

A summary of the talks behind the book

The Internet of Money

Volume Two

Money as a tool of control, Bitcoin as the way out — the big ideas in ten chapters

Andreas M. Antonopoulos

Summary by Turki Alsharari

Introduction

From “What is Bitcoin?” to “What does money do to us?”

Volume One explained and defended: what Bitcoin is, and why it will not die. Volume Two (2017) changes the angle. The question is no longer about Bitcoin but about **the system Bitcoin wants to be an alternative to**: central banks that print, governments that cancel cash overnight, and institutions that sell “blockchain” without any of what makes a blockchain matter.

The talks here were given between 2015 and 2017, the years of three major events that come up in them again and again: the “blockchain, not Bitcoin” wave embraced by the banks, India’s cancellation of about 86% of its banknotes in November 2016, and the escalating race between the Bitcoin and Ethereum projects. From these events Antonopoulos draws his arguments: why immutability comes not from the “chain of blocks” but from proof of work, why money in the bank is a “soft promise” that bears no resemblance to real ownership, and why Bitcoin’s rise in a given country is really **a discount on that country’s currency**.

A new tone also appears in this volume: Antonopoulos the technology enthusiast turns into a critic of his own community. He attacks marketing nonsense, admits that his predictions about remittances were wrong, and rejects “single-currency maximalism.” The result is a more mature and sharper book.

Author	Book published	Chapters	Period of the talks
Andreas M. Antonopoulos	Merkle Bloom · 2017	10 talks out of 11	2015 – 2017

How to read this summary

Each chapter corresponds to one talk, with the same structure as Volume One: the context of the talk, then the main ideas, then a paraphrased quote, then “The idea in one line.” The original volume contains eleven talks; this summary covers ten of them in playlist order and leaves out the talk “Ethereum, ICOs, and Rocket Science,” whose transcript was not available when the summary was prepared.

Note: the figures the author cites (prices, network sizes, debts, percentages) reflect the date of each talk. What matters is the argument, not the number.

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Chapter One

Introduction to Bitcoin

Singularity University, Mountain View · September 2016

A foundational talk to an audience of entrepreneurs, which Antonopoulos builds around **his “six obsessions”**: the ideas he has kept coming back to since he discovered Bitcoin in 2011 and cannot shake off. It is the best way into the volume because it sums up what came before and sets up what follows.

1 · Currency is only the first application

Bitcoin is a decentralized platform for trust; currency is the first thing built on it, just as email was the first application of the internet.

2 · Money over the Internet Protocol

We move value the way we move data packets: no intermediary, no borders, no business hours.

3 · Money for non-persons

For the first time, a program, a device or an autonomous organization can own money and spend it without a human custodian.

4 · Unifying payment systems

No difference between a small transfer and a large one, domestic or international, instant or scheduled; one system for all.

5 · Thousands of currencies

If issuing a currency becomes as easy as launching a website, we will live in a world of competing currencies, some of them serious and some of them “Biebercoin.”

6 · Banks have changed forever

Children will be born who will never have a bank account in their lives, and will never feel they are missing anything.

The unifying idea: the internet of money launched on January 3, 2009

Bitcoin is not a “price” or a “company” but a network that was launched on a specific date and has not stopped since. What worries people about it (volatility, hacks, speed) are problems at **the edges**, not in the network itself. In the Q&A he explains that hacks happen where people concentrate their money on intermediary platforms, which recreates the very bank Bitcoin set out to bypass: if you do not hold the keys, you do not own the money. Volatility, for its part, is the natural price of a small market discovering the value of something that never existed before.

The steering on the first car looked like a boat’s tiller, because that was all people knew. Wallets that look like banks are the boat tiller of the Bitcoin world.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Six obsessions that sum up the whole book: Bitcoin is a platform, not a currency; it moves money the way data moves, and it opens the door to money not owned by humans and to a world of thousands of currencies without compulsory banks.

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Chapter Two

Blockchain vs. Bullshit: Thoughts on the Future of Money

Blockchain Africa Conference, South Africa · March 2017

Antonopoulos's best-known polemic, addressed to a room full of consultants and banks selling "blockchain solutions." He opens with a diagnosis: **the technology is in 1992 and the hype is in 1998**, meaning the promises run six years ahead of the capabilities, and that is a recipe for a collapse of trust. Even so, Bitcoin is the largest civilian deployment of public-key technology in history, so the real thing is there underneath the hype.

