In your term essays and on the examinations, you are expected to provide evidence of having done a reasonable amount of reading for this course. But nothing on this list should be considered as compulsory or mandatory readings, though you may well benefit from reading one or two textbooks, or equivalent readings, on your own. Your primary reading assignments, however, are those for the two or three terms essays that you will do for this course. These bibliographic references are indeed intended chiefly to provide more general references for these term essays; or they may be used as supplemental, voluntary readings and references for lectures, etc. The following bibliography contains only books (textbooks, monographs, collections of essays, etc.); recommended journal articles will be found in the separate lists for readings/essays (five per term).

After using this bibliography as a general guide, do consult the bibliographies for the 25 Essay and General Reading Topics for this course (both terms), which are or will be available online, posted on my Home Page: http://economics.utoronto.ca/munro5/ and the web page for this course.

Library catalogue numbers have been provided for the more important books.

Most economic history books are catalogued with the prefix HC 240; those in British economic history, with HC 253, HC 254.5.

I begin with one book that does not fit into any of the following categories, but one that most students (who are not expert writers) are well advised to acquire for guidance in writing both essays and examinations in economics, as well as in economic history:


I. READINGS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY:

For a general compendium of world economic history, see:


A. GENERAL TEXTBOOKS (Optional)

There are no mandatory textbooks for this course; nevertheless, most students would like at least one
general reference book; and I can recommend the first two book listed, by Carlo Cipolla and Ralph
Davis, as general textbooks for the year. You need not feel compelled to buy both (though that might
be a good idea); and one will be sufficient. As either alternatives or as supplementary reading, you
may consider the books that follow these two, all of which are, to repeat, purely optional.

*  1. Steven A. Epstein, *An Economic and Social History of Later Medieval Europe, 1000 - 1500*

   I recently reviewed this book, with less than stellar praise. Though I did provide some
   praise for its coverage, organization, brevity, and lucidity, I had some serious criticisms about
   it contents. You may read the review and decide for yourself (taking into account the lack
   of viable alternatives for this period of European economic history):


**  2. Carlo M. Cipolla, *Before the Industrial Revolution: European Society and Economy, 1000 -

   Unfortunately this book is no longer in print. Nevertheless – if you wish to borrow it from
   the library – you will find that this is an excellent general survey by one of the world’s most
   renowned living economic historians of medieval and early modern Europe (whose principal
   training is in history, rather than economics). Except for chapter 10, with some national
   economic surveys, the approach is European wide and 'macro-economic', with chapters on:
   (1) 'Demand;' (2) 'The Factors of Production;' (3) 'Productivity and Production;' (4) 'The
   Urban Revolution;' (5) 'Population;' (6) 'Technology;' (7) 'Enterprise, Credit, and Money;
   (8) 'Production, Incomes, and Consumption, 1000 - 1500;' (9) 'The Emergence of the
   Modern Age,' and (10) 'The Changing Balance of Economic Power in Europe, 1500 -1700.'


   This may be considered the other or alternative principal reference text for the entire year.
   As the title suggests, however, it necessarily omits the Mediterranean, Baltic, and Central
   European regions; but since the ultimate focus of the course will be is on the Atlantic
   powers, especially the Netherlands and England, this may not be such a serious deficiency.
   The book is very well written, and quite comprehensive, though principally historical in
   orientation, with very little economics; it is also now rather dated in the coverage of some
   topics. Just the same, my verdict is: an excellent book, by a very eminent historian!

*  4. Peter Musgrave, *The Early Modern European Economy*, European History in Perspective

   A very good, often profound survey of the early modern European economy (if somewhat
   superficial in coverage), covering the second half of the course. Both topical and regional,
   with the following chapters:
   - Development and Change
   - Stages and Spoils
   - The Rise of a Consumer Society
   - The Role of the State
   - The Prosperity of the South
   - The Prosperity of the North
   - Europe’s Place in the World

A renowned and classic study [subsequently elaborated and developed as his three-volume study: *Civilization and Capitalism, 15th - 18th Century* (1979)], you may well better enjoy or prefer this book to the Davis book, though I still believe that the Davis book is better suited to this course. Unfortunately, however, this book is now out of print, and thus is available only in the university libraries.


This book is now out of print, and thus available only in the libraries.


This book is also now out of print, and thus available only in the libraries.


Some copies may still be available in the U of T bookstore, or in second-hand book stores in the vicinity. An outstanding and very important, very profound survey of early-modern economic history.

These three books (4 - 6) are published as part of a Cambridge University Press series in European economic history. They are well written, entertaining, short and concise, but thus much thinner in content than the Davis; and their analyses (especially Miskimin's) are also more biased than Davis's book, or indeed any of the others listed above.


This book (listed at $50.00 U.S.) is too expensive to buy, but a much cheaper paper-back edition is forthcoming. The following chapters indicate the importance of the contents. Despite the time-frame given in the title, 1400-1600, most of these studies (and certainly mine) begin before and end after these dates.

