

Revised: 3 January 2013

**Economics 303Y1: The Economic History of Modern Europe to 1914**

**Topic No. 8 [15]: The Role of the National State and Financial Institutions in European Economic Development: Germany and/or Russia, 1815 - 1914**

You may focus on just Germany, or on just Russia, or you may compare the economic role of the state in both countries.

**A. Germany, 1815 - 1914**

- \* 1. W. R. Lee, 'Economic Development and the State in Nineteenth-Century Germany', Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 41:3 (Aug. 1988), 346-67.
- \* 2. Wolfram Fischer, 'Government Activity and Industrialization in Germany, 1815 - 1870', in Sima Lieberman, ed., Europe and the Industrial Revolution (New York, 1972), pp. 447 - 58
3. Wolfram Fischer, 'The Strategy of Public Investment in XIXth Century Germany', Journal of European Economic History, 6 (1977), 431-42.
- \* 4. J.A. Perkins, 'Fiscal Policy and Economic Development in XIXth Century Germany', Journal of European Economic History, 13:2 (Fall 1984), 311-44.
5. Frank B. Tipton, 'Government Policy and Economic Development in Germany and Japan: A Sceptical Re-evaluation', Journal of Economic History, 41 (1981), 139-50.
- \* 6. Charles Kindleberger, Economic Response: Comparative Studies in Trade, Finance, and Growth (Cambridge, Mass., 1978), chapter 7: 'Germany's Overtaking of England, 1806 to 1914', pp. 185 - 236.
- \* 7. Volker Hentschel, 'German Economic and Social Policy, 1815 - 1939', in Peter Mathias and Sidney Pollard, eds., The Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vol. VIII: The Industrial Economies: The Development of Economic and Social Policies (Cambridge, 1989), pp. 752 - 813.
- \* 8. Richard Tilly, 'Germany', in Richard Sylla and Gianni Toniolo, eds., Patterns of European Industrialisation: the Nineteenth Century (London: Routledge, 1991), pp. 175 - 96.
- \* 9. Steven Webb, 'Tariffs, Cartels, Technology, & Growth in German Steel Industry, 1879-1914', Journal of Economic History, 40 (1980), 309-30; and Steven B. Webb, 'Agricultural Protection in Wilhelminian Germany: Forging an Empire with Pork and Rye', Journal of Economic History, 42 (June 1982), 309-26.
- \* 10. Richard Tilly, 'Mergers, External Growth, and Finance in the Development of Large-Scale Enterprise in Germany, 1880-1913', Journal of Economic History, 42 (Sept. 1982), 629-58.
- \* 11. W. R. Lee, 'Tax Structure and Economic Growth in Germany, 1750-1850', Journal of European

Economic History, 4 (1975), 153-78.

