

Teaching Plan

1. Descriptive information of the course

Name: Economic and Business History (ADE-ECO) / International Economic and Business History (IBE)

Academic Year: 2011-2012

Year: Second

Terms: First and Second

Degrees: ECO/ADE/IBE

Code: 20831 / 21121

Name of Credit ECTS: 9

Hours of study: 225

Teaching Languages: Catalan, Spanish and English

Lecturers First Term: Carles Brasó, Cristian Ducoing and Manuel Llorca-Jaña

Lecturers Second Term: Héctor García Montero and Xavier Tafunell

First part / First term: World Economic and Business History

2. Course's overview

This course studies the development of both the international economy and enterprises since pre-industrial times up to current days. It appraises the different phases of modern economic growth, the impact of major historical facts in the economy as well as the transformation of global economic institutions.

This is an introductory course that provides students with basic knowledge on the historical change of the global economy.

3. Previous competencies

Students must be familiar with:

- Basic knowledge on Global Contemporary History: major processes and most relevant facts.
- The content taught in the courses *Introduction to Economics* and *Data Analysis*.

Students are required to have the following basic capacities:

- Basic usage of spread-sheets (e.g. Excel) and writing processor (e.g. Word).
- Master the skills on descriptive statistics taught in the course *Data Analysis*.

4. Competencies to be developed

General Competencies	Specific Competencies
<p>Instrumentals 1. Ability to search relevant data from different sources.</p> <p>Interpersonal 2. Improve presentation skills. 3. Work in groups. 4. Writing skills.</p> <p>General 5. Critical reasoning in reading, writing and communicating orally. 6. Analysis and synthesis of qualitative data. 7. Analysis and synthesis of quantitative data. 8. Organize and plan tasks. 9. Adapt to new challenges.</p>	<p>1. Capacity to classify chronologically the basic facts concerning Global Economic History.</p> <p>2. Capacity to explain the basic facts of Global Economic History.</p> <p>3. Appraise figure and table analysis indicating long term evolution of basic economic variables.</p> <p>4. Capacity to transfer data information into historical facts.</p> <p>5. Acknowledge interactions and differences between short and long term analysis.</p> <p>6. Graphic and calculus adapted to statistical data.</p> <p>7. Capacity to transform historical data into statistical tables.</p> <p>8. Historical contextualization and economic analysis skills.</p>

5. Content

Program. Topics of the 16 lectures.

Topic 1. Panoramic view of world economic history. The main issues. [L1]

Topic 2. Pre-industrial economies.

2.1 Population and agricultural technology. [L2]

2.2 Trade dynamism: the age of commerce. [L3]

Topic 3. The industrial revolution (1750-1870).

3.1 Technological change and supply change in the industrial sector. [L4]

3.2 Patterns of consumption and living standards. [L5]

Topic 4. Integration of the world economy: the first globalization (1870-1913).

4.1 The revival of imperialism. [L6]

4.2 Financial globalization and the gold standard. [L7]

4.3 International movements of goods, capital and labour. [L8]

Topic 5. The economic crisis of the interwar period.

5.1 The breakdown of the pre-1913 economic order. The legacy of First World War. [L9]

5.2 The Great Depression. [L10]

5.3 Economic recovery: national experiences. [L11]

Topic 6. The Golden Age of capitalism (1945-1980).

6.1 The institutional basis of the post-war recovery. [L12]

6.2 Industrialization patterns. [L13]

6.3 The economic shocks of the 1970s and the end of the Golden Age. [L14]

Topic 7. The world economy during the last three decades, 1980-2010.

7.1 The new globalization and the new monetary world. [L15]

7.2 The collapse of the Soviet bloc, the evolution of the European Union, and the rise of new emerging powers. [L16]

Program. Topics of the 6 seminars.

Seminar 1: Introduction to indicators of economic growth and development. [S1]

Seminar 2: The Industrial Revolution: Why England? Why not France, China, India, or Japan? [S2]

Seminar 3: The English Financial Revolution and its consequences. [S3]

Seminar 4: The origins and meanings of 'globalisation'. [S4]

Seminar 5: Factor mobility: European emigration, 1840-1914 [S5].

