

# Economics And History

## Activity 7

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### **An Outline of the History of Economic Thought -**

Ernesto Screpanti

2005-05-26

This book provides a comprehensive overview of the development of economics from its beginnings, at the end of the Middle Ages, up to contemporary developments. It is strong on contemporary theory, providing extensive coverage of the twentieth

century, particularly since the Second World War. The second edition has been revised and updated to take account of new developments in economic thought.

**Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law - 1969**

*Collective Courage* - Jessica Gordon Nembhard

2015-06-13

In *Collective Courage*,

Jessica Gordon Nembhard chronicles African American cooperative business ownership and its place in the movements for Black civil rights and economic equality. Not since W. E. B. Du Bois's 1907 *Economic Co-operation Among Negro Americans* has there been a full-length, nationwide study of African American cooperatives. *Collective Courage* extends that story into the twenty-first century. Many of the players are well known in the history of the African American experience: Du Bois, A. Philip Randolph and the Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, Nannie Helen Burroughs, Fannie Lou Hamer, Ella Jo Baker, George Schuyler and the Young Negroes' Co-operative League, the Nation of Islam, and the Black Panther Party. Adding the cooperative movement to Black history results in a retelling of the African American experience, with an

increased understanding of African American collective economic agency and grassroots economic organizing. To tell the story, Gordon Nembhard uses a variety of newspapers, period magazines, and journals; co-ops' articles of incorporation, minutes from annual meetings, newsletters, budgets, and income statements; and scholarly books, memoirs, and biographies. These sources reveal the achievements and challenges of Black co-ops, collective economic action, and social entrepreneurship. Gordon Nembhard finds that African Americans, as well as other people of color and low-income people, have benefitted greatly from cooperative ownership and democratic economic participation throughout the nation's history. *Agricultural Economics Literature* - United States. Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Library 1938

**The Cambridge History of Science: Volume 7, The Modern Social Sciences -**

David C. Lindberg

2003-08-04

This volume provides a history of the concepts, practices, institutions, and ideologies of social sciences (including behavioural and economic sciences) since the eighteenth century. It offers original, synthetic accounts of the historical development of social knowledge, including its philosophical assumptions, its social and intellectual organization, and its relations to science, medicine, politics, bureaucracy, philosophy, religion, and the professions. Its forty-two chapters include inquiries into the genres and traditions that formed social science, the careers of the main social disciplines (psychology, economics, sociology, anthropology, political science, geography, history, and statistics), and international essays on

social science in Eastern Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America. It also includes essays that examine the involvement of the social sciences in government, business, education, culture, and social policy. This is a broad cultural history of social science, which analyzes from a variety of perspectives its participation in the making of the modern world.

**Economics Without Time**

- Graeme Donald Snooks

1993

Historical, theoretical, and real time in economics.

*Economics and History* -

David Greasley 2011-10-13

*Economics and History*

presents six state-of-the-art surveys from some of the leading scholars in cliometrics. The contributions are all written at an accessible level for the non-specialist reader and consider a broad range of issues from this highly topical area. Written clearly and comprehensively,

allowing easy accessibility for the non-specialist reader Brings together the very latest research in this highly topical subject from leading scholars Contributions cover a broad range of areas within this subject The latest publication in the highly successful Surveys of Recent Research in Economics Book Series

**A History of Economic Thought** - William J. Barber  
2009-06-15

An invigorating study of the development of systematic economic ideas Study of the grand ideas in economics has a perpetual intellectual fascination in it's own right. It can also have practical relevance, as the global economic downturn that began in 2007 reminds us. For several decades, the economics establishment had been dismissive of Keynesianism, arguing that the world had moved beyond the "depression economics" with which it dealt. Keynesian economics, however, has now staged a

comeback as governments attempt to formulate policy responses to the Great Recession of the first decade of the twenty-first century. Many of the issues that faced economists in the past are still with us. The theories and methods of such men as Adam Smith, T. R. Malthus, David Ricardo, J.S. Mill, Karl Marx, Alfred Marshall, and J. M. Keynes are often relevant to us today—and we can always learn from their mistakes. In his stimulating analysis Professor Barber assesses the thought of a number of important economists both in terms of the issues of their day and in relation to modern economic thought. By concentrating on the greatest exponents he highlights the central properties of the four main schools of economic thought – classical, Marxian, neo-classical, and Keynesian – and shows that although each of these traditions is rooted in a different stage of economic development,

they can all provide insights into the recurring problems of modern economics.

