time period was extraordinary but unstable. The world economy experienced harsh depressions in and again in . Businesses competed intensely with each other and corporations battled to gain control of industries. Countless companies failed and others were bought up by larger corporations which

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

eventually ruled the marketplace. For those who were able to capitalize on these technological advancements, the Second Industrial Revolution was highly profitable. During the Depression of , the soon-to-be industry giant, Andrew Carnegie established a steel company which controlled every phase of business from raw materials to transportation, manufacturing, and distribution. His steel factories were the most technologically advanced in the world, although this honor came at a price for his workers. Carnegie ran his companies with a dictatorial hand; his factories operated around the clock and workers were burdened with long hours. Yet, at the same time, Carnegie believed that the rich had a moral obligation to promote the advancement of society and he distributed much of his wealth to various philanthropies, especially towards the creation of public libraries throughout the country. Like Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller also accumulated enormous amounts of wealth, although his came through domination of the oil industry. Rockefeller Beating the Competition Rockefeller annihilated rival oil firms through committed competition, secret deals with railroad companies, and fixed prices and production quotas. He bought out competing oil refineries and managed all aspects of the operation, including drilling, refining, storage, and distribution. Like Carnegie, Rockefeller publicly supported a number of philanthropies, yet privately domineered over his workers and bitterly fought their efforts to organize and unionize. Economic insecurity became a basic way of life as the depressions of the s and s put millions out of work or reduced pay. Those who remained in the industrial line of work experienced extremely dangerous working conditions, long hours, no compensation for injuries, no pensions, and low wages. But for a limited minority of workers, the industrial system established new forms of freedom. Skilled workers received high wages in industrial work and oversaw a great deal of the production process.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZIL'S CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 8 : Activated Alumina Market Share - Industry Growth Forecast

Industry Insights. The global catalyst market size was 6, kilo tons in Rising importance of catalysts in chemicals and oil & gas industries on account of enhancing the rate of the reaction and reducing lead time is expected to have a favorable impact on the sector over the next few years.

The impact government policies can have across a number of competitiveness drivers – including trade; financial and tax systems; infrastructure development; labour and workforce productivity; research and innovation; energy and materials costs; intellectual property protection; environmental and other regulations; the tort system; and the cost of capital – are significant. They directly create both advantages and disadvantages for countries, relative to other nations and to companies working within their borders, and relative to other domestic and global competitors. The high level of influence public policy now has on manufacturing competitiveness is highlighted in The Future of Manufacturing report which stated: In this section, the report takes step one on the path to developing a primer for public policy dialogue and collaboration between business and government leaders regarding manufacturing competitiveness and the role of government. It explores public policy through subjective, opinion-based analysis and policy recommendations coming from business leaders, as well as objective, fact-based analysis and country comparisons. In this volume you will find the information described below. From a subjective perspective: Themes Regarding Effective Public Policy: From the CEO interviews and recommendations as well as the input gathered through the workshops conducted around the world, several common and recurring themes emerged regarding what constitutes effective public policy as well as the corollary of what defines problematic policy environments. The report attempts to synthesize all the input and distil the overarching themes of both effective and dysfunctional policy through the lens of business leaders. The six sets of country-level policy recommendations – from chief executives to policy-makers in those countries – were provided by more than 70 executives around the world in face-to-face discussions from August through early January. These represent policy imperatives that they believe would improve the competitiveness of the countries in which they reside or where they have major operations, and thereby their companies and industries. All recommendations have been synthesized from the one-on-one discussions and no attribution has been made to any individual business leader. In addition to the individual country-level recommendation summaries, the report highlights five public policy areas where common recommendations emerged. These five policy areas – and the consistent recommendations which emerged – should be viewed as relevant for policy-makers regardless of country or relative competitive position today. From an objective perspective: Country Policy Comparisons Table: The report compares country-level policies for the six focus countries that serve as the basis for this section and the overall report – Brazil, India and China, all considered emerging economy nations with a significant and growing role in shaping the global manufacturing competitiveness landscape; and the United States, Japan and Germany, the three most dominant developed economy nations from a manufacturing competitiveness perspective. This objective comparison is carried out through a comprehensive Country Policy Comparisons Table, developed through extensive research and a number of collaborative discussions convened by the National Association of Manufacturers. This section also highlights country comparisons in two key policy areas which consistently appeared high on the list of CEO recommendations and have an almost direct and immediate impact on competitiveness: The appendix provides excerpts from the Country Policy Comparisons Table. Comparative Economic and Related Data: Throughout Section 1, the report includes key country-level economic and related data and analysis drawn heavily from the Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index. The Importance Manufacturing Plays in Economic Development and Job Creation More and more, the factors that influence the competitiveness of countries and companies extend beyond traditional production inputs such as the cost of labour and materials. As stated in The Future of Manufacturing, globalization of manufacturing has been a key driver of higher-value job creation and a rising

