

Early Modern Europe, 1450–1789

CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF EUROPE, 2ND EDITION

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Further Reading

CHAPTER SIX: ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY, 1450–1600

Many recent works of economic history look at the processes discussed in this chapter in a very **broad framework**, including: Karl Gunnar Persson, *Pre-industrial Economic Growth, Social Organization, and Technological Progress in Europe* (Oxford: Blackwell, c1988); Richard Lachmann, *Capitalists in Spite of Themselves: Elite Conflict and Economic Transitions in Early Modern Europe* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2000); Maarten Prak, ed., *Early Modern Capitalism: Economic and Social Change in Europe, 1400-1800* (London: Routledge, 2001); Ellen Meiksins Wood, *The Origin of Capitalism: A Longer View* [New ed.] (London: Verso, 2002). William H. Swatos, Jr. and Lutz Kaelber, ed. *The Protestant Ethic turns 100: Essays on the Centenary of the Weber Thesis* (Boulder: Paradigm Publishers, c2005) takes yet another look at that influential idea.

Antony Black, *Guilds and Civil Society in European Political Thought from the Twelfth Century to the Present* (London: Methuen, 1984), Charles Tilly, *Coercion, Capital, and European States, AD 990-1990* (Cambridge, MA: Blackwell, 1990), S.R. Epstein, *Freedom and Growth: The Rise of States and Markets in Europe, 1300-1750* (New York: Routledge; LSE, 2000) and Guido Alfani, *Calamities and the Economy in Renaissance Italy* (London: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2013) all examine the **interplay between economic and political change**. Richard Halpern, *The Poetics of Primitive Accumulation: English Renaissance Culture and the Genealogy of Capital* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell University Press, 1991) and Mark Netzloff, *England's Internal Colonies: Class, Capital, and the Literature*

of *Early Modern English Colonialism* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003) and Robert O. Bucholz and Joseph P. Ward, *London: A Social and Cultural History 1500-1750* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012) focus on the relationship between **economic developments and culture**.

For the **rural economy**, see: Ann Kussmaul, *Servants in Husbandry in Early Modern England* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1981); Richard Lachmann, *From Manor to Market: Structural Change in England, 1536-1640* (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1987); Tom Scott, *Regional Identity and Economic Change: The Upper Rhine, 1450-1600* (Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1997); Raymond van Uutven, *Production and Consumption in the Low Countries, 13th-16th Centuries* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2001); Craig Muldrew, *Food, Energy, and the Creation of Industriousness: Work and Material Culture in Agrarian England* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011); Markus Cerman, *Villagers and Lords in Eastern Europe, 1300-1800* (London: Palgrave-Macmillan, 2012). **For cities**, see: Penelope J. Corfield and Derek Keene, eds., *Work in Towns 850-1850* (Leicester: Leicester University Press, 1990); David Nicholas, *Urban Europe, 1100-1700* (Basingstoke: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003); Maria Bogucka, *Baltic Commerce and Urban Society: Gdansk/Danzig and its Polish Context* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2003); Lien Bich Luu, *Immigrants and the Industries of London, 1500-1700* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2005).

Books that focus specifically on **business** include: Edwin S. Hunt, James M. Murray, *A History of Business in Medieval Europe, 1200-1550* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1999); John Day, *Money and Finance in the Age of Merchant Capitalism* (Oxford, UK; Malden, Mass.: Blackwell Publishers, 1999); Dennis O. Flynn, Arturo Giraldez, and Richard von Glahn, eds., *Global Connections and Monetary History, 1470-1800* (Tavistock: Ashgate, 2003).

Steven Laurence Kaplan and Cynthia J. Koepp, *Work in France: Representations, Meaning, Organization, Practice* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1986) and Patrick

Joyce, ed. *The Historical Meanings of Work* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987) both include essays that examine **work** in the early modern period. Philippe Desan, (ed.) “Work in the Renaissance,” special issue of *Journal of Medieval and Renaissance Studies* 25/1 (1995) includes essays that discuss a range of issues. Studies specifically on **women’s work** in this era include: Merry E. Wiesner, *Working Women in Renaissance Germany* (New Brunswick: Rutgers University Press, 1986); Martha Howell, *Women, Production and Patriarchy in Late Medieval Cities* (Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1986); Barbara Hanawalt, ed., *Women and Work in Preindustrial Europe* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1986); P.J.P. Goldberg, *Women, Work and Life Cycle in a Medieval Economy: Women in York and Yorkshire c. 1300-1520* (Oxford: Clarendon, 1992); Judith Bennett, *Ale, Beer and Brewsters in England: Women’s Work in a Changing World, 1300-1600* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1996); Monica Chojnacka, *Working Women of Early Modern Venice* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001).

Studies that examine **slavery** in early modern Europe include Steven A. Epstein, *Speaking of Slavery. Color, Ethnicity, and Human Bondage in Italy* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2001); Robert C. Davis, *Christian Slaves, Muslim Masters: White Slavery in the Mediterranean, The Barbary Coast, and Italy, 1500-1800* (Hampshire, New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2003); Gillian Weiss, *Captives and Corsairs: France and Slavery in the Early Modern Mediterranean* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2012).

Studies that place European economic developments in a **wider geographic context** include David Harris Sacks, *The Widening Gate: Bristol and the Atlantic Economy, 1450-1700* (Berkeley: University of California Press, c1991); John McMillan, *Reinventing the Bazaar: A Natural History of Markets* (New York : W.W. Norton, c2002); Paul Janssens, Bartolome Yun Casalilla, eds., *European Aristocracies and Colonial Elites: Patrimonial Management Strategies and Economic Development, 15th-18th Centuries* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2005).