The "replace the word" test

He offers a simple tool for detecting nonsense: take any sales pitch and replace the word "blockchain" with the word "database." If the pitch still makes sense, you do not need a blockchain. What sets a blockchain apart is not a "distributed ledger" or "transparency" but **trustless verification and market-based security**: anyone can verify, and no one needs to trust anyone. The banks' version of "blockchain" is Bitcoin after a shave and a suit: everything that scares them has been removed, which is everything that makes it matter.

Four non-negotiable properties

Open to any participant, **borderless**, **neutral** toward transactions, **censorship-resistant**. A blockchain run by a group of banks acting in agreement is not decentralized; in the language of economics it is called a "cartel." Worst of all, it gathers many keys in one closed place, and keys, as he puts it, **will leak**; the difference is that the open system was designed for that fact and the closed one ignored it.

Why did Bitcoin, in particular, succeed?

Three elements: a real market that pays for security, the right timing after the 2008 crisis, and the right order: currency first, then everything else. Currency, he says, is the email of the blockchain: the simple application that proves the network works before we build anything more complex on it.

We are not working to bring the unbanked into the banks. We are working to get all of us out of them.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

If you can swap "blockchain" for "database" and the meaning does not change, you are selling nonsense; the essence of the technology is trustless verification on an open, neutral network that answers to no one.

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Chapter Three

Fake News, Fake Money

Silicon Valley Bitcoin Meetup, Sunnyvale · April 2017

A talk that connects two crises of trust that seem unrelated: the crisis of journalism and the crisis of money. The common thread is that both rested on **authority** rather than **verification**, and that the internet brought authority down without yet giving us an alternative tool for verification.

How “official truth” died

Journalism turned into “news recycling”: copying press releases and repackaging them without verification. Readers trusted because the source was a “respected institution.” Once it became clear that the institutions were repeating what they were told, authority-based verification collapsed and **tribalism** took its place: each side believes its own news and accuses the other of fakery. No one verifies; everyone belongs.

“Full faith and credit”

Money suffers from the same problem. The dollar’s value rests on the phrase “the full faith and credit of the government,” a phrase that became hollow once global debt passed 220 trillion dollars, three times world output. Money that derives its value from the authority that prints it is, in Antonopoulos’s view, **fake money** in the same sense that recycled news is fake news: both ask you to trust rather than to verify.

India: when the market reveals the truth

On November 8, 2016, India canceled its large banknotes with four hours’ notice. The price of Bitcoin in India immediately rose 22% above the global price, and the media called it a “Bitcoin premium.” Antonopoulos turns that around: this is not a premium on Bitcoin but a **22% discount on the rupee**. The market told the truth the government refused to tell. Bitcoin promises nothing here; it is simply an honest gauge that cannot be pressured.

When the central bank tells you that the cash in your pocket is no longer money, you discover that you never owned money; you held a temporary permission.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Fake news and fake money are one disease: value imposed by authority instead of proven by verification; and Bitcoin is not a better promise but a gauge that does not lie.

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Chapter Four

Immutability and Proof-of-Work: the Planetary Scale Digital Monument

Silicon Valley Bitcoin Meetup, Sunnyvale · September 2016

The most technical talk in the volume, and the most important at a time when banks were promoting an “editable blockchain.” The central argument: **the blockchain does not give you immutability; proof of work does.** The structure of the chain makes tampering evident (a change breaks the hashes), but what makes it practically impossible is the energy that was spent building it.

A digital monument on a planetary scale

What does it mean to say the pyramids are a “proof of work”? It means their very existence proves that a vast civilization spent enormous effort building them, and no one can fake that without spending a comparable effort. The Bitcoin chain is the same thing in digital form: every block carries the trace of energy that was actually spent, and changing an old block requires spending again all the energy expended since. That is why he describes Bitcoin’s immutability as **self-evident and guaranteed by thermodynamics**, a property no human record had before 2009.

What does mining really buy?

The common mistake is to think that mining “produces the coins.” It does not; the coins are merely the incentive. What mining buys is **security**. Antonopoulos then turns the concept around: proof of work is itself a form of “proof of stake,” but the stake put up is **external** (electricity and hardware consumed in the real world), not internal and open to redefinition by the system. He even works through the “51% attack” with arithmetic: you need weeks of hashing to rewrite weeks of history, and while you are doing that the honest chain remains more profitable, so the market itself punishes the attacker.

