

## Economic Backwardness In Historical Perspective

?????:The poverty of “development economics”

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Post-unification Italy was part of a wider world within which men and money circulated freely; it developed to the extent that those mobile resources chose to locate on its soil. The economy's cyclical movements reflected conditions in international financial markets, and were little affected by domestic policies. State intervention restricted the internal and international mobility of goods, and limited Italy's development: it kept the economy weak, reduced Italy's weight in the comity of nations, and paved the way for the frustrations and adventurism that would plunge the twentieth century into world war.

This collection of essays by Alexander Gerschenkron, who has been called "the doyen of economic history in the United States," is a companion volume to the author's highly acclaimed *Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective*. The essays range over a wide variety of subjects, but the major theme, as in Gerschenkron's previous book, is the conditions of industrial development, particularly in regard to nineteenth-century Europe. The book is divided into three parts. In Part I, Methodology, the essays are: "On the Concept of Continuity in History," "Some Methodological Problems in Economic History," and "Reflections on Ideology as a Methodological and Historical Problem." Part II, Problems in Economic History, deals with "The Typology of Industrial Development as a Tool of Analysis," "The Industrial Development of Italy: A Debate with Rosario Romeo," "The Modernization of Entrepreneurship," "Russia: Agrarian Policies and Industrialization, 1861-1914," and "City Economies Then and Now." In Part III, The Political Framework, the essays are: "Reflections on the Economic Aspects of Revolution," "The Changeability of a Dictatorship," and "The Stability of Dictatorships." A series of appendices presents reviews and review articles by Gerschenkron.

International economic integration is not a recent phenomenon; its roots can be traced back to the Roman Empire. This informative volume departs from the conventional short-term analysis and takes a long-term view of the process, offering perspectives that are both detailed and diverse. Author Dennis McCarthy examines seven types of organizations that exemplify international economic integration (colonial empires, merchant associations, religious empires, criminal empires, free trade areas, customs unions and common markets), and representative examples of each type are analyzed in a comparative framework. Timely and unique, this book demonstrates that international economic integration is an economic and political process that also involves political economy. With an introduction defining key terms and concepts; a retrospective summarizing the main insights, and endnotes and a detailed bibliography offering readers ways to pursue these topics further, McCarthy's book will prove indispensable to students and general readers who wish to gain a firm understanding of international economics and the processes that shape the world today.

First published in 1997, this book has been produced by the leading scholars of the economic history of the region in the belief that the events of 1989/90, and the subsequent turmoil in every country affected, can only be accurately interpreted from an informed historical perspective. The chapters are accessible and authoritative; each is from a first-rank and highly experienced economic

historian of the nation under discussion. The necessarily differing treatments of the social, economic and national problems correct the widespread misapprehension that the countries of the region are essentially alike.

"Essays consider the role of innovative technologies in industries across the South, including steamboats and shipping in the lower Mississippi valley; textile manufacturing in Georgia, Arkansas, and South Carolina; coal mining in Virginia; sugar planting and processing in Louisiana; the electrification of the Tennessee valley; and telemedicine in contemporary Arizona"--Provided by publisher.

This edited collection examines the evolution of regional inequality in Latin America in the long run. The authors support the hypothesis that the current regional disparities are principally the result of a long and complex process in which historical, geographical, economic, institutional, and political factors have all worked together. Lessons from the past can aid current debates on regional inequalities, territorial cohesion, and public policies in developing and also developed countries. In contrast with European countries, Latin American economies largely specialized in commodity exports, showed high levels of urbanization and high transports costs (both domestic and international). This new research provides a new perspective on the economic history of Latin American regions and offers new insights on how such forces interact in peripheral countries. In that sense, natural resources, differences in climatic conditions, industrial backwardness and low population density areas leads us to a new set of questions and tentative answers. This book brings together a group of leading American and European economic historians in order to build a new set of data on historical regional GDPs for nine Latin American countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela. This transnational perspective on Latin American economic development process is of interest to researchers, students and policy makers.

An exploration of how honesty prevails over the dishonest

This edited collection uses a history of economic thought perspective to explore the evolving role of Latin America within the context of globalization. In particular, it examines the region's resilience in the face of the global financial crisis. Economic Development and Global Crisis explains that Latin America is a region with distinct characteristics and peculiarities which have been shaped from the colonial era up to the present day. The contributions suggest that several features which were perceived as economic backwardness have turned out to be advantageous, and this may explain why Latin America is withstanding the crisis much better than Europe, Japan and the USA. This book will be of interest to scholars working in the areas of economic development, economic history, the history of economic thought and Latin American studies.

Includes annual List of doctoral dissertations in political economy in progress in American universities and colleges; and the Hand book of the American Economic Association.

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Probes the nature and source of Britain's apparent ills, placing Britain's current methods of handling social problems within the context of British history

These 14 essays covering a wide range of subjects of great current interest reflect the continuous evolution of the author's thought from 1951 to 1961. Range

