

The Political Economy Of Merchant Empires State Power And World Trade 1350 1750 Studies In Comparative Early Modern History

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SHANE TRISTEN

Institutions and the Path to the Modern Economy Stanford University Press

Historians have traditionally turned to free trade and laissez faire to explain the development of political economy during the Enlightenment. Reinert argues that economic emulation was the prism through which philosophers, ministers, reformers, and merchants thought about imperialism, economics, industry, and reform in the early modern period.

Oil and Politics in the Gulf Cambridge University Press

What was the role of merchant guilds in the medieval and early modern economy? Does their wide prevalence and long survival mean they were efficient institutions that benefited the whole economy? Or did merchant guilds simply offer an effective way for the rich and powerful to increase their wealth, at the expense of outsiders, customers and society as a whole? These privileged associations of businessmen were key institutions in the European economy from 1000 to 1800. Historians debate merchant guilds' role in the Commercial Revolution, economists use them to support theories about institutions and development, and policymakers view them as prime examples of social capital, with important lessons for modern economies. Sheilagh Ogilvie's magisterial new history of commercial institutions shows how scrutinizing merchant guilds can help us understand which types of institution made trade grow, why institutions exist, and how corporate privileges affect economic efficiency and human well-being.

Merchant Guilds, 1000-1800 Verso

This book examines the political and social impact of the English overseas merchant during this key era of state development. Historians have increasingly recognized the significance of this period as one of commercial and political transition, but relatively little thought has been given to the perspective of the overseas traders, whose activities transended these dynamic arenas. Analysis of the role of merchants in public life highlights their important contribution to England's rise as a commercial power of the first rank, and illuminates the fundamental political changes of the time. Case-studies of London, Liverpool, and York reveal the intricate workings of mercantile politics, while studies of the press and Parliament illustrate the increasing prominence of the trader on the national stage. The author's pioneering approach shows how crucial the political accommodation which the merchant class secured with the landed gentry was to the country's success in the eighteenth century.

Transnational Merchant Law in the Global Political Economy Forgotten Books

A historiography of Ottoman Basra, a trade center in the eighteenth century.

Commercial Change, Political Conflict, and London's Overseas Traders, 1550-1653 Oxford University Press

This book deals with three main aspects of the history of Indian business: The relationship between business and politics, the position of merchants and businessmen in the economy and society of late colonial India, and how particular merchant networks extended the range of their operations to the entire subcontinent and the wider world.

1930-1985 Oxford University Press, USA

This book asks why in recent years the social and economic upheavals in Kuwait and Qatar have been accompanied by a remarkable political continuity.

Heavenly Merchandize Princeton University Press

Becoming Bourgeois is the first study to focus on what historians have come to call the "middling sort," the group falling between the mass of yeoman farmers and the planter class that dominated the political economy of the antebellum South. Historian Frank J. Byrne investigates the experiences of urban merchants, village storekeepers, small-scale manufacturers, and their families, as well as the contributions made by this merchant class to the South's economy, culture, and politics in the decades before, and the years of, the Civil War. These merchant families embraced the South but were not of the South. At a time when Southerners rarely traveled far from their homes, merchants annually ventured forth on buying junkets to northern cities. Whereas the majority of Southerners enjoyed only limited formal instruction, merchant families often achieved a level of education rivaled only by the upper class -- planters. The southern merchant community also promoted the kind of aggressive business practices that New South proponents would claim as their own in the Reconstruction era and beyond. Along with discussion of these modern approaches to liberal capitalism, Byrne also reveals the peculiar strains of conservative thought that permeated the culture of southern merchants. While maintaining close commercial ties to the North, southern merchants embraced the religious and racial mores of the South. Though they did not rely directly upon slavery for their success, antebellum merchants functioned well within the slave-labor system. When the Civil War erupted, southern merchants simultaneously joined Confederate ranks and prepared to capitalize on the war's business opportunities, regardless of the outcome of the conflict. Throughout *Becoming Bourgeois*, Byrne highlights the tension between these competing elements of southern merchant culture. By exploring the values and pursuits of this emerging class, Byrne not only offers new insight into southern history but also deepens our understanding of the mutable ties between regional identity and the marketplace in nineteenth-century America.