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

standard of living for the growing middle class in emerging economies around the world such as China, India, South Korea, Mexico and Brazil. Developed countries have also benefited from sourcing lower-cost products from emerging economy nations that produce at lower wage rates. Based on this dynamic, the relationship between emerging and developed economy nations has dramatically changed, creating competition as well as co-dependency. But it is not just emerging economy nations that see the benefit of manufacturing and its ability to drive high-value job creation. Developed economy nations, such as Germany and more recently the United States, have also embraced the higher-value job creation powers of advanced manufacturing. Just how much of a positive impact do strong manufacturing sectors have on the economic prosperity for countries and their citizens? While the strength of the relationship seems to be especially true for emerging economies, which have relatively high rankings in manufacturing and real manufacturing compound annual growth rate CAGR, the correlation is also true for developed economies, which have experienced slow manufacturing GDP CAGR and equally slow overall real GDP CAGR. Their extensive examination of manufacturing export trade data of nearly every nation in the world over the past 60 years indicates that as a nation begins to build the knowledge and capabilities necessary to manufacture goods and trade those goods on global markets its path to prosperity begins. Further, Hausmann and Hidalgo show that acquiring more knowledge and producing more complex products, and developing and deploying more advanced manufacturing processes, lead to greater economic prosperity for a country and its citizens. Finally, their research argues that the link between the knowledge networks and capabilities necessary to drive advanced manufacturing and the economic prosperity of a nation is a better predictor of the variation in incomes across countries than any other leading indices. More simply put, manufacturing matters: It is no wonder that government policy-makers have become more active in pulling the levers that might bolster the relative competitiveness of their country. But what really drives the manufacturing competitiveness of a country? And which policy areas may require extra attention from government leaders? The Drivers of Manufacturing Competitiveness for a Nation: A Mosaic of Strengths and Weaknesses In the Global Manufacturing Competitiveness Index, over chief executives of manufacturing organizations were asked to rank 10 key drivers of competitiveness for a nation and 40 sub-drivers using a survey framework first developed in These 10 key drivers significantly overlap with and reinforce the key trends identified in The Future of Manufacturing. In addition, for these chief executives were asked to compare the six target nations the US, Germany, Japan, China, India and Brazil on the 10 key drivers of manufacturing competitiveness for a country. As shown in Figure 4, these chief executives, many of whom participated in the face-to-face interviews, have a nuanced and detailed perspective differentiating the relative strengths and weaknesses of each nation along a series of complex dimensions. The mosaic that emerges clearly demonstrates the advantage Germany, the US and Japan hold relative to talent-driven innovation as well as against most other drivers, with the exception of the cost of labour and materials. Not surprisingly, the survey revealed emerging economy nations hold an advantage with regard to the low cost of labour and materials; however, compared to their developed nation counterparts, they lag far behind when it comes to healthcare systems and legal and regulatory environments. Importantly, what also emerges from the CEO rankings shown in Figure 4 is the transformation that China is undergoing across its competitiveness drivers, clearly separating itself from India and Brazil. Further, the CEO ratings seem to suggest China is becoming more and more a developed nation competitor than its emerging economy counterparts. As China, India and Brazil continue to bolster their advanced manufacturing knowledge over the coming years, fascinating new patterns will emerge. Public policy can and does play a significant role in defining the strengths and weaknesses of a country relative to other countries. And because public policy threads wind through all the drivers that executives believe create competitive advantages or disadvantages for their companies, a significant portion of the various discussions around the world centred on balancing the need for effective government action and public policy without creating bureaucracy, raising structural costs unnecessarily or disrupting markets. In the rest of this section, the basic structure of the Country Policy Comparison Table is laid out. Also, based on the face-to-face CEO interviews and additional supplemental

