Assembling contributions from top thinkers in the field, this companion offers a comprehensive and sophisticated exploration of the history of economic thought. The volume has a threefold focus: the history of economic thought, the history of economics as a discipline, and the historiography of economic thought. Provides sophisticated introductions to a vast array of topics. Focuses on a unique range of topics, including the history of economic thought, the history of the discipline of economics, and the historiography of economic thought.

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This book provides a comprehensive overview of the development of economics from its beginnings, at the end of the Middle Ages, up to contemporary developments. It is strong on contemporary theory, providing extensive coverage of the twentieth century, particularly since the Second World War. The second edition has been revised and updated to take account of new developments in economic thought.

Featuring original contributions from some of the leading contemporary figures in the history of economic thought, this book offers new perspectives on key topics, from Smith's Wealth of Nations to the Jevonian Revolution. Drawing inspiration from the life and work of R.D.C. Black, formerly Professor of Economics at Queen's University Belfast, this book will be of essential interest to any serious scholar of economic thought.

On the History of Economic Thought is introduced by an essay in intellectual autobiography, outlining the development of Coats' key ideas and the distinctive elements of his approach. Two themes in particular emerge. The first is the difference between British and American economics, both in content and in the practice of the profession. This is an important element in all areas of his research. The second theme is in the interrelationships between economic ideas, events (or conditions) and policy issues. The book concludes by offering an assessment of the current state of the discipline indicating the advantages an historian of economics can offer as a commentator on recent developments.

In this concise yet comprehensive history, Heinz D. Kurz traces the long arc of economic thought from its emergence in ancient Greece to its systematic presentation among the classical thinkers of the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to the influential work of scholars such as Paul Samuelson and Kenneth J. Arrow. With a keen eye for how economic insights are acquired, lost, and reborn, Kurz focuses on the dynamic individuals who give old ideas new life and the historical events that provoke different approaches and theories. Over the course of this journey, Kurz explains what Adam Smith meant by the "invisible hand";
how Karl Marx’s “law of motion” works in capitalist economies; the roots of the Austrian economists’ emphasis on the problems of information, incomplete knowledge, and uncertainty; John Maynard Keynes’s principle of effective demand and economic stabilization; and the insights and challenges offered by growth theory, welfare economics, game theory, and more. He concludes with a deft summation of world economists’ major concerns today and their critical relation to world events.

The evolution of economic thought can be traced back from its beginnings in classical antiquity up to the present day. In this book, Professor Alessandro Roncaglia offers a clear, concise and updated version of his award-winning The Wealth of Ideas, studying the development of economic thought through perspectives and debates on the economy and society over time. With chapters on prominent economic theorists, including William Petty, Karl Marx, and John Maynard Keynes, as well as on other important figures and key debates of each period, Roncaglia critically evaluates the foundations of the marginalist-neoclassical (scarcity-utility) approach in comparison to the Classical-Keynes approach. A comprehensive guide to the history of economic thought, this book will be of value not only to undergraduate and postgraduate students studying economic thought, but also to any readers desiring to study how economics has evolved up to the present day.

This book explores Russian synthesis that occurred in Russian economic thought between 1890 and 1920. This includes all the attempts at synthesis between classical political economy and marginalism; the labour theory of value and marginal utility; and value and prices. The various ways in which Russian economists have approached these issues have generally been addressed in a piecemeal fashion in history of economic thought literature. This book returns to the primary sources in the Russian language, translating many into English for the first time, and offers the first comprehensive history of the Russian synthesis. The book first examines the origins of the Russian synthesis by determining the condition of reception in Russia of the various theories of value involved: the classical theories of value of Ricardo and Marx on one side; the marginalist theories of prices of Menger, Walras and Jevons on the other. It then reconstructs the three generations of the Russian synthesis: the first (Tugan-Baranovsky), the second, the mathematicians (Dmitriev, Bortkiewicz, Shaposhnikov, Slutsky, etc.) and the last (Yurovsky), with an emphasis on Tugan-Baranovsky’s initial impetus. This volume is suitable for those studying economic theory and philosophy as well as those interested in the history of economic thought.

Includes refereed articles on topics in economic methodology and the history of economics, including Austrian economic methodology and Wesley Mitchell. This collection covers such topics as Adam Smith, John Kenneth Galbraith, Friedrich Nietzsche, Joseph Schumpeter, Janos Kornai, the Chicago School, French econometrics, and financial economics.