Seminar 6: The role of the GATT and the WTO in the liberalisation of world trade between 1947 and 2000. [S6]

Course schedule and content implementation

Note on readings: Of the recommended readings, you are expected to read at least one of them for each lecture/seminar. Those marked with (*) are texts also available in Spanish in your library. Those with marked with (CG) are available as PDF in your Campus Global.

Week 1

Lecture 1: Panoramic view of world economic history: the main issues.

Readings for lecture 1: (CG) Persson 2010, chapter 1 (Introduction); Clark 2007, chapter 1 (Introduction); (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapter 1 (Introduction).

Lecture 2: Pre-industrial economies. Population and agricultural technology.

Readings for lecture 2: Broadberry & O'Rourke 2010, chapter 6 (Agriculture); (CG) Clark 2007, chapter 2 (The logic of the Malthusian economy); Persson 2010, chapter 3 (Population, economic growth and resource constraints); (*) Di Vittorio 2006, chapters 4 & 6 (relevant sections on population and agriculture only).

Week 2

Lecture 3: Pre-industrial economies. Trade dynamism: the age of commerce.

Readings for lecture 3: (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapters 5 & 6 (Europe's second logistic and Economic nationalism and imperialism); (*) (CG) Di Vittorio 2006 (relevant sections within chapters 3 & 4, by Guenzi and Davis, respectively, pp. 67-88 & 108-114); Broadberry & O'Rourke 2010, chapter 4 (Trade and empire).

Lecture 4: The industrial revolution (1750-1870). Technological change and supply change in the industrial sector.

Readings for lecture 4: Allen 2009, chapter 1 (The industrial revolution and the pre-industrial economy); (CG) Floud & Johnson, chapter 1, by J. Mokyr (Accounting for the industrial revolution); (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapters 7 & 8 (The dawn of modern industry and Economic development in the nineteenth century).

Week 3

Seminar 1: Introduction to indicators of economic growth and development.

Readings for S1: Those in L1, in particular (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapter 1 (Introduction); and (*) (CG) Maddison 1995, Chapter 1 and Tables to Chapter 1 (available in this link: <http://www.ggd.net/maddison/Monitoring.shtml>).

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- Which are the main indicators of economic growth and development?
- What do they measure and why are they important?
- What sort of conclusions can we draw from these indicators? Give some examples by comparing across countries.
- Which are their main limitations?
- Can you think of any other relevant indicator not usually included by the economic historiography?

Lecture 5: The industrial Revolution (1750-1870). Patterns of consumption and living standards.

Readings for lecture 5: (CG) Broadberry & O'Rourke 2010, chapter 9 (Standards of living); (*) De Vries 2008, chapter 4 (The industrious revolution: consumer demand); Floud & Johnson, chapter 13 by Berg (Consumption in Britain).

Lecture 6: Integration of the world economy: the first globalization (1870-1913). The revival of imperialism.

Readings for lecture 6: (*) (CG) Cameron & Neal 2003, last section of chapter 12 (The revival of western imperialism); (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 6 (International trade and European domination, 1875-1914 –relevant section only); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 9 (International aspects of economic growth in the nineteenth century, –relevant section only).

Week 4

Seminar 2: The Industrial Revolution: Why England? Why not France, China, India, or Japan?

Readings for seminar 2: Clark 2007, chapter 13 (Why England? Why not China, India, or Japan?); (CG) Allen 2009, chapter 6 (Why was the industrial revolution British?).

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- Which were the main candidates to have the first industrial revolution and why?
- Why the industrial revolution was British?
- What is understood by 'the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution'? How did it happen?

Lecture 7: Integration of the world economy: the first globalization (1870-1913). Financial globalization and the gold standard.

Readings for lecture 7: (*) (CG) Kindleberger 1984, chapter 4 (Bimetallism and the emergence of the gold standard); (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 9 (The heyday of the international gold standard, 1875-1914); (*) Eichengreen 2008, chapter 2 (The gold standard).

Lecture 8: Integration of the world economy: the first globalization (1870-1913). International movements of goods, capital and labour.

Readings for lecture 8: (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 8 (International migration); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, Chapters 2 and [CG] 5 (International long-term capital movements, 1820-1913 and Foreign trade in the nineteenth century).

Week 5

Seminar 3: The English Financial Revolution (EFR) and its consequences.