The Role of the British Mercantile Class and Public Opinion During the American Crisis Cambridge University Press

Transnational merchant law, which is mistakenly regarded in purely technical and apolitical terms, is a central mediator of domestic and global political/legal orders. By engaging with literature in international law, international relations and international political economy, the author develops the conceptual and theoretical foundations for analyzing the political significance of international economic law. In doing so, she illustrates the private nature of the interests that this evolving legal order has served over time. The book makes a sustained and comprehensive analysis of transnational merchant law and offers a radical critique of global capitalism.

The Homology of Economic Justice Ashgate Publishing, Ltd.

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Institutions and European Trade SUNY Press

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Merchant Culture in the South, 1820-1865 The Political Economy of Merchant Empires State Power and World Trade, 1350-1750

This book analyzes the ways in which Amsterdam, Antwerp and Hamburg developed dual identities as 'communities of commerce' and republics.

Indian Business in the Colonial Era Princeton University Press

This study seeks to lay bare the relationship between the sociopolitical structures that shaped peasant lives in Manchuria (northeast China) during the Qing dynasty and the development of that region's economy. The book is written in three parts. It begins with an analysis of the ideological, political, and economic interests of the Qing ruling house in defending its homeland in the northeast against occupation by non-Manchus, and examines how these interests informed state policy and the reconfiguration of the region's social landscape in the first decades of the dynasty. The book then addresses how this agrarian configuration unraveled under challenge from settler peasant communities and gives an account of the resulting property and labor regimes. The study ends with an account of how that social formation configured peasant economic behavior and in so doing established the limits of economic change and trade growth.

The Merchants' Capital OUP Oxford

Western Europe rose in global power during the early modern period as overseas expansion opened new trade routes. At the same time, intense rivalries pitted European states against one another in recurrent wars. Henning Hillmann examines the merchant community of Saint-Malo, Brittany, a key port in the French Atlantic economy, to shed light on the local networks that linked commerce and conflict in early modern Europe. Hillmann traces the development of Saint-Malo and the social structure of its merchant elite from the 1680s through the onset of the French Revolution. He pinpoints the role of privateering, showing how it enabled local merchant communities to secure their hold on established trades, seize new opportunities, and withstand the threats of armed conflict. In wartime, rulers commissioned ship-owning traders to fit out vessels as corsairs to raid enemy shipping. Within a mercantilist worldview, this state-sanctioned private war at sea aligned the interests of local elites and the royal government. Locally, within Saint-Malo, the partnerships that merchant elites formed in their privateering ventures gave rise to a cohesive network that held their community together amid outside conflicts. Combining rich descriptions of privateering campaigns with quantitative network analysis of partnership ties over more than a century, *The Corsairs of Saint-Malo* offers a new understanding of the local organizational foundations of early modern capitalist development.

State, Peasant, and Merchant in Qing Manchuria, 1644-1862 Wentworth Press

Paul Van Dyke works in many languages and archives to uncover the history of Peark River trade. This two-volume work is likely to be the most definitive reference work on the major trading families of Guangzhou. Organized as a series of family studies, this first volume includes exhaustive profiles of nine of the dominant hong and their founding patriarchs for which good information survives: Tan Suqua, Tan Hunqua, Cai and Qiu, Beaukeequa, Yan, Mandarin Quiqua, Ye and Tacqua Amoy, Zhang, and Liang.