What can be changed?

Bitcoin can change its **future** (the rules that apply from now on) through consensus, but it cannot change its **past**. The traditional financial system is the exact opposite: its past can be edited by a court order or a bank’s decision, and its future is constrained by those who hold power. This is how “immutability as a service” becomes one of Bitcoin’s first products: you write something down, and it is attested as though it had been written on the blockchain.

An editable blockchain? We have had a name for that for forty years. It is called a spreadsheet.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

The chain makes tampering evident, and proof of work makes it impossible; Bitcoin is the first record in history whose future can be changed by consensus and whose past cannot be changed by any authority.

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Chapter Five

Hard Promises, Soft Promises: Promoting Autonomy instead of Authority

San Francisco Bitcoin Meetup · September 2016

A direct sequel to the previous chapter, delivered a week after it, that moves the argument from technology to society. The news at the time was that a major consulting firm had patented an “editable blockchain.” Antonopoulos replies: a Bitcoin transaction is not an entry in a ledger but a **program** that gets executed, and its execution cannot be undone. This is what he calls a **hard promise**.

Soft can be built from hard; the reverse is impossible

The most important idea in the chapter: if you have a hard promise (a transaction that cannot be reversed), you can build more flexible promises on top of it, such as multisignature, escrow and timelocks. But if your foundation is a soft promise (one a third party can alter), there is no way to build a hard promise on top of it, because the third party is always there at the bottom. Flexibility has to be added from above, not built in from below.

None of you has money in the bank

What you have in the bank is a debt: a promise that you will be given your money when you ask for it, unless a freeze, an error or a bankruptcy gets in the way. He cites the Wells Fargo scandal, which was leading the news at the time, in which the bank opened millions of accounts in the names of customers who had not asked for them; that is possible only because a bank account is a soft promise the bank can alter as it pleases. And on the larger scale: millions of Venezuelans discovering that their savings were a soft promise from a state.

Authority and autonomy are not a single line

He rejects framing the matter as a line running between “chaos” and “obedience.” Individual autonomy and institutional authority are two different axes: authority can rise without autonomy falling, or autonomy can be crushed without authority gaining anything. Soft promises, historically from Louis XV to King George, feed the corrupt pyramid because they are left to the discretion of whoever is at the top; hard promises feed autonomy because they are left to no one.

Soft promises feed corrupt structures of authority. Hard promises feed autonomy.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

A Bitcoin transaction is a hard promise that cannot be reversed, and from it we can build any flexibility we want; money in the bank is a soft promise, and hardness can never be built on a soft foundation.

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Chapter Six

The Currency Wars and Bitcoin's Neutrality: We Didn't Start the Fire

Coinscrum, Imperial College London · December 2016

This talk was given less than a month after India canceled its cash, and it is the most political in the volume. Antonopoulos opens with an admission: he had expected Bitcoin's first wide adoption to come through expatriates' **remittances**, and he was wrong. What actually pushed people toward Bitcoin was not fees but **the currency war**.

A war that began in 2008 and never stopped

Since the financial crisis, governments have competed to weaken their currencies and expand the printing; then the war turned into a "war on cash": restricting withdrawals, hunting down paper money, pushing everyone into monitored accounts. It peaked in India: a country that relies on cash for 88% of its transactions gave its people, one-seventh of humanity, four hours' notice that their banknotes were no longer money. It called this "fighting corruption," and in practice it was the poor and the farmers who paid the price.

"We didn't start the fire"

He rejects the charge that Bitcoin "threatens" national currencies. The fire was lit by governments themselves, with their printing and their overnight decrees; Bitcoin is neither the rain nor the firewood, it is the lit **exit sign** in the burning room. It does not promise protection; it promises only to be **neutral**: it does not favor the rupee over the lira, does not know who you are, and does not care what your government believes.

The premium that builds infrastructure

When the price of Bitcoin in India rises 22% above the global price, that gap is profit for anyone who knows how to bring Bitcoin into India, and so an exchange infrastructure gets built with no support from anyone. Gresham's law works by the same logic: when good money is threatened it is hidden, and when bad money is imposed it is spent. The war on cash does not punish criminals; criminals own banks. It is a war on **the population**, and its chief beneficiaries are the banks, which become the mandatory route for every transaction.