Readings for seminar 3: (*) Kindleberger 1984, chapter 9 (Government finance, see sections relevant to England only); (*) (CG) Cameron & Neal 2003, relevant sections within chapters 6 & 7, pp. 154-159 and pp. 164-171; Broadberry & O'Rourke 2010, chapter 3 (third section only, 'Fiscal Institutions').

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- Before the Glorious Revolution, which were the sources of taxation in England? Did they provide sufficient revenue for the state?
- What were the defining characteristics of the EFR?
- Which were the main institutions behind the EFR?
- Which were the main implications of the EFR elsewhere in Europe and how the English experience differed from other European powers at that time?

Lecture 9: The economic crisis of the interwar period. The breakdown of the pre-1913 economic order. The legacy of the First World War.

Readings for lecture 9: (CG) Feinstein et al 2008, chapter 2 (The legacy of the First World War); (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, first two sections of chapter 14 (International economic disintegration); (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, first two sections of chapter 10 (International trade in the twilight of liberal capitalism); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 11 (The international economy in the interwar years).

Week 6

Seminar 4: The origins and meanings of 'globalisation'.

Readings for seminar 4: Held et al 2000, Introduction (pp. 1-31) and Conclusions (pp. 414-423 only); (CG) Persson 2010, chapter 12 (Globalization and its challenge to Europe); (*) O'Rourke & Williamson 2001, chapter 2 (Convergence in history).

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- What is globalization? How should it be conceptualized?
- Which are the main drivers of globalization?
- What is meant by globalization backlash?
- Does contemporary globalization represent a novel condition?

Lecture 10: The economic crisis of the interwar period. The Great Depression.

Readings for lecture 10: (*) Kindleberger 1984, chapter 20 (The 1929 Depression); Feinstein et al 2008, chapter 6 (The onset of the Great Depression); (*) (CG) Cameron & Neal 2003, third section of chapter 14 (International economic disintegration); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 15 (The great depression: an overview); (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, last section of chapter 10 (International trade in the twilight of liberal capitalism).

Lecture 11: The economic crisis of the interwar period. Economic recovery: national experiences.

Readings for lecture 11: (*) (CG) Eichengreen 2008, chapter 3 (Interwar instability); Feinstein et al 2008, chapter 8 (The fragmented world of the 1930s); (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 11 (The disintegration of the gold standard).

Week 7

Seminar 5: Factor mobility: European emigration, 1840-1914.

Readings for seminar 5: Baines 1991 (whole book, very small pamphlet); Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 8 (International migration, 1875-1914); (*) (CG) O'Rourke & Williamson 2001, chapter 7 (Mass migrations: why they moved); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 3 (International migration, 1820-1913).

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- Which were the main 'sending' and 'receiving' countries? Please provide statistics for different periods.
- Which were the main causes of European emigration after the 1840s? Use the 'push and pull' method of analysis.
- Which were the main economic consequences of these mass migrations? Please refer to both sending and receiving countries.

Lecture 12: The Golden Age of capitalism (1945-1980). The institutional basis of the post-war recovery.

Readings for lecture 12: (*) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapter 15 (Rebuilding the world economy, 1945-1973); (*) Eichengreen 2008, chapter 4 (The Bretton Woods System); (*) (CG) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 12 (The redirection of the international economy, 1939-1953); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 16 (Planning for the future international economy and the transitional period, 1944-1950)

Week 8

Seminar 6: The role of the GATT and the WTO in the liberalisation of world trade between 1947 and 2000.

Readings for seminar 6: (*) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 13 (The new liberal trade order); (*) (CG) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapter 19 (The GATT, the World Trade Organization and international commercial policy, 1947-2000).

Main questions to answer by those presenting:

- When and why was the GATT created?
- What are tariffs and non-tariffs barriers?
- Which were the main round of negotiations between 1947 and 1980? What was discussed in these meetings?
- Which were the main interest groups behind these negotiations?
- What was the contribution of the GATT to the liberalisation of world trade between 1947 and 1973?
- What about the contribution of the WTO thereafter?

Lecture 13: The Golden Age of capitalism (1945-1980). Industrialization patterns.

