

## Early Modern Europe, 1450–1789

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### Further Reading

#### CHAPTER TWELVE: ECONOMICS AND TECHNOLOGY, 1600-1789

The scholarship on **consumer goods** is expanding very quickly, much of it combining economic and cultural history. The work of Maxine Berg has been particularly important, including *Luxury and Pleasure in Eighteenth-Century Britain* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005) and Maxine Berg and Elizabeth Eger, eds., *Luxury in the Eighteenth Century: Debates, Desires and Delectable Goods* (New York: Palgrave, 2003). See also Ann Bermingham and John Brewer, eds., *The Consumption of Culture, 1600-1800: Image, Object, Text* (London: Routledge, 1997); Marcia Pointon, *Strategies for Showing: Women, Possession, and Representation in English Visual Culture 1665-1800* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998); Woodruff Smith, *Consumption and the Making of Respectability, 1600-1800* (London: Routledge, 2002); Mark Overton, et al., *Production and Consumption in English Households 1600-1750* (London: Routledge, 2004).

Studies of broad patterns in **agriculture** include Thorkild Kjærgaard, *The Danish Revolution, 1500–1800: An Ecohistorical Interpretation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994) and Mauro Ambrosoli, *The Wild and the Sown: Botany and Agriculture in Western Europe, 1350-1850* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997). Changes in **rural life** have been analyzed in: Gay L. Gullickson, *Spinners and Weavers of Auffay: Rural Industries and the Sexual Division of Labor in a French Village, 1750-1850* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1986); David Sabeian, *Property,*

*Production and Family in Neckarhausen, 1700-1870* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990) and *Kinship in Neckarhausen, 1700-1870* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

Many studies of the **urban economy** focus on artisanal culture, including James R. Farr, *Artisans in Europe, 1300–1914* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) and Alberto Guenzi, Paola Massa and Fausto Piola Caselli, eds., *Guilds, Markets, and Work Regulations in Italy, 16th-19th Centuries* (Aldershot: Ashgate, c1998). Sara Maza, *Servants and Masters in Eighteenth-century France* (Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1983); Cissie Fairchild: *Domestic Enemies: Servants and their Masters in Old Regime France* (Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1984); Bridget Hill, *Servants: English Domesticity in the Eighteenth Century* (New York, Clarendon Press, 1996) all look at servants, a particularly numerous group. William Beik, *Protest in Seventeenth-Century France: The Culture of Retribution* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1997) and David Garrioch, *Neighbourhood and Community in Paris, 1740–1790* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), and Tim McHugh, *Hospital Politics in Seventeenth-Century France: The Crown, Urban Elites, and the Poor* (Aldershot: Ashgate, 2007) explore the ways urban groups and communities responded to pressures.

Recent analyses of **women's work** include a number of collections of articles: Lindsey Charles and Lorna Duffin, eds., *Women and Work in Pre-Industrial England* (London: Croom Helm, 1985); Daryl Hafer, ed., *European Women and Preindustrial Craft* (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995); Pamela Sharpe, ed., *Women's Work: The English Experience 1600-1914* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1998); Stuart Woolf, ed., *Domestic Strategies: Work and Family in France and Italy, 1600-1800* (New York: Cambridge University, 1991). Bridget Hill, *Women, Work and Sexual Politics in Eighteenth-century England* (Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1989) is a lengthier discussion of one country.

Carol Blum, *Strength in Numbers: Populations, Reproduction, and Power in Eighteenth-Century France* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2002) and John Landers, *The*

*Field and the Forge: Population, Production, and Power in the Pre-industrial West* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2003) investigate perceptions and realities surrounding eighteenth century **population growth**. Keith Snell, *Annals of the Labouring Poor* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1987) and Patricia Fumerton, *Unsettled: The Culture of Mobility and the Working Poor in Early Modern England* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2005) analyze the difficult lives of the poor.

Studies focussing especially on **trade and commerce** include: J.R. Bruyn and W.F.J. Mörzner Bruyns eds., *Anglo-Dutch Mercantile Marine Relations, 1700-1850* (Leiden: Rijksuniversiteit, 1991); William Phillips and Carla Rahn Phillips, *Spain's Golden Fleece: Wool Production and the Wool Trade from the Middle Ages to the Nineteenth Century* (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997); L. M. Cullen, *The Brandy Trade under the Ancien Régime: Regional Specialisation in the Charente* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1998); Perry Gauci, *The Politics of Trade: The Overseas Merchant in State and Society, 1660-1720* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001); David Ormrod, *The Rise of Commercial Empires: England and the Netherlands in the Age of Mercantilism* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003); Karl Gunnar Persson, *Grain Markets in Europe, 1500–1900: Integration and Deregulation* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2005). Rob Harris, *Industrializing English Law: Entrepreneurship and Business Organization, 1720-1844* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2000) studies the development of business organization, and David Stasavage, *Public Debt and the Birth of the Democratic State: France and Great Britain, 1688-1789* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2003) looks at the political role of government debt. Deirdre McCloskey, *Bourgeois Dignity: Why Economics Can't Explain the Modern World* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2011) presents an interesting new interpretation of economic change, arguing that the rhetoric in favor of markets and free enterprise was more important than the development of those new markets or other economic changes alone.

Emma Rothschild, *Economic Sentiments: Adam Smith, Condorcet, and the Enlightenment* (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 2001) studies the **economic ideas and values** of well-known thinkers, while Thomas Max Safley, *Matheus Miller's Memoir: A Merchant's Life in the Seventeenth Century* (New York: St. Martin's 2000) looks at those of a very ordinary German merchant. Susan Staves, *Married Women's Separate Property in England, 1660-1833* (Cambridge, MA, Harvard University Press, 1990); J. Brewer and Susan Staves, eds., *Early Modern Conceptions of Property* (London: Routledge, 1995) and Amy Louise Erickson, *Women and Property in Early Modern England* (London: Routledge, 1995) all look at issues related to property.

With the growing interest in global and comparative history, a number of monographs and collections **directly compare economic issues in Europe and other parts of the world**. See: Andre Gunder Frank, *Reorient: Global Economy in the Asian Age* (Berkeley, CA: University of California Press, c1998); Robert C. Allen, Tommy Bengtsson, and Martin Dribe, eds., *Living Standards in the Past: New Perspectives on Well-being in Asia and Europe* (New York: Oxford University Press, 2005); Tommy Bengtsson ... [et al.], *Life under Pressure: Mortality and Living Standards in Europe and Asia, 1700-1900* (Cambridge, Mass: MIT Press, c2004).