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

research, the report takes a deeper look into two specific policy areas that business executives deemed critically important to their ability to compete globally – tax and energy policy. Themes Regarding Effective Public Policy Given the influence of public policy and its importance to business, it is of no surprise that executives participating in the working sessions and one-on-one interviews were both passionate and clear when sharing their perspectives and recommendations on improving government policy to serve as a catalyst for manufacturing growth. A striking observation based on all the interviews and discussions convened in support of this report is that most executives touched on a set of themes that were similar when describing concerns with public policy and outlining their desired state for the future public policy environment. Specifically, executives identified one or more of the following overarching themes in providing their input and recommendations to policy-makers: Consistency, stability and certainty: A consistent and stable policy environment, freed from election cycles, providing longer-term certainty for business investment decisions. As capital investment and workforce hiring decisions have long-term consequences – often to year or more time horizons – establishing policy stability over longer time periods facilitates the setting of business and investment strategies with greater confidence and enhances the ability to commit to stakeholders. Uncertainty was the number one concern mentioned by executives regarding public policy. Many executives said the level of uncertainty regarding the direction of key public policy decisions has reached epic proportions. Globally competitive, fair and enforced: Further, policies should strive to help level the playing field and be rigorously enforced for all global competitors. Policy-makers have a critical role to play regarding the establishment of fair and competitive global markets. Strong enforcement is essential particularly in the areas of intellectual property protection, currency manipulation and trade violations. Policies that result in a competitive disadvantage with other nations impacting an industry sector or the broader business community, e. Developed through dialogue and collaboration: The development of policies based on meaningful dialogue and collaboration between business leaders and policy-makers contributing to more informed and thoughtful policy development, limiting unintended negative consequences. Policies which significantly impact businesses but are established without the benefit of a dialogue and exchange of ideas with business leaders, resulting in either costly or otherwise competitively disadvantageous policy environments, often with unforeseen or unintended consequences. Creates institutional legitimacy, credibility and market confidence: Policy that creates institutional legitimacy – in the court systems, the financial systems and markets, for intellectual property protection, for asset protection, for enforcement, and for fair and consistent consequences of infractions and violations – is essential for advanced economic markets to thrive and grow and to attract investment of capital and talent. Corruption should find no home in free markets. Environments that do not instill confidence for investors regarding government institutions – impacting the banking system, the court system, or legislative or regulatory processes. Government actions which are uncoordinated across responsible agencies or departments and which inadvertently undercut and work against one another. Also unnecessary complexity that adds greatly to the cost of compliance, further inhibits business investment and reduces competitiveness. Financially prudent; balance costs versus benefits: Individual policies and the overall policy bundle must be financially affordable and reasonable for business and society. The costs associated with policies – even those that may be well intentioned and arguably necessary – should not outweigh the benefits. A burdensome high-cost policy or policy environment where the costs to implement and pay for the policy objective outweigh the benefits to society. Additionally, concern was expressed for policies which create a long-term fiscal burden deficit that becomes a drag on business investment and competitiveness. Common policy recommendations essential to growth Figure 5: Comparative Economic and Related Data Source: Our face-to-face CEO interviews provided perspectives from six different developed and emerging economy nations United States, Japan, Germany, China, India and Brazil, each with unique policy frameworks and relative strengths and weaknesses, resulting in six sets of country level recommendations from CEOs to policy-makers in those countries. Throughout these discussions, there were five public policy areas where common themes emerged and consistent recommendations were given from executives around the