Capital Controversy, Post Keynesian Economics and the History of Economic Thought - Philip Arestis  
2005-08-17

Harcourt has made substantial and wide-ranging contributions to economics in general, and to post Keynesian economics in particular. In this volume more than forty leading economists pay tribute to and critically evaluate his work. The contributors represent a wide range of schools in economics, and include Nobel Laureates Paul Samuelson and Robert Solow.

Resources in Education -  
1998

*The Economics of Technological Progress* -  
Tonu Puu 1980-12-11

**Routledge Handbook of Major Events in Economic History** - Randall E. Parker  
2013-02-11

The Handbook of Major Events in Economic History aims to introduce readers to the important

macroeconomic events of the past two hundred years. The chapters endeavour to explain what went on and why during the most significant economic epochs of the nineteenth, twentieth and early twenty-first centuries and how where we are today fits in this historical timeline. Its short chapters reflect the most up-to-date research and are written by well-known economists who are authorities on their subjects. The Handbook of Major Events in Economic History was written with the intent of presenting the professional consensus in explaining the economics driving these historical events.

*History, Methodology and Identity for a 21st Century Social Economics* - Wilfred Dolfsma  
2019-05-28

This book seeks to advance social economic analysis,

economic methodology, and the history of economic thought in the context of twenty-first-century scholarship and socio-economic concerns. Bringing together carefully selected chapters by leading scholars it examines the central contributions that John Davis has made to various areas of scholarship. In recent decades, criticisms of mainstream economics have rekindled interest in a number of areas of scholarly inquiry that were frequently ignored by mainstream economic theory and practice during the second half of the twentieth century, including social economics, economic methodology and history of economic thought. This book contributes to a growing literature on the revival of these areas of scholarship and highlights the pivotal role that John Davis's work has played in the ongoing revival. Together, the international panel of contributors show how

Davis's insights in complexity theory, identity, and stratification are key to understanding a reconfigured economic methodology. They also reveal that Davis's willingness to draw from multiple academic disciplines gives us a platform for interrogating mainstream economics and provides the basis for a humane yet scientific alternative. This unique volume will be essential reading for advanced students and researchers across social economics, history of economic thought, economic methodology, political economy and philosophy of social science. *History of the ... Economic Censuses - United States.* Bureau of the Census 2000

**International Review of History Education** - Mario Carretero 2013-09-05

This volume consists of the proceedings of an international conference on cognition and instruction in

history. The papers cover several areas: historical narratives and history teaching; the use of texts, documents and images in learning history; and historical explanation and understanding.

### **Public Choice**

#### **Interpretations of American Economic History**

**History** - Jac. C. Heckelman  
2012-12-06

Jac C. Heckelman, John C. Moorhouse and Robert Whaples The eight chapters of this volume are revised versions of papers originally presented at the "Applications of Public Choice Theory to Economic History" conference held at Wake Forest University, April 9-10, 1999. They all apply the tools of public choice theory to the types of questions which economic historians have traditionally addressed. By adding the insights of public choice economics to the traditional tools used to understand economic actors and institutions, the authors are

able to provide fresh insights about many important issues of American history. 1. DEVELOPMENTS IN PUBLIC CHOICE THEORY Economists have historically sought to develop policies to improve social welfare by correcting perceived market failures due to monopoly power, externalities, and other departures from the textbook case of the purely competitive model. An underlying assumption is that the public sector, upon recognizing the market failure, will act to correct it. Applied work often develops the conditions under which these policies will be optimal. The public choice movement has questioned the false dichotomy established by welfare economists. Economists of all persuasions assume traditional private market actors, such as entrepreneurs, managers, and consumers, are self-interested rational maximizers. Why should this

not hold for all economic agents? The innovation of public choice analysis is to show what happens when public sector actors, such as politicians, bureaucrats, and voters, also behave as rational self-interested maximizers.