From the ancients to the moderns, questions of economic theory and policy have been an important part of intellectual and public debate, engaging the attention of some of history’s greatest minds. This book brings together readings from more than two thousand years of writings on economic subjects. Through these selections, the reader can see first-hand how the great minds of past grappled with some of the central social and economic issues of their times and, in the process, enhanced our understanding of how economic systems function. This collection of readings covers the major themes that have preoccupied economic thinkers throughout the ages, including price determination and the underpinnings of the market system, monetary theory and policy, international trade and finance, income distribution, and the appropriate role for government within the economic system. These ideas unfold, develop, and change course over time at the hands of scholars such as Aristotle, St. Thomas Aquinas, John Locke, François Quesnay, David Hume, Adam Smith, Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, William Stanley Jevons, Alfred Marshall, Irving Fisher, Thorstein Veblen, John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman, and Paul Samuelson. Each reading has been selected with a view to both enlightening the reader as to the major contributions of the author in question and to giving the reader a broad view of the development of economic thought and analysis over time. This book will be useful for students, scholars, and lay people with an interest in the history of economic thought and the history of ideas generally.

Volume 39B includes a symposium marking the centenary of Carl Menger’s death in 1921. The symposium, edited by Reinhard Schumacher and Scott Scheall, features contributions from Sandra J. Peart, Günther Chaloupek, Erwin Dekker, and Sandye Gloria. The Volume also features general-research essays from Marina Uzunova and Alexander Linsbichler.
In a new and updated edition of this classic textbook, Henry William Spiegel brings his discussion and analysis of economic thought into the 1990s. A new introductory chapter offering an overall view of the history of economics and a bibliographic survey of the economic literature of the 1980s and early 1990s have been added. Maintaining the link between economics and the humanities, Spiegel’s text will continue to introduce students to a wide range of topics in the history of economic thought. From reviews of previous editions: “The history of economic thought to end all histories of economic thought.”—Robert D. Patton, Journal of Economic Literature “The book is in the grand tradition of the history of doctrines. It is a history of economic thought broadly conceived— and superbly written to boot. It is not to much to say that Spiegel’s book will become and remain a leading text in the field.”—Warren J. Samuels, Social Science The author conveys the essence of an idea simply and clearly, yet in a graceful style.”—William F. Kennedy, Journal of Economic Literature

This book describes the history of economic thought, focusing on the development of economic theory from Adam Smith's 'Wealth of Nations' to the late twentieth century. The text concentrates on the most important figures in the history of the economics. The book examines how important economists have reflected on the sometimes conflicting goals of efficient resource use and socially acceptable income distribution.--[book cover].

Lionel Robbins’s now famous lectures on the history of economic thought comprise one of the greatest accounts since World War II of the evolution of economic ideas. This volume represents the first time those lectures have been published. Lord Robbins (1898-1984) was a remarkably accomplished thinker, writer, and public figure. He made important contributions to economic theory, methodology, and policy analysis, directed the economic section of Winston Churchill’s War Cabinet, and served as chairman of the Financial Times. As a historian of economic ideas, he ranks with Joseph Schumpeter and Jacob Viner as one of the foremost scholars of the century. These lectures, delivered at the London School of Economics between 1979 and 1981 and tape-recorded by Robbins's grandson, display his mastery of the intellectual history of economics, his infectious enthusiasm for the subject, and his eloquence and incisive wit. They cover a broad chronological range, beginning with Plato, Aristotle, and Aquinas, focusing extensively on Adam Smith, Thomas Malthus and the classicals, and finishing with a discussion of moderns and marginalists from Marx to Alfred Marshall. Robbins takes a varied and inclusive approach to intellectual history. As he says in his first lecture: "I shall go my own sweet way—sometimes talk about doctrine, sometimes talk about persons, sometimes talk about periods." The lectures are united by Robbins's conviction that it is impossible to understand adequately contemporary institutions and social sciences without understanding the ideas behind their development. A authoritative yet accessible, combining the immediacy of the spoken word with Robbins's exceptional talent for clear, well-organized exposition, this volume will be welcomed by anyone interested in the intellectual origins of the modern world.

The Economic mind of America examines: * the concept of 'American' economic thought * reassessment of pioneering American policy analysts such as Irving Fisher, Wesley Mitchell, Harold Moulton and Leo Paslovsky, as well as the theoretical contributions of Herbert Davenport and Frank Knight * Thorstein Veblen's institutional economics and an exploration of the influence of Canadian and European economic thought * analysis of contributions of C. S. Peirce, Alvin Johnson and science fiction author Robert A. Heinlein * American economists' interests in issues from 1886-1995.