Bitcoin is not attacking the rupee. The rupee is attacking itself, and Bitcoin is just a lit exit sign in the room.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

The war on cash is a war on the population, not on crime; Bitcoin did not start the fire. It is a neutral exit that does not discriminate between one currency and another, or between one citizen and another.

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Chapter Seven

Bitcoin Security: Bubble Boy and the Sewer Rat

Draper University, San Mateo · October 2015

The oldest talk in the volume and the funniest, and its subject is **system security**. He starts from an observation about raising children: children who are shielded from every germ with hand sanitizer do not end up healthier than others, but more prone to allergies and illness. The immune system learns through exposure, not isolation. Financial systems are the same.

An isolated system is not free of vulnerabilities; it just doesn't know about them

Banks protect their systems through isolation: firewalls, internal networks, no one gets in without permission. The result is a system that looks secure because it has never been seriously attacked, not because it has held up. When banks first faced the internet, their response was more walls, and as a result their systems are built from old parts that no outsider has ever tested. This is the **bubble boy**: a child who lives in a sterile room and, the day the bubble is punctured, dies of a common cold.

A swarm of sewer rats

Bitcoin is the exact opposite. From its first day it has lived exposed on the internet, with no wall, no owner, and a reward of millions of dollars for anyone who finds a hole in it. It is attacked every day, learns from every attack, and comes out stronger. It is the **sewer rat**: dirty, exposed, saturated with germs, and impossible to kill. And when banks want a "private blockchain," they are building another bubble boy: a system that copies Bitcoin's form without going through the ordeal that made it robust.

The five stages of grief

Antonopoulos tracks the institutions' reaction to Bitcoin as the stages of grief: denial ("it won't last"), then anger ("criminals use it"), then bargaining ("we'll take the blockchain and leave Bitcoin"), then depression, then acceptance. The banks at the time were in the bargaining stage. As for the "panopticon" that wants to watch every transaction, its problem is that open systems **look back at it**: every eye that watches can itself be watched.

A closed system does not lack vulnerabilities. It simply does not know where they are, and it will find out at the worst possible moment.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Security comes not from isolation but from constant exposure to attack; Bitcoin is a sewer rat that has survived everything, and the private blockchain is a bubble boy that has never been tested.

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Chapter Eight

Bitcoin: A New Species of Money

Milan Bitcoin Meetup · March 2016

A talk that reads the history of money through the lens of **biological evolution**. Its starting point is that what we consider “normal” in money, a central bank issuing a single national currency, is a short experiment only a few centuries old, closer to a historical exception than to a rule.

A meteor on January 3, 2009

When the environment changes suddenly, the old species do not evolve; new species appear to fill the gap. He uses the example of aerobic metabolism: when oxygen appeared in the atmosphere it was poison to the old organisms, and then it became the energy that unleashed complex life. Bitcoin is the new oxygen: a currency that lives in an environment that did not exist before it, the environment of the open network, and that needs none of the institutions of old money in order to breathe. Bitcoin does not care about central banks, not out of hostility but because that is simply not in its nature.

The prey that makes the predator

Evolution does not happen in a comfortable environment. When species were moved to Australia, with no predators, they stayed as they were; the presence of a predator, by contrast, pushes the prey to evolve quickly. Bitcoin is the new predator in the banks’ environment, and the banks will be forced to evolve or go extinct. And when they try to “swallow” it through a private blockchain, they get **indigestion**: they take its form and fail to digest its substance.

From 164 currencies to thousands

The world today has about 164 national currencies; the Bitcoin environment produced thousands in seven years. Most of them will go extinct, and that is normal under “punctuated equilibrium”: an explosion of diversity followed by ruthless selection. The survivors will serve those the old system did not serve: the informal economy, which in many countries accounts for 60% of activity. He closes with an observation about Bitcoin’s own evolution: it began as a medium of exchange, is maturing into a store of value, and will need new units (one bitcoin equals a thousand millibits) to become an everyday medium of exchange again.

Central banks are dinosaurs. They are not evil; they just have not noticed that the meteor struck on January 3, 2009.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Bitcoin is a new species of money that emerged in a new environment no one owns; it will neither fix the banks nor fight them. It will make them evolve or go extinct, and it will serve first those whom no one has served.