**Joseph A. Schumpeter:  
Historian of Economics -**

Laurence S. Moss  
1996-07-04

Joseph A. Schumpeter was one of the great economists of the twentieth century. His *History of Economic Analysis* is perhaps the greatest contribution to the history of economics, providing a magisterial account of the development of the subject from Ancient Greece to the mid-twentieth century. Schumpeter's views on his predecessors have proved to be a constant source of controversy. Here individual chapters examine such disparate questions as Schumpeter's apparent disregard for the American Institutionalists, his grudging respect for Adam Smith, the

perspicacity of his views of Quesnay and his preference for Walras over Pareto. Four chapters are devoted to the early Medieval schools, neglected in all of his writings. Schumpeter's magnum opus is related to the rest of his economic output, especially his views on money and on methodology. With contributions by leading historians of economics from six countries, this volume analyses Schumpeter's contribution to the history of economics, considers its lasting significance, and uses it as a benchmark to assess the current state of the field.

**Economic Sanctions  
Reconsidered: History  
and current policy -**

Gary  
Clyde Hufbauer 1990

*A History of Marxian  
Economics -* M. Howard  
1989-08-07

Howard and King have done an excellent job ... scholarly without being partisan or polemical.' - Meghnad Desai,



The Times Higher Education  
Supplement  
Studies in History,  
Economics, and Public Law -  
1924

*David Hume* - Claudia M.  
Schmidt 2010-11-01  
In his seminal *Philosophy of David Hume* (1941), Norman Kemp Smith called for a study of Hume &"in all his manifold activities: as philosopher, as political theorist, as economist, as historian, and as man of letters,&" indicating that &"Hume's philosophy, as the attitude of mind that found for itself these various forms of expression, will then have been presented, adequately and in due perspective, for the first time.&" Claudia Schmidt seeks to address this long-standing need in Hume scholarship. Against the charges that Hume holds no consistent philosophical position, offers no constructive account of rationality, and sees no positive relation between philosophy and other areas

of inquiry, Schmidt argues for the overall coherence of Hume's thought as a study of &"reason in history.&" She develops this interpretation by tracing Hume's constructive account of human cognition and its historical dimension as a unifying theme across the full range of his writings. Hume, she shows, provides a positive account of the ways in which our concepts, beliefs, emotions, and standards of judgment in different areas of inquiry are shaped by experience, both in the personal history of the individual and in the life of a community. This book is valuable at many levels: for students, as an introduction to Hume's writings and issues in their interpretation; for Hume specialists, as a unified and intriguing interpretation of his thought; for philosophers generally, as a synthesis of recent developments in Hume scholarship; and for scholars in other disciplines, as a guide to Hume's

contributions to their own fields.

**Principles of Economics in a Nutshell** - Lorenzo

Garbo 2020-04-03

Principles of Economics in a Nutshell provides a succinct overview of contemporary economic theory. This key text introduces economics as a social science, presenting the discipline as an evolving field shaped within historical context rather than a fixed set of ideas. Chapters on microeconomics introduce concepts of scarcity and tradeoffs, market analysis (the Marshallian cross of supply and demand) and the theory of the firm and market structure. Chapters on macroeconomics begin with an explanation of national income accounting, followed by discussions of macroeconomic theory in the goods market and in the money market from both a Keynesian and Classical view. The text concludes with examples of how to expand upon core material,

introducing the perspectives of feminist and ecological economics. This book will be of great importance to students new to economics and is ideal for use on single-semester Principles courses or as a primer on economics courses in other settings. The text is fully supported by online resources, which include a set of analytical questions and suggestions for further reading for each chapter.

