The big push model is a concept in development economics or welfare economics that emphasizes that a firm's decision whether to industrialize or not depends on its expectation of what other firms will do. It assumes economies of scale and oligopolistic market structure and explains when industrialization would happen. The originator of this theory was Paul Rosenstein-Rodan in 1943. Further contributions were made later on by Murphy, Shleifer and Robert W. Vishny in 1989. Analysis of this economic In their famous paper on the "Big Push", Murphy, Shleifer, and Vishny (1989) show how the combination of increasing returns to scale at the firm level and pecuniary externalities can give rise to a poverty trap, thereby formalising an old idea due to Rosenstein-Rodan (1943). We develop in this paper an oligopoly model of the Big Push that is very close in spirit to the Murphy-Shleifer-Vishny (MSV) model, but in contrast to the MSV model it is easily extended to the case of an economy that is open to international trade. Having a workable open-economy framework allows us to address th In a seminal 1943 paper, "Problems of Industrialization of Eastern and South-Eastern Europe", the Austrian economist Paul Narcyz Rosenstein-Rodan built on a 1928 paper by Allyn Young, "Increasing Returns and Economic Progress", and conceptualized the 'Big Push' model of economic development. He advocated planned large-scale investment programmes in industrialization for countries with a large surplus workforce in agriculture, in order to take advantage of network effects - economies of scale and scope - to escape the low level equilibrium "trap". As Raji Books. Book chapters. JEL classification. More features. We analyze this idea in the context of an imperfectly competitive economy with aggregate demand spillovers, and interpret the big push into industrialization as a move from a bad to a good equilibrium. We show that for two equilibria to exist, it must be the case that an industrializing firm raises the demand for products of other sectors through channels other than the contribution of its own profits to demand. For example, a firm paying high factory wages raises demand in other manufacturing sectors even if it loses money. Effect of Industrialism. turned the US into a land rich with machines, factories, mines and railroads. Thomas Edison. Inventor who patented more than 1000 inventions and invented the incandescent lightbulb. Alexander Graham Bell. Invented the telephone. - mass production of equipment, weapons, food, and uniforms - the use of mass productions, factories and modern transportation during the civil war inspires entrepreneurs during peace time and leads to an era of big business and consumerism - "the world was getting smaller"=easier and quicker to communicate and go anywhere - Captains of industry: big business and the growth of trust (giant corporations). Captains of industry. big business and the growth of trust (giant corporations). Cornelius Vanderbilt.