The field of economics has proliferated in complexity and importance since the Second World War. Alessandro Roncaglia recounts the history of the different approaches (marginalist, neoclassical, Keynesian, Austrian, monetarism, rational expectations, institutionalist, evolutionary, classical-Sraffian) and the different fields (micro, macro, money and finance, industrial and game theory, institutions, public finance, econometrics), illustrating the thought and personality of the most important contemporary economists (from Hayek to Sraffa, from Modigliani and Samuelson to Friedman, from Simon to Sen, and many others), focusing on the conceptual foundations of the different streams. At the same time he appraises critically the important debates and controversies in the field and concludes by discussing possible future directions for economic thought. This follow-up to The Wealth of Ideas: A History of Contemporary Economic Thought is a readable introduction to the contemporary economics discourse, accessible to economics students and informed general readers, and an important complement for advanced students and economists active in specialized fields.
This practical guide is essential for anyone new to or intimidated by online instruction. It distills the

Volume 38C features a symposium on the economic thought of Sir James Steuart. In addition, the volume contains new general-research essays on Milton Friedman’s 1975 visit to Chile, Keynes and Pigou on employment and equilibrium, and a brief correspondence between Karl Popper and Leonard Savage.

The history of economic thought has always attracted some of the brightest minds in the discipline. These chroniclers of development have helped form our current views, and it is no surprise that many among them have been at the forefront of new movements in the history of ideas. This notable collection summarizes the work of these key historians of economics and attempts to quantify their impact. Some of the writers covered, such as Friedrich Hayek and Joan Robinson, are already assured of their place among the greatest economists of the twentieth century, but the collection also stresses the influence of those still active in shaping our perceptions - including Mark Blaug, Samuel Hollander and Donald Winch. Written by an impressive roster of contributors, many of whom are themselves well-known in the history of economic thought, this key book features writings from John Creedy, Roger Blackhouse and Neil De Marchi, as well as the editors of the collection as a whole, Warren J. Samuels and Steven Medema.

This volume presents the key ideas of major figures in economics throughout history, covering issues such as population growth, resource scarcity and environmental contamination.

The books reprinted in this set greatly influenced the way the development of economics was perceived and how the history of economics was viewed. Many of the titles represent the first attempts to chart the history of economics both from European and American perspectives. Titles cover the USA, UK, Germany and France, and include: *History of Political Economy from Antiquity to our days [1880]*--"Jerome A dolpe Blanqui" *View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe [1847]-"Travers Twiss" *A Short History of Political Economy in England [1891]-"L.L. Price" *The History of Economics [1896/1911]-"Henry Dunning MacLeod" *History of Economic Thought [1911/1930]-"Lewis H. Haney" *History of Economic Doctrines [1915]-"Charles Gide" and "Charles Rist" *Types of Economic Theory [1930]-"Othmar Spann" *Philosophy and Political Economy in Some of their Historical Relations [1893]-"James Bonar" *The Development of English Thought: a Study in the Economic Interpretation of History [1899]-"Simon N. Patten" *A Guide to the Study of Political Economy [1876]-"Luigi Cossa"

Economic thinking has a long history dating back to pre-Christian era. References to economic ideas and practices are found in Vedas, Bible and Koran in the form of commandments and instructions. Economics for long was regarded as the art of house keeping/management. In fact, Economy was the title of a book by an ancient Greek historian and philosopher Xenophon (434-355 B.C.). Aristotle was another ancient Greek thinker (384-322 B.C.) who authored many works on philosophy, natural sciences and socio-economic problems. Another well-known Greek who reflected on economic matters was Plato, the author of the famous work, The Republic. The exploitation of the proletariat (workers) under capitalism led to the writings of Karl Marx (1818-1883), a German philosopher with revolutionary zeal. He published two epoch-making works in collaboration with his friend and benefactor Friedrich Engels (1820-1895): The Communist Manifesto (1848) and Das Capital (1867). These two works immensely influenced the thinking of the contemporary world. From the chaos of the depression of the early 1930s grew the ideas of John M aynard Keynes (1883-1946) which are relevant to this day. This book is an attempt to rekindle interest in the history of economic ideas.

Volume 38B of Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology features a symposium on economists and authoritarian regimes in the 20th century. It also features a new general-research essay by Reinhard Schumacher and RHETM co-editor Scott Scheall that provides new details concerning Carl Menger’s life and career.

The latest in a series charting national traditions in the history of economic thought, this book focuses on Russia - a land that has had a more turbulent economic history than any other country.