*The History of Economic Thought* - Steven G Medema  
2013-05-29

From the ancients to the moderns, questions of economic theory and policy have been an important part of intellectual and public debate, engaging the attention of some of history's greatest minds. This book brings together readings from more than two thousand years of writings on economic subjects. Through these selections, the reader can see first-hand how the great minds of past grappled with

some of the central social and economic issues of their times and, in the process, enhanced our understanding of how economic systems function. This collection of readings covers the major themes that have preoccupied economic thinkers throughout the ages, including price determination and the underpinnings of the market system, monetary theory and policy, international trade and finance, income distribution, and the appropriate role for government within the economic system. These ideas unfold, develop, and change course over time at the hands of scholars such as Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, John Locke, François Quesnay, David Hume, Adam Smith, Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, William Stanley Jevons, Alfred Marshall, Irving Fisher, Thorstein Veblen, John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman,

and Paul Samuelson. Each reading has been selected with a view to both enlightening the reader as to the major contributions of the author in question and to giving the reader a broad view of the development of economic thought and analysis over time. This book will be useful for students, scholars, and lay people with an interest in the history of economic thought and the history of ideas generally.

**Summary of activities of the Carnegie Corporation of New York, the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the Rockefeller foundations, the Rockefeller General Education Board** - United States. Congress. House. Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations 1954

**The Routledge Handbook of Modern Economic**

**History** - Robert M. Whaples  
2013-01-17

The Routledge Handbook of Modern Economic History aims to introduce readers to important approaches and findings of economic historians who study the modern world. Its short chapters reflect the most up-to-date research and are written by well-known economic historians who are authorities on their subjects. Modern economic history blends two approaches - Cliometrics (which focuses on measuring economic variables and explicitly testing theories about the historical performance and development of the economy) and the New Institutional Economics (which focuses on how social, cultural, legal and organizational norms and rules shape economic outcomes and their evolution). Part 1 of the Handbook introduces these approaches and other important methodological issues for economic history.

The most fundamental shift in the economic history of the world began about two and a half centuries ago when eons of slow economic change and faltering economic growth gave way to sustained, rapid economic expansion. Part 2 examines this theme and the primary forces economic historians have linked to economic growth, stagnation and fluctuations - including technological change, entrepreneurship, competition, the biological environment, war, financial panics and business cycles. Part 3 examines the evolution of broad sectors that typify a modern economy including agriculture, banking, transportation, health care, housing, and entertainment. It begins by examining an equally important "sector" of the economy which scholars have increasingly analyzed using economic tools - religion. Part 4 focuses on the work force and human outcomes including

inequality, labor markets, unions, education, immigration, slavery, urbanization, and the evolving economic roles of women and African-Americans. The text will be of great value to those taking economic history courses as well as a reference book useful to professional practitioners, policy makers and the public.

*American Republic Since 1877, Teaching Strategies for American History Classroom, Including Block Scheduling* - McGraw-Hill Staff 2002-08

*A Short History of Ethics and Economics* - J. E. Alvey 2011  
'This is an important and timely work that addresses the moral crisis of contemporary economics. Alvey not only provides an excellent narrative of classical Greek economics, but his arguments are aimed at restoring the central role that ethics played in the long tradition of economic

thought. This is an invaluable scholarly resource for academics and students of political economy as well as the history of political thought.'

Benjamin Wong, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore

Arising from a disenchantment with mainstream economics a dissatisfaction that is widespread today *A Short History of Economics and Ethics* sketches the emergence and decline of the ethical tradition of economics and the crisis of modern economics. In doing so, James Alvey focuses on four of the leading ancient Greek thinkers: Socrates, Xenophon, Plato and Aristotle. The author uses insights from Amartya Sen's Capabilities approach as well as other sources to retrieve the ethical tradition of economics. Five aspects of this tradition which seem to lie outside of mainstream economics are identified: an ethical methodology; some notion of a just price; an

understanding that ethical motivations are relevant to human action; a rich understanding of human well-being; and some notion of distributive justice related to human well-being.

Creating a forum for further debate and research opportunity, this book will appeal to students, scholars and historians of economic thought, as well as to all those interested in the intersection of ethics with economics.

**The Penguin History of Economics** - Roger E

Backhouse 2002-01-31

A very clear, reliable and readable history of economic thought from the ancient world to the present day. From Homer to Marx to John Stuart Mill, Backhouse shows how to keep your Keynesians from your post-Keynesians and New Keynesians. A core book.

**Cooperative Problem-Solving Activities for Social Studies, Grades 6-12** - Michael Hickman

2008-07-15

Featuring current research and new activities, the second edition offers collaborative learning strategies and more than 40 ready-to-use lessons to fully engage students in social studies.