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

world. As such, these five policy areas and the consistent recommendations which surfaced should be viewed as relevant for policy-makers regardless of country or relative competitive position today. Competitive tax policy applied within simplified tax systems: Executives participating in our discussions, regardless of where in the world their companies were located or maintained operations, consistently expressed concern with both business tax policy and complex national tax systems that negatively impact competitiveness. Policy that promotes and protects free and fair trade: Trade was frequently and passionately mentioned by almost all of the executives participating in our discussions. Participants consistently called for policy-makers to increase both the number of free trade agreements and the pace at which new agreements are formed and ratified. While most executives preferred an effective global WTO solution and noted the important objectives of the Doha rounds, many were skeptical that would be accomplished. Executives were equally passionate about trade agreements being fair along multiple dimensions and considerate of broader elements than are normally included, addressing labour practices and working conditions for example. Finally, the subject of trade agreement enforcement was also a common theme. Executives felt effective trade policy must address enforcement of existing agreements. Ensuring a fair and level playing field was equally as important, if not more important, than the number of and speed with which new agreements are forged. Energy policy promoting efficiency, security, strong infrastructure, and low cost: Energy policy was consistently mentioned in our discussions with manufacturing executives around the world – both from a cost perspective and from an energy security, stability of supply perspective. Executives broadly felt that countries that could provide clean and sustainable sources of energy at a competitive cost would offer a significant advantage over other nations. Given rapid growth globally in the demand for energy, rigorous efficiency standards, research in alternative sources of energy, and appropriate and responsible development of current sources of energy were all very important to manufacturing executives. Often, executives further suggested that effective energy policy should also drive opportunities for innovation and economic development.

DOWNLOAD PDF INDUSTRIALIZATION: BRAZILS CATALYST FOR CHURCH GROWTH

Chapter 9 : The Second Industrial Revolution, - US History Scene

John Wesley's Church Planting Movement:: When John Wesley was born in , four million out of Britain's five million people lived in absolute poverty“unless they found enough food for that day, they would begin to starve to death.

Catalyst Market Indicators North America: Catalyst Demand by Market United States: Catalyst Market Indicators United States: Catalyst Demand by Market Canada: Catalyst Market Indicators Canada: Catalyst Demand by Market Mexico: Catalyst Market Indicators Mexico: Catalyst Market Indicators Western Europe: Catalyst Demand by Market Germany: Catalyst Market Indicators Germany: Catalyst Demand by Market France: Catalyst Market Indicators France: Catalyst Demand by Market United Kingdom: Catalyst Market Indicators United Kingdom: Catalyst Demand by Market Italy: Catalyst Market Indicators Italy: Catalyst Demand by Market Netherlands: Catalyst Market Indicators Netherlands: Catalyst Demand by Market Belgium: Catalyst Market Indicators Belgium: Catalyst Demand by Market Spain: Catalyst Market Indicators Spain: Catalyst Demand by Market China: Catalyst Market Indicators China: Catalyst Demand by Market Japan: Catalyst Market Indicators Japan: Catalyst Demand by Market South Korea: Catalyst Market Indicators South Korea: Catalyst Demand by Market India: Catalyst Market Indicators India: Catalyst Demand by Market Taiwan: Catalyst Market Indicators Taiwan: Catalyst Demand by Market Brazil: Catalyst Market Indicators Brazil: Catalyst Demand by Market Eastern Europe: Catalyst Market Indicators Eastern Europe: Catalyst Demand by Market Russia: Catalyst Market Indicators Russia: Catalyst Demand by Market Saudi Arabia: Catalyst Market Indicators Saudi Arabia: