Figure 1: The Labor Market Equilibrium
Figure 2: The Household Wealth Dynamics

The diagram illustrates the dynamics of household wealth over time, with the following equations:

\[ W_{t+1} = C(V) + \beta(V) \]

Where:
- \( W_{t+1} \) represents the wealth at time \( t+1 \).
- \( C(V) \) represents consumption at time \( t \).
- \( \beta(V) \) is the fraction of wealth saved over time.
- \( \beta(\pi(v_t) - rF) \) represents the discount factor for the change in consumption due to changes in income and financial assets.

The graph also highlights the consumption levels \( C(v_t) \) and \( C(V) \), indicating the consumption patterns at different points in time.
Figure 3: The Three Curves, B(v), C(v), and P(v)
Figure 4: The Parameter Configurations

\[ \gamma = rF \]

\[ \lambda = \Lambda(\gamma) \]

\[ \gamma = \Gamma(\lambda) \]

The Rise of Class Societies

The Fall of Class Societies
Figure 5: The Labor Market Equilibrium with Self-Employment
Figure 6: The Household Wealth Dynamics with Self-Employment
Figure 7: The Labor Market Equilibrium without Diminishing Returns
Figure 8: The Household Wealth Dynamics without Diminishing Returns