Bitcoin, Lightning, and Streaming Money

Bitcoin Wednesday, Amsterdam · October 2016

The most forward-looking talk in the volume. It starts from a small technical change added to Bitcoin, timelocks that allow a transaction to become valid at a later time, and arrives at a philosophical idea: that **the shape of the vessel that carries money shapes the way we think about it.**

What is the Lightning Network?

He explains it with the example of a bar tab: instead of paying for each drink separately, you open a “payment channel” and deposit an amount in it, then you and the bar exchange signed promises without limit, and only the opening and the closing are recorded on the blockchain. The channels are then connected to one another, so your money in one channel can reach anyone on the network through intermediaries who can neither steal the amount nor learn its destination (onion encryption, as in Tor). The result: millions of transactions per second, at fees close to zero, with each layer scaling in its own way.

Why are we paid a monthly salary?

Not because work is monthly, but because moving money was **expensive**, so it was gathered into large containers: a monthly salary, a monthly bill, an annual subscription. The container set the rhythm. Recall that music used to be sold in albums because the record was a container, and then it came to be streamed once the container disappeared. Money is heading the same way: when a small transaction costs nothing, there is no point in waiting until the end of the month. A salary can be paid **every minute**, a home can run its electricity and pay for it second by second, and an article can be read paragraph by paragraph and paid for word by word.

Money is a flow, not a lump

In physics, light is particles if you look at it up close and a wave if you look from afar. Money is the same: discrete transactions up close, a continuous flow from a distance. Bitcoin first compressed **space** (no difference between the neighborhood and the continent), and Lightning compresses **time** (no difference between a month and a second).

Why is your salary paid once a month? Because moving money used to be expensive. Tomorrow there will be no reason to wait for the end of the month.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Money's containers (the monthly salary, the bill) existed because moving it was expensive; Lightning removes the cost, and money turns from monthly lumps into a continuous flow.

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Chapter Ten

The Lion and the Shark: Divergent Evolution in Cryptocurrency

Silicon Valley Ethereum Meetup, Mountain View · September 2016

A talk to an audience of Ethereum developers, at the height of the rivalry between the two camps. Antonopoulos rejects the question “Which of them will win?” and replaces it with a more precise one: **what was each of them designed to be good at?**

Founders do not decide what things become

The internet was designed for exchanging scientific research, and it became a network for cat videos. Tim Berners-Lee wanted the web for sharing academic papers, and it became the home of personal photos. What a technology becomes is decided by its **users**, not its founders. So anyone who declares today that “such-and-such coin is dead” or that “Ethereum is the future” is guessing, and the people behind these projects are entitled to have, as he says of Vitalik, an annoying habit of being right.

Every choice is a trade-off

Bitcoin chose to be **deliberately limited**: a simple scripting language, slow changes, absolute priority for security and stability. Ethereum chose a Turing-complete language, high flexibility and rapid experimentation. You cannot have both; flexibility opens an attack surface, and rigidity closes the door to experimentation. So the question is not “which is better” but “better **for what purpose.**”

Filling the arena with water

Who wins a fight between a lion and a shark? The answer: it depends on whether the arena is filled with water. Each is a perfect predator in its own environment, and each dies in the other’s. Bitcoin is the lion of the savanna: hard money that does not budge. Ethereum is the shark of the ocean: a fast-moving platform for experiments. The only mistake is to insist that the whole world is savanna, or that it is all ocean. He says it plainly: he is not a maximalist for any single currency, and he holds that rich ecosystems are the ones that contain many species specializing in different niches.

Celebrate the lion, and celebrate the shark. The only problem is thinking that the whole world is savanna.

Paraphrased from the talk

The idea in one line

Bitcoin and Ethereum are predators in two different environments; every design is a trade-off, and users, not founders, decide what a technology becomes, so single-currency maximalism makes no sense.

The threads that tie the chapters together

Ten talks over three years, revolving around a clear shift: from explaining Bitcoin to critiquing the system that stands opposite it. These are the ideas Antonopoulos wants to stay with you.