- Merry E. Wiesner, ‘Family, Household, and Community,’ pp. 51-78.
- Bartholomei Yun, ‘Economic Cycles and Structural Changes,’ pp. 113-46.
- John H. Munro, ‘Patterns of Trade, Money, and Credit,’ pp. 147-95.


See my less than laudatory review of this book in *The International History Review*, 21:4
Despite some lukewarm reviews, I find this to be a very useful survey of later-medieval West European commercial and financial history, with a focus on Italy and the Low Countries; but it does not cover the second half of the course.

**In addition to these books, you should acquire the following:**


This book is evidently not in the Robarts Library, which probably decided not to acquire it in addition to the previous version, published as: D. N. McCloskey, *The Writing of Economics* (New York: MacMillan, 1987), which is thus now out of print, but may be available as second-hand copies. In just 63 pages. PE 1479 E35M33 1987.

Most students should find this short book valuable for writing essays, both in economic history and in economics more generally.

B. **SOME USEFUL COLLECTIONS OF ESSAYS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY**


13. Charles Wilson, ed., *Economic History and the Historian: Collected Essays of Charles*


18. L. A. Clarkson (formerly T.C. Smout, and M.W. Flinn), general editor, *Studies in Economic and Social History*, prepared for the Economic History Studies, published by MacMillan Education Ltd. (London, England), including the following titles relevant to this course, listed alphabetically by author's surname. Each is about 50 - 60 pp. in length, with bibliographies:

- Michael Anderson, *Approaches to the History of the Western Family, 1500-1914*
- J.A. Chartres, *Internal Trade in England, 1500 - 1700*
- L.A. Clarkson, *Proto-Industrialization: The First Phase of Industrialization?*
- D.C. Coleman, *Industry in Tudor and Stuart England*
- Ralph Davis, *English Overseas Trade, 1500 - 1700*
- M. W. Flinn, *British Population Growth, 1700 - 1850*
- R.H. Hilton, *The Decline of Serfdom in Medieval England*
- J.D. Marshall, *The Old Poor Law*
- G.E. Mingay, *Enclosure and the Small Farmer in the Age of the Industrial Revolution*
- Roy Porter, *Disease, Medicine, and Society in England, 1550 - 1860*
- G.D. Ramsay, *The English Woollen Industry, 1500 - 1750*
- Joan Thirsk, *Agricultural Regions and Agrarian History in England, 1500 -1750*


C. **EUROPEAN ECONOMIC HISTORY: SURVEYS, COLLECTED STUDIES, and GENERAL STUDIES** (including the textbooks listed in section A).

**(a) General Surveys and Collected Studies:**


   b) Merry E. Wiesner, ‘Family, Household, and Community,’ pp. 51-78.


   d) Barthelemy Yun, ‘Economic Cycles and Structural Changes,’ pp. 113-46.
e) John H. Munro, ‘Patterns of Trade, Money, and Credit,’ pp. 147-95.


18. Fernand Braudel, Capitalism and Material Life, 1400 - 1800 (1967). This book was subsequently expanded as the following in 3 vols. HC 51 B67413 [Also: HC 45 B713]


Vol. I: The Structures of Everyday Life: The Limits of the Possible
Vol. II: The Wheels of Commerce


Recommended in a qualified fashion: for its massive amount of information, and some original if provocative insights. But it should be used with some care, with some considerations of its strong biases, and particular theses being propounded.


While this book seemingly ‘ends’ just at the beginning of the course, European geography did not change that much after 1330 -- and this book still remains useful for this course.


9


Why would I recommend such an old book? Henri Pirenne (1862-1935) was a renowned Belgian historian who revolutionized the study of Europe economic and social history; and he wrote much of this particular book, from memory, while a prisoner of war in Germany during World War I. Despite its age (originally published after the war, in the 1920s, in French), this marvelous book has a continuing importance of considerable value. It provided me, in my late teens (in the later 1950s), with the primary inspiration to become an
economist historian specializing in medieval western Europe – and indeed the Low Countries. Fascinating and very well written, it can still prove to be an inspiring book (if outdated, of course, by so much recent research) – or I hope that you may find it similarly inspiring. Before reading this book, I was studying commerce at UBC to become a businessman; and I read the book on my daily bus trip to work (in Vancouver) – at an investment-banking firm!