Readings for lecture 13: (*) (CG) Foreman-Peck 1995, chapter 15 (The search for a new regime); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, chapters 20 and 21 (Trade and growth in the international economy 1945-2000, the developed countries; and Trade and growth in the international economy 1945-2000, the developing economies, the centrally-planned economies and countries in transition).

Lecture 14: The Golden Age of capitalism (1945-1980). The economic shocks of the 1970s and the end of the Golden Age.

Readings for lecture 14: (*) (CG) Eichengreen 2008, chapter 5 (After Bretton Woods); Scammell 1983, chapters 12, 13 & 14 (The breakup of the dollar-exchange system; Imbalance among the leading currencies; and Recession); (*) Di Vittorio 2006, chapter 11, by Carreras (pp. 320-324).

Week 9

Lecture 15: The world economy during the last three decades, 1980-2010. The new globalization and the new monetary world.

Readings for lecture 15: (*) Eichengreen 2008, chapter 6 (A brave new monetary world); (*) Kenwood & Loughheed 2000, Chapter 18 (International monetary relations, 1945-2000, see third section only); (*) (CG) Ferguson 2008, chapter 6 (From Empire to Chimerica).

Week 10

Lecture 16: The world economy during the last three decades, 1980-2010. The collapse of the Soviet bloc, the evolution of the European Union, and the rise of new emerging powers.

Readings for lecture 16: (*) (CG) Cameron & Neal 2003, chapter 16 (The world economy at the beginning of the twenty-first century).

6. Bibliography

Basic readings (selected chapters only)

- (*) R. Cameron & L. Neal, *A concise economic history of the world*, Fourth edition, Oxford University Press, (Oxford, 2003). [HC21 .C36 2003, Ciutadella]
- G. Clark, *A farewell to alms: a brief economic history of the world*, Princeton University Press (Princeton, 2007). [HC21 .C54 2007, Ciutadella]
- (*) (**) B. Eichengreen, *Globalizing capital: a history of the international monetary system*, Princeton University Press (Princeton, 2008). [HG3881 .E335 2008 & HG3881 .E335 1996, Ciutadella]
- (*) J. Foreman-Peck, *A history of the world economy*, Second edition, Harvester Wheatsheaf (New York, 1995). [HC54 .F67 1995 & HC54 .F67 1983, Ciutadella]
- (*) A. G. Kenwood & A. L. Lougheed, *The growth of the international economy, 1820-2000*, Routledge (2000). [HD82 .K468 1992, Ciutadella]
- K. G. Persson, *An economic history of Europe*, Cambridge University Press, (Cambridge, 2010). [HC240 .P477 2010, Ciutadella]

Complementary readings (selected chapters only)

- R. C. Allen, *The in global perspective*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, 2009). [HC254.5 .A45 2009, IUHJVV & Ciutadella].
- D. Baines, *Emigration from Europe 1815-1930*, MacMillan (London, 1991). [JV7590 .B35 1991, Ciutadella].
- S. Broadberry & K. O'Rourke (editors), *The Cambridge economic history of modern Europe*, Volume 1, 1700-1870, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, 2010). [HC240 .C36 2010, IUHJVV & Ciutadella]
- (*) J. De Vries, *The industrious revolution*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, 2008). [HC79.C6 D48 2008, IUHJVV & Ciutadella]
- C. H. Feinstein et al, *The world economy between the world wars*, Oxford University Press (Oxford, 2008). [HC57 .F45 2008, IUHJVV & Ciutadella]
- (*) N. Ferguson, *The ascent of money. A financial history of the world*, Penguin (New York, 2008). [HG171 .F47 2008, Ciutadella].
- R. Floud and P. Johnson (ed), Vol. 1. *The Cambridge economic history of modern Britain*, Cambridge University Press (Cambridge, 2004). [HC253 .C36 2004, Ciutadella]
- D. Held et al, *Global transformations: politics, economics and culture*, Polity Press (Cambridge, 2000). [JZ1308 .G59 1999, Ciutadella].
- (*) C. P. Kindleberger, *A financial history of Western Europe*, Routledge (London, 1984). [HG186.A2 K56 1993, Ciutadella].
- (*) A. Maddison, *Monitoring the world economy, 1820-1992*, OECD (Paris, 1995) [HC54 .M335 1997, Ciutadella]
- (*) K. H. O'Rourke and J. G. Williamson, *Globalization and history: The evolution of a nineteenth-century Atlantic economy*, The MIT Press (Cambridge-MA, 2001). [HF1711 .O76 1999, IUHJVV & Ciutadella].
- W. M. Scammell, *The international economy since 1945*, Second edition, McMillan (London, 1983).
- (*) A. Di Vittorio (editor), *An economic history of Europe*, Routledge (London, 2006). [HC240 .D3513 2006, Ciutadella].