The Wealth of Ideas, first published in 2005, traces the history of economic thought, from its prehistory (the
A Critical Perspective
Ek Hunt

Bible, Classical antiquity) to the present day. In this eloquently written, scientifically rigorous and well
documented book, chapters on William Petty, Adam Smith, David Ricardo, Karl Marx, William Stanley
Jevons, Carl Menger, Léon Walras, Alfred Marshall, John Maynard Keynes, Joseph Schumpeter and Piero
Sraffa alternate with chapters on other important figures and on debates of the period. Economic thought is
seen as developing between two opposite poles: a subjective one, based on the ideas of scarcity and utility, and
an objective one based on the notions of physical costs and surplus. Professor Roncaglia focuses on the
different views of the economy and society and on their evolution over time and critically evaluates the
foundations of the scarcity-utility approach in comparison with the Classical/Kennesian approach.

Contains five sets of lectures taken by Glenn Johnson as a doctoral student in economics at the University of
Chicago during 1946-7. This volume also includes notes by Mark Ladenson at Northwestern and from a
faculty seminar at MSU on comparative method.

This book investigates the tensions between subjectivism and objectivism in the history of economics. The
book looks at the works of Adam Smith, Carl Menger, Léon Walras, William Stanley Jevons, Oskar
Morgenstern, Ludwig Mises, Piero Sraffa, and so on. The book highlights the diverse subjective and objective
elements of their economic theories and suggests a reframing of methodology to better address the core
problems of the theories. Contributors of the volume are leading members of the Japan Society of History of
Economic Thought who have provided a comprehensive overview on the economics methodology and the
related problems. Hence, this book will be of an invaluable asset to not only those who are interested in the
history of economic thought, but also to scholars who are concerned with the methodological problems of
economic science.

Restates the importance of the study of the history of ideas, in the context of the writings of economists. This
book presents a case study involving five methodological detours. It includes an analysis of a flawed attempt
to remedy the manifest deficiencies of the static general equilibrium model. It is suitable for economists and
researchers.

Joseph A. Schumpeter was one of the great economists of the twentieth century. His History of Economic
Analysis is perhaps the greatest contribution to the history of economics, providing a magisterial account of
the development of the subject from Ancient Greece to the mid-twentieth century. Schumpeter's views on his
predecessors have proved to be a constant source of controversy. Here individual chapters examine such
disparate questions as Schumpeter's apparent disregard for the American Institutionalists, his grudging
respect for Adam Smith, the perspicacity of his views of Quesnay and his preference for Walras over Pareto.
Four chapters are devoted to the early Medieval schools, neglected in all of his writings. Schumpeter's
magnum opus is related to the rest of his economic output, especially his views on money and on methodology.
With contributions by leading historians of economics from six countries, this volume analyses Schumpeter's
contribution to the history of economics, considers its lasting significance, and uses it as a benchmark to assess
the current state of the field.

This is the opus magnum of one of the world’s most renowned experts on the history of economic thought,
Bertram Schefold. It contains commentaries from the series Klassiker der Nationalökonomie (Classics of
Economics), which have been translated into English for the first time. Schefold’s choices of authors for this
series, which he has edited since 1991, and his comments on the various re-edited works, are proof of his
highly original and thought-provoking interpretation of the history of economic thought. Together with a
companion volume, Great Economic Thinkers from Antiquity to the Historical School: Translations from the
series Klassiker der Nationalökonomie, this book is a collection of English translations with introductions by
Bertram Schefold. The emphasis of this volume is on the theoretical debates, from the theory of value to
imperfect competition; from money to the institutional framework of society; and from the history of economic
thought to pioneering works in mathematical economics. This volume is an important contribution to the
history of economic thought, not only because it delivers original and fresh insights about well-known figures,
such as Marx, Stackelberg, Sraffa, Samuelson, Tooke, Hilferding, Schmoller and Chayanov, but also because
it deals with ideas and authors who have been forgotten or neglected in previous literature. This volume is of
great interest to those who study the history of economic thought, economic theory and philosophy, as well as
those who enjoyed the author’s previous volume, Great Economic Thinkers from Antiquity to the Historical
School.
The construction and the role of the economic canon, the accepted list of great works and great authors, has been the subject of much recent literary and historical debate. By contrast, the concept of the canon has been largely dormant in the study of the history of economics, with the canonical sequence of Smith, Ricardo, Marx, etc. constituting the skeleton for most teaching and research. This important collection represents the first critical attempt at exploring and defining the relationship between the canon and the construction of the history of economics.

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