(b) Studies in Demographic and Agrarian History


16. John Walter and Roger Schofield, eds., Famine, Disease and the Social Order in Early


(c) Studies in Urban History:


**(d) Studies in Technology, Transport, Industry, and Markets:**


(e) **Studies in Prices, Money, Banking, Finance, Commerce and Monetary-Financial Policies:**


   b) Jan de Vries, ‘Connecting Europe and Asia: A Quantitative Analysis of the Cape-Route Trade, 1497 - 1795’, pp. 35-106.


   g) Sushil Chaudhury, ‘The Inflow of Silver to Bengal in Global Perspective, c. 1650 - 1757’, pp. 159-68.1


(f) Early-Modern Europe: Warfare, Religion, the State, and the ‘General Crisis’ Debate


(g) Studies in the Relations between Europe and the non-European Worlds:


2. Eliahu Ashur, Studies on Levantine Trade in the Middle Ages, Variorium Reprints CS74 (London: 1978)


C. THE LATE-MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN LOW COUNTRIES (NETHERLANDS) AND GERMANY


8. Herman Van der Wee, ed., The Rise and Decline of Urban Industries in Italy and in the Low Countries: Late Middle Ages - Early Modern Times (Leuven: Leuven University Press, 1988). HC 310.5 R57 1988


22. Violet Barbour, Capitalism in Amsterdam in the Seventeenth Century (Ann Arbor, 1963). HF 3620 A5 B3
29. Richard Unger, Dutch Shipbuilding Before 1800: Ships and Guilds (Van Gorcum, 1978). See also the following:
33. Frederick Krantz and Paul Hohenberg, eds., Failed Transitions to Modern Industrial Society: Renaissance Italy and Seventeenth Century Holland (Montreal, 1975). HC 51 F28


D. LATE-MEDIEVAL AND EARLY-MODERN ENGLAND


4. Richard Britnell and Bruce M.S. Campbell, eds., *A Commercialising Economy: England,
1086 to c.1300 (Manchester and New York: Manchester University Press, 1995).


Vol. I: People, Land, and Towns


All of the essays are very up to date; and this collection certainly should not be overlooked, even if the greater part of each essay in Vol. I goes past the 1750 boundary, and more properly belongs in ECO 303Y. Most of the essays in this new
edition are new, but they do not entirely supersede those found in the 1981 edition.


E. EARLY-MODERN FRANCE (TO THE FRENCH REVOLUTION, 1789).

Titles in French are for the benefit only of those students who feel comfortable reading in French; and you are not expected to be proficient in French to do this course.


5. C. E. Labrousse, La crise de l'économie française à la fin de l'ancien régime et au début de la Révolution (Paris, 1944).


F. ITALY: LATE MEDIEVAL AND EARLY MODERN


24. Frederick Krantz and Paul Hohenberg, eds., Failed Transitions to Modern Industrial Society: Renaissance Italy and Seventeenth Century Holland (Montreal, 1975). HC 51 F28
27. Herman Van der Wee, ed., The Rise and Decline of Urban Industries in Italy and in the Low Countries: Late Middle Ages - Early Modern Times (Leuven: Leuven University Press, 1988). HC 310.5 R57 1988


34. Domenico Sella, Italy in the Seventeenth Century (London and New York: Longman, 1997).


F. SPAIN AND PORTUGAL: 14TH TO 18TH CENTURIES


II. ECONOMIC THEORY, ECONOMETRICS, AND ECONOMIC ANALYSIS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY

Economic Theory and Econometrics in Economic History Literature

Most of the textbooks listed above involve only minimal economic theory. Most students, I suspect, will find this relative absence of complex theory, calculus, and econometrics to be more of an advantage than a disadvantage, since most undergraduates do not handle theoretical problems well in economic history, and are often perplexed on encountering econometrics. At this point let me reassure the majority of students that you are not required to employ either theory or econometrics in any essay or examination. To be sure, employing them correctly and cogently will undoubtedly enhance the quality of your work; but do not use these theoretical tools unless you are absolutely certain of them.
Those who would welcome more theory and econometrics will not, however, be disappointed. You will encounter as much as you want in the current journal articles that are assigned in the essays/readings lists. I fully realize that the reactions of many students in encountering econometrics (and calculus) and complex theoretical propositions in this journal literature is often a mixture of dismay and terror. In such cases, my advice is as follows: (a) read around the econometrics, etc., which are chiefly designed to provide numerate, mathematical support for literary claims that are written in perfectly intelligible English; and/or (b) consult one or more of the following guides.

A. ECONOMETRICS AND QUANTITATIVE METHODS IN ECONOMIC HISTORY


This is a very short, highly readable, and most valuable introduction to the very subject. pages.


9 Jon Stewart, Understanding Econometrics (London, 1976). A good, short introduction to the subject for those who have not yet had a course in econometrics. For more advanced textbooks, consult the following two:


B. THEORIES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AS APPLIED TO EUROPEAN ECONOMIC HISTORY


C. SOME ECONOMIC THEORIES OF MONEY AND THEIR RELEVANCE TO ECONOMIC HISTORY:

(a) In Textbooks of Recent Vintage


(b) Essays and Monographs: Recent and Classic

1. Robert J. Gordon, ed., Milton Friedman's Monetary Framework: A Debate with his Critics (Chicago, 1977), especially:
   
   


(c) On the History of Monetary Doctrines and Theories


