ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STUDY GUIDE

Renaissance (Increased Trade)
Italian merchants – “commenda” (esp. northern Italy)

Exploration (16th c.)
“Old Imperialism”
“Golden Age of Spain”

Commercial Revolution (1500-1700 c.)
Banking (Fuggers) & Antwerp (16th c.)
Golden Age of Netherlands (1600-1650)
England in late-16th c. and 17th c.
Enclosure; “Putting-out” Industry

Colonial Conflicts (17th & 18th c.)
late 17th c: Anglo-Dutch Wars
18th c.: War of Spanish Succession: asiento
War of Austrian Succession
7 Years War, Treaty of Paris, 1763

Mercantilism & Capitalism (17th –18th c.)
Louis XIV: Colbert rise of bourgeoisie
Navigation Laws joint-stock companies
Charters companies
Adam Smith (18th c.)
Laissez faire

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Scientific Revolution: 17th c.

Agricultural Revolution (18th c.) – begins in Low Countries
Enclosure
Crop Rotation: Townshend
Heavy manuring
seed drill: Jethro Tull
drainage
better livestock

Population Growth after 1750
Less famine, disease, and destructive war

Cottage Industry (18th c.)
“Putting-out” Industry

Industrial Revolution (1780-1850)
Textiles
Coal: steam powered factories
Iron: heavy machinery and railroads
Railroads: transportation revolution

2nd Industrial Revolution (after 1865)
Steel: railroads, heavy industry, construction
By 1900: 1) U.S. 2) Gr 3) Br 4) Russia
Oil: internal combustible engine—factories
Electricity: lighting, mass transit, power
Chemicals: dyes, photo processing (Germany)

Urbanization:
Socialism
Public health movement – Chadwick
Urban planning – Haussmann

New Imperialism (late 19th, early 20th c.)
“Social Darwinism”; “White Man’s Burden”
China (& Japan), Egypt
Africa: Berlin Conference, 1884-85