(*) Spanish version available, in the same or in an older edition.

(**) French version available, in the same or in an older edition.

7. Evaluation

The evaluation of the course is composed of two parts: seminar participation and a final exam. Seminars account for 50% of the final mark while the final exam accounts for 50% of the final mark. However, every student must get a minimum mark of 4 (in a scale out of 10) in both parts, that is, in the seminar global mark and in the final exam, in order to pass the course.

According to current BA plan, the two terms of Economic and Business History and International Economic and Business History refer to one single annual course. So the final mark of the two terms of both EBH and IEBH will come from the arithmetical mean of the two final marks, conditional on getting a minimum mark of 4 on each. In case of failing to pass the evaluation, the student will have to take an exam of the pending term in September. If the student fails in September, he/she will have to repeat the whole two terms.

Seminars (50%)

Students will be assessed for their preparation, attendance and participation in ALL seminars.

Final Exam (50%)

To take place between the 9th and the 23rd of December 2011. It will be a multiple-choice test.

Re-sitting Exams

A written exam shall be taken in September 2012, accounting for either 60% or 80% of the final mark (whichever percentage is better for the student). The rest of the mark (either 40% or 20%) will come from the mark obtained during the seminars, which remains unchanged until the second exam.

When the student repeats the whole course no mark is maintained.

8. Methodology

The training activities and methodology will be as follows:

- **Lectures with the whole group (100/160 students).**

The first main activity will be lectures. They will last 1.5 hour (effective: 80 minutes). The course is composed of 16 lectures each one focused on one content topic. The goal of the lectures is to provide interpretative keys of the evolution of the Global Economy and its historical phases. Students will be given between one and four readings for each lecturer, of which you they are expected to read at least one of them. This selection of readings will help the student to fully understand and actively participate in the lectures. Students are also encouraged to formulate questions or comments during the lecture.

- **Seminars with groups (20/25 students).**

There will be 6 seminars, once a week for six consecutive weeks from the third week of the course (until week 8). Seminars will last 1.5 hours (effective: 80 minutes). Every seminar will be devoted to one major topic. All seminars will start with a brief introduction to the topic by the lecturer, followed by a set of questions (some of which are given in advance) to be answered by the students, as part of a group discussion. All students are expected to attend and to participate in the group discussion. Please be aware that the final written exam shall contain questions related to the seminars' topics.

- **Outside individual preparation.**

Every student must read at least one of the suggested readings for each lecture/seminar.

- **Autonomous preparation.**

Each student has the responsibility to prepare himself/herself for the final examination. If the students have accomplished the above requirements with constancy and honesty he/she will be in a position of gaining higher marks.

9. Schedule

Week	Activities	IBE-B1 Lecturer: Manuel Llorca (ML)	ECO/ADE (B1-B2) Lecturers: Manuel Llorca (ML) y Carles Brasó (CB)	ECO/ADE (B3-B4) Lecturer: Cristian Ducoing (CD) y Carles Brasó (CB)
Week 1	L1 L2	ML ML	ML ML	CD CD
Week 2	L3 L4	ML ML	ML ML	CD CD
Week 3	S1 L5 L6	ML ML ML	ML & CB ML ML	CD & CB CD CD
Week 4	S2 L7 L8	ML ML ML	ML & CB ML ML	CD & CB CD CD
Week 5	S3 L9	ML ML	ML & CB ML	CD & CB CD
Week 6	S4 L10 L11	ML ML ML	ML & CB ML ML	CD & CB CD CD
Week 7	S5 L12	ML ML	ML & CB ML	CD & CB CD
Week 8	S6 L13 L14	ML ML ML	ML & CB ML ML	CD & CB CD CD
Week 9	L15	ML	ML	CD
Week 10	L16	ML	ML	CD