The Agricultural Development Council - A. Russell Stevenson 1989

This history of the Agriculture Development Council (ADC) consists of eight chapters and four appendices. Chapter 1 traces the early years of the ADC, from its inception in 1953 to 1957, the year of the retirement of the council's first director, J. Lossing Buck. The chapter covers the role of John D. Rockefeller, III, the incorporation of the Council on Economic and Cultural Affairs (which later became the ADC), early activities and programs, sources of financial support, and early policies. Chapter 2 describes the organization during the years 1957-1973, while Arthur T. Mosher was

executive director, including the use of associates in the field, the council's training materials project, publications activities, guiding principles during the Mosher years, and projects conducted in particular Asian countries during that period. Chapter 8 describes the fellowship program under which 588 men and women from 17 countries studied for advanced degrees with the council's support from 1953 to 1985. Chapter 4 describes the Regional Research and Training program, which was begun in 1970 in 18 countries and which involved individual research grants, inservice training, seminars and workshops, professional exchanges, and publications. Chapter 5 covers research networks among U.S. universities funded through the ADC. Chapter 6 describes the years between 1974 and 1977, when the council was headed by Vernon W. Ruttan. Chapter 7 discusses

the organization's activities between Ruttan's departure and Theodore M. Smith's assumption of leadership in 1979. Chapter 8 describes the Smith years, 1979-1985. The document contains 51 references. Lists of trustees, staff, and fellows, a comprehensive ADC publications list, and a statement of the organization's income by year are appended. (CML)

*A Concise History of Economic Thought* - G.

Vaggi 2016-01-08

This book presents a brief history of economic thought from the 17th century to the present day. Each chapter examines the key contributions of a major economist or group of economists and includes suggestions for further reading. Economists covered include Keynes, Marshall, Petty and Jevons, and less familiar theorists such as Galiani and Turgot.

**EBOOK: Economics, 12e** -

David Begg 2019-12-11

EBOOK: Economics, 12e

EBOOK: Economics - David Begg 2014-01-16

Economics affects almost everything we do: from our decisions at work to our shopping habits, voting preferences and social attitudes. This new edition of the popular text by David Begg and Gianluigi Vernasca enables the reader to understand today's economic environment by examining the underlying theory and applying it to real-world situations.

Economics surveys the latest ideas and issues, such as the role of regulation in banking, the consequences of globalization and monetary union, and the efficacy of our current economic models. This coverage, combined with a rich array of pedagogical features, encourages students to explore our economic past and present, and to think critically about where this might lead us in the future. The new edition is updated to provide a comprehensive analysis of

the financial crash: its causes, consequences, and possible policy responses, from fiscal stimulus to quantitative easing.

**A History of Marxian Economics, Volume I -**

Michael Charles Howard 2014-07-14

The first volume of this critical history covers the social, political, and theoretical forces behind the development of Marxian economics from Marx's death in 1883 until 1929, the year marking the onset of Stalin's "revolution from above," which subsequently transformed the Soviet Union into a modern superpower. During these years, Marxists in both Russia and Germany found their economic ideas inextricably linked with practical political problems, and treated theory as a guide to action. This book systematically examines the important theoretical literature of the period, including insightful works by political functionaries



outside academia--journalists, party organizers, underground activists, and teachers in the labor movement--presented here as the primary forgers of Marxian economic thought. Beginning with Engels's writings, this book analyzes the work of leading Marxist economists in the Second International, then concludes with a review of the intellectual movements within the Marxian political economy during the 1920s. A second volume treating the period from 1929 to the present will follow. Originally published in 1989. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is

to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

**Strategic Factors in Nineteenth Century American Economic History** - Claudia Goldin  
2008-04-15

Offering new research on strategic factors in the development of the nineteenth century American economy—labor, capital, and political structure—the contributors to this volume employ a methodology innovated by Robert W. Fogel, one of the leading pioneers of the "new economic history." Fogel's work is distinguished by the application of economic theory and large-scale quantitative evidence to long-standing historical questions. These sixteen essays reveal, by example, the continuing vitality of Fogel's approach. The authors use an astonishing variety of data, including

genealogies, the U.S. federal population census manuscripts, manumission and probate records, firm accounts, farmers' account books, and slave narratives, to address collectively market integration and its impact on the lives of Americans. The evolution of markets in agricultural and manufacturing labor is considered first; that concerning capital and credit follows. The demography of free and slave populations is the subject of the third section, and the final group of papers examines the extra-market institutions of governments and unions.