Trade and Nation Cambridge University Press

Cities of Commerce develops a model of institutional change in European commerce based on urban rivalry. Cities continuously competed with each other by adapting commercial, legal, and financial institutions to the evolving needs of merchants. Oscar Gelderblom traces the successive rise of Bruges, Antwerp, and Amsterdam to commercial primacy between 1250 and 1650, showing how dominant cities feared being displaced by challengers while lesser cities sought to keep up by cultivating policies favorable to trade. He argues that it was this competitive urban network that promoted open-access institutions in the Low Countries, and emphasizes the central role played by the urban power holders--the magistrates--in fostering these inclusive institutional arrangements. Gelderblom describes how the city fathers resisted the predatory or reckless actions of their territorial rulers, and how their nonrestrictive approach to commercial life succeeded in attracting merchants from all over Europe. *Cities of Commerce* intervenes in an important debate on the growth of trade in Europe before the Industrial Revolution. Challenging influential theories that

attribute this commercial expansion to the political strength of merchants, this book demonstrates how urban rivalry fostered the creation of open-access institutions in international trade.

An Essay by an East India Merchant, Showing that Political Economy is Sophistry, and Landlordism Usurpation and Illegality BRILL

"What did it mean to run a large, commercialized agrarian polity according to the best Confucian principles? This book is intended as a contribution to both intellectual and political history. It is partly a study of how Confucian-trained officials thought about the grain trade and the state's role in it, particularly the "ever-normal granaries," the stockpiles of grain maintained by every county government as protection against shortages and high prices. The author investigates the scope and limits of belief in market forces among those critical of government intervention, establishing that rudimentary economic arguments for state withdrawal from the grain trade were available by 1750. She then explores challenges, from within the ruling apparatus, to the state's claim that its own stockpiling served the public interest, as well as the factors behind decisions in the mid- and late 1740s to suspend or decrease state purchases of grain. As a study of Confucian government in action, this book describes a mode of public policy discussion far less dominated by the Confucian scriptures than one might expect. As a contribution to intellectual history, the work offers a detailed view of members of an ostensibly Confucian government pursuing divergent agendas around the question of "state or merchant?"

New Orleans and the Political Economy of the Nineteenth-Century South Middle Range Series

This study examines the crucial role of merchants in the rise and decline of New Orleans during the nineteenth century.

Private Power and Global Authority Oxford University Press, USA

This book focuses on why Europe became the dominant economic force in global trade between 1450 and 1750.

The Institutional Foundations of International Trade in the Low Countries, 1250-1650 Springer

Excerpt from *The Homology of Economic Justice: An Essay by an East India Merchant, Political Economy Is Sophistry and Landlordism Usurpation and Illegality* Of rent and interest are explained. Capital is defined. The theories are proved to be all false. Mr. Mills' system of analogy, in three terms, is shown to be fundamentally wrong. Chapter III. Is devoted to the inquiry What is political economy? The economists could give no positive definition of their logic of negation. Economic science is shown to be homology; and to be founded in ethics, or in the intellectual and moral attributes of man's nature, as demonstrated by Aristotle. His reasoning is illustrated by proportionals and geometrical diagrams. The phenomena are traced up to an Intelligent First Cause. Rent is shown to be evidence of design, and proof of God's immutable and eternal justice. The definitions of the Principia apply to human masses and forces, which proves unity. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

The Homology of Economic Justice Columbia University Press

The Dutch presence in India is all but forgotten memory, with only a handful of words in the Indic languages traceable to Dutch influence, some monuments and numerous archival documents to remind us that the once mighty Verengde Oostindische Compagnie (VOC), the United Dutch East India Company, was a major presence in India for almost two centuries, and indeed was the most powerful European power for more than half that period. Although much distinguished research on Dutch trade in India has been done in recent years, it has been confined to specific regions of VOC operation and limited spans of time. This work, which grew out of the Heras Memorial Lectures on the subject, and has been substantially expanded and revised since, by contrast examines the fluctuating fortunes of this once great company over its entire history from 1600-1795. Unlike other histories of the *longue duree*, however, it integrates political economy with social history to provide a multi-faceted panorama of the VOC's operations in India, its interactions with the other European powers, with Indian rulers, the public at large, and its own crisis-ridden structure which was in the end to prove its nemesis. Through frequent recourse to Dutch archival material it provides fascinating glimpses of the intrigue, skulduggery and back-biting which characterized the international trade of the period, transporting us to another place and time.

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