The idea	What it means	Where it appears
Verification, not trust	The essence of the open blockchain is that anyone can verify and no one needs to trust; whatever is imposed by authority, be it money or news, is fake by definition.	Chapters 2, 3, 4
Immutability comes from energy, not structure	The chain exposes tampering, and proof of work makes it impossible; an "editable blockchain" is called a spreadsheet.	Chapters 4, 5
The hard promise is the foundation of all flexibility	From a transaction that cannot be reversed you can build any flexibility; from a soft promise you can build no hardness at all.	Chapters 4, 5
Money in the bank is not your money	A bank account is a debt that can be frozen, altered and canceled; India, Venezuela and Wells Fargo are proof, not exceptions.	Chapters 3, 5, 6
Bitcoin is an exit sign	It does not attack currencies and does not promise protection; it is a neutral exit, and its rise in a given country is a discount on that country's currency.	Chapters 3, 6, 8
Security through exposure, not isolation	Closed systems are not free of vulnerabilities, they just don't know about them; what makes Bitcoin robust is that it is attacked every day.	Chapters 2, 7
The banks cannot swallow it	The private blockchain is Bitcoin with a shave and a suit: everything scary has been removed from it, which is everything that matters.	Chapters 2, 7, 8
A new species, not an improved version	Bitcoin is not a better bank but money that lives in a new environment; it will not fix the old system, it will make it evolve or go extinct.	Chapters 1, 8, 10
Money is a flow	The monthly salary and the bill are containers created by the cost of moving money; when the cost disappears, money flows every second.	Chapters 1, 9
No single-currency maximalism	Every design is a trade-off, and users, not founders, decide what a technology becomes; the world has room for a lion and a shark.	Chapters 1, 8, 10

What sets this volume apart?

Volume One answered "what is Bitcoin, and why won't it die." Volume Two assumes the reader is past that and turns its criticism outward: at the "blockchain" industry that empties the idea of its meaning, at governments that cancel cash by decree, and at the cryptocurrency community itself when it turns into tribes. It is also where the second layer (Lightning) is discussed for the first time, as the realistic path to the scaling that Volume One promised. Volume Three (2019) carries these threads on to financial surveillance and to corporate and state currencies.

Sources and license

Where this summary comes from

This summary is based on the recorded talks that make up the book *The Internet of Money, Volume Two* by Andreas M. Antonopoulos, published by Merkle Bloom in 2017. The talks are published on the author's YouTube channel under a **Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY) license**, which permits reuse, translation and summarizing provided the source is credited.

The quoted lines in this summary are paraphrases of what the author said in the talks; they are not verbatim and are not taken from the text of the printed book. Any error in summarizing is the summarizer's, not the author's. The original book contains eleven talks; the talk "Ethereum, ICOs, and Rocket Science" is not covered here.

The original talks

Chapter	Talk	Venue and date
1	Introduction to Bitcoin	Singularity University IPP, Mountain View — September 2016
2	Blockchain vs. Bullshit: Thoughts on the Future of Money	Blockchain Africa Conference, South Africa — March 2017
3	Fake News, Fake Money	Silicon Valley Bitcoin Meetup, Sunnyvale — April 2017
4	Immutability and Proof-of-Work: the Planetary Scale Digital Monument	Silicon Valley Bitcoin Meetup, Sunnyvale — September 2016
5	Hard Promises, Soft Promises: Promoting Autonomy instead of Authority	SF Bitcoin Meetup, San Francisco — September 2016
6	The Currency Wars and Bitcoin's Neutrality: We Didn't Start the Fire	Coinscrum, Imperial College London — December 2016
7	Bitcoin Security: Bubble Boy and the Sewer Rat	Draper University, San Mateo — October 2015
8	Bitcoin: A New Species of Money	Bitcoin Meetup, Milan — March 2016
9	Bitcoin, Lightning, and Streaming Money	Bitcoin Wednesday, Amsterdam — October 2016
10	The Lion and the Shark: Divergent Evolution in Cryptocurrency	Silicon Valley Ethereum Meetup, Mountain View — September 2016

Links

- Playlist of the Volume Two talks on YouTube: youtube.com/playlist?list=PLPQwGV1aLnTu0KFDbHk4AUiiyce0xLX7p
- The author's channel: youtube.com/@aantonop
- The book (print, ebook and audiobook): theinternetofmoney.info
- Mastering Bitcoin, free in several languages: bitcoinbook.info

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The Bitcoin power law

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