Research in Education - 1971

Philosophico-Methodological Analysis of Prediction and its Role in Economics -

Wenceslao J. Gonzalez  
2015-02-19

This book develops a philosophico-methodological analysis of prediction and its role in economics. Prediction

plays a key role in economics in various ways. It can be seen as a basic science, as an applied science and in the application of this science. First, it is used by economic theory in order to test the available knowledge. In this regard, prediction has been presented as the scientific test for economics as a science. Second, prediction provides a content regarding the possible future that can be used for prescription in applied economics. Thus, it can be used as a guide for economic policy, i.e., as knowledge concerning the future to be employed for the resolution of specific problems. Third, prediction also has a role in the application of this science in the public arena. This is through the decision-making of the agents — individuals or organizations — in quite different settings, both in the realm of microeconomics and macroeconomics. Within this

context, the research is organized in five parts, which discuss relevant aspects of the role of prediction in economics: I) The problem of prediction as a test for a science; II) The general orientation in methodology of science and the problem of prediction as a scientific test; III) The methodological framework of social sciences and economics: Incidence for prediction as a test; IV) Epistemology and methodology of economic prediction: Rationality and empirical approaches and V) Methodological aspects of economic prediction: From description to prescription. Thus, the book is of interest for philosophers and economists as well as policy-makers seeking to ascertain the roots of their performance. The style used lends itself to a wide audience.

A History of Indian Economic Thought - Ajit K. Dasgupta  
2002-01-04

The history of Indian

economic thought provides rich insights into both economic issues and the workings of the Indian mind. A History of Indian Economic Thought provides the first overview of economic thought in the sub-continent. Arguing that it would be inappropriate to rely on formal economic analyses it draws on a wide range of sources; epics, religious and moral texts for the early period and public speeches, addresses, and newspaper articles for controversies from the nineteenth century onwards. What emerges is a rich mosaic reflecting India's different cultures and civilizations. Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam all address economic issues and British colonial rule had a deep impact, both in propagating Western economic ideas and in provoking Indian theories of colonialism and underdevelopment. The author concludes with chapters on Gandhian

economics and on Indian economic thought since Independence.

*A History of Heterodox Economics* - Frederic Lee  
2009-06-02

Economics is a contested academic discipline between neoclassical economics and a collection of alternative approaches, such as Marxism-radical economics, Institutional economics, Post Keynesian economics, and others, that can collectively be called heterodox economics. Because of the dominance of neoclassical economics, the existence of the alternative approaches is generally not known. This book is concerned with the community history of heterodox economics, seen primarily through the eyes of Marxian-radical economics and Post Keynesian economics. Throughout the 20th century neoclassical economists in conjunction with state and university power have attacked heterodox economists and tried to

cleanse them from the academy. Professor Lee, his groundbreaking new title discusses issues including the contested landscape of American economics in the 1970s, the emergence and establishment of Post Keynesian economics in the US and the development of heterodox economics in Britain from 1970 to 1996. *Studies in the History of Public Economics* - Gilbert Faccarello 2014-06-17  
Many important economic and political debates today refer to the nature and the role of the State: should governments intervene in the economy and interfere with the operation of markets? In which occasions, and how? In order to better understand these questions and the controversies they have raised, this book re-considers the debates crucial for the issues at stake, the most important schools of thought, and the central concepts in an historical perspective. After

a tribute to Sir Alan Peacock and the first publication of two hitherto unpublished papers written in the 1950s, the chapters focus on important developments that occurred in Europe during the 19th and early 20th centuries. The final part includes contributions

on public economics after World War II, focusing on concepts such as merit goods, externalities and the “Coase theorem”. This book was originally published as a special issue of The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought.