# Article information:

This Is the Beginning of the Fourth Revolution of Work - The Atlantic  
<https://www.theatlantic.com/ideas/archive/2023/03/work-revolution-ai-wfh-new-book/673572/>

# Article summary:

1. Work has evolved from subsistence and necessity to a search for meaning and status.

2. The rise of managerial revolution in the 19th century changed the way American companies organized their labor.

3. Workism is rooted in the belief that employment can provide everything we have historically expected from organized religion.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "This Is the Beginning of the Fourth Revolution of Work" by Derek Thompson in The Atlantic provides a historical overview of work and its evolution from jobs to careers to callings. However, the article's potential biases and one-sided reporting are evident in its focus on American history and its failure to consider global perspectives.

The author argues that the rise of managerial revolution in America was a result of the railroads and telegraph, which forced companies to organize their labor differently. While this may be true for America, it ignores the fact that other countries had already developed similar systems of management before this period. For example, Japan had a well-established system of middle managers known as "salarymen" long before America did.

Furthermore, the article's claim that workism is rooted in the belief that employment can provide everything we have historically expected from organized religion is unsupported. While some individuals may view their work as a calling or source of meaning, it is not accurate to suggest that this is a universal belief or trend.

The article also fails to explore counterarguments or potential risks associated with this fourth revolution of work. For example, while technological advancements have led to increased productivity and efficiency, they have also resulted in job displacement and income inequality. Additionally, the rise of gig economy jobs has led to concerns about worker protections and benefits.

Moreover, the article's promotional content is evident in its inclusion of an affiliate link for purchasing books. This raises questions about whether the author has financial incentives for promoting certain products or services.

Overall, while the article provides an interesting historical perspective on work and its evolution, its potential biases and one-sided reporting limit its credibility and objectivity. A more comprehensive analysis would consider global perspectives, explore counterarguments and potential risks associated with this fourth revolution of work, and avoid promotional content.

# Topics for further research:

* Global perspectives on the evolution of work
* History of middle management in Japan
* Risks associated with technological advancements in the workplace
* Income inequality and job displacement in the fourth revolution of work
* Worker protections and benefits in the gig economy
* Critiques of the concept of workism

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/8fea8580338fbfb0c4d4904093e2522f>