- \*12. Jeremy Edwards and Sheilagh Ogilvie, 'Universal Banks and German Industrialization: A Reappraisal', The Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 49:3 (August 1996), 427-46.
- \*13. Caroline Fohlin, 'Universal Banking in Pre-World War I Germany: Model or Myth?', Explorations in Economic History, 36:4 (October 1999), 305-43; and Caroline Fohlin, 'Regulation, Taxation, and the Development of the German Universal Banking System, 1884 - 1913', European Review of Economic History, 6:2 (August 2002), 221-54.
- \*14. Caroline Fohlin, Finance Capitalism and Germany's Rise to Industrial Power (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006).
- \*15. Toni Pierenkemper and Richard H. Tilly, The German Economy during the Nineteenth Century (New York: Berghahn, 2004).
- 16. W. O. Henderson, The State and the Industrial Revolution in Prussia, 1740-1870 (London, 1958).
- 17. William N. Parker, 'National States and National Development: A Comparison of Elements in French and German Development in the Late Nineteenth Century', in Hugh G. Aitken, ed., The State and Economic Growth (New York, 1959).
- 18. W. R. Lee, ed., German Industry and German Industrialization: Essays in German Economic and Business History in the Nineteenth Century (London and New York: Routledge, 1991).
- 19. Manfred D. Jankowski, 'Law, Economic Policy, and Private Enterprise: The Case of the Early Ruhr Mining Region, 1766-1865', Journal of European Economic History, 2 (1973), 688-728.
- 20. Joerg Baten, 'Determinants of Firm Creation Around 1900', European Review of Economic History, 7:3 (December 2003), 301-30. Focuses on southern Germany.
- 21. Carsten Burhop and Guntram B. Wolff, 'A Compromise Estimate of German Net National Product, 1851 - 1913, and its Implications for Growth and Business Cycles', Journal of Economic History, 65:3 (September 2005), 613-57.
- \*22. Carsten Burhop, 'Did Banks Cause the German Industrialization?', Explorations in Economic History, 43:1 (January 2006), 39-63.
- \* 23. Jochen Streb, Jörg Baten, and Shuxi Yin, 'Technological and Geographical Knowledge Spillover in the German Empire, 1877 - 1914', The Economic History Review, 2<sup>nd</sup> ser., 59:2 (May 2006), 347-73.

## **B. Russia, 1815 - 1914**

- \*1. Paul R. Gregory, 'The Role of the State in Promoting Economic Development: The Russian Case and Its General Implications', in Richard Sylla and Gianni Toniolo, eds., Patterns of European Industrialization: The Nineteenth Century (London and New York: Routledge, 1991), pp. 64 - 79. See also his earlier: Paul Gregory, 'Economic Growth and Structural Change in Tsarist

- Russia: Modern Economic Growth?' Soviet Studies, 23 (1972).
- \* 2. Arcadius Kahan, 'Government Policies and the Industrialization of Russia', Journal of Economic History, 27:3 (December 1967), 460-77.
  - \* 3. Theodore H. von Laue, 'The State and the Economy', in C. E. Black, ed., The Transformation of Russian Society: Aspects of Social Change Since 1861 (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1960), pp. 209-25. Copies in Sig Samuel (HN 523 J6). See also, his earlier article: Theodore H. von Laue, 'The High Cost and the Gamble of the Witte System: a Chapter in the Industrialization of Russia', The Journal of Economic History, 13:4 (Autumn 1953), 425-48.
  - \* 4. Alexander Gerschenkron, Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective (1962): 'Economic Backwardness in Historical Perspective', pp. 5-30; and other essays, pp. 31-71.
  - \* 5. Alexander Gerschenkron, 'Early Phases of Industrialization in Russia and Their Relationship to the Historical Study of Economic Growth', in Barry Supple, ed., The Experience of Economic Growth: Case Studies in Economic History (New York, 1963), pp. 426-44.
  - \* 6. Alexander Gerschenkron, 'Agrarian Policies and the Industrialization of Russia, 1861-1917', Cambridge Economic History of Europe, Vol. VI, part ii (1965), pp. 706-16 and 763-67.
  - \* 7. Ian Inkster, 'Politicising the Gerschenkron Schema: Technology Transfer, Late Development and the State in Historical Perspective', Journal of European Economic History, 31:1 (Spring 2002), 45-87.
  - 8. Lazar Volin, 'Land Tenure and Land Reform in Modern Russia', in C. K. Warner, ed., Agrarian Conditions in Modern European History (New York, 1966), pp. 112-25.
  - 9. Olga Crisp, 'Banking in Russia, 1860-1914', in Rondo Cameron, ed., Banking in the Early Stages of Industrialization (1967), pp. 183-238.
  - \* 10. Ian Drummond, 'The Russian Gold Standard, 1897-1914', Journal of Economic History, 36 (1976), 663-88.
  - 11. Paul Gregory and J.W. Sailors, 'Russian Monetary Policy and Industrialization', Journal of Economic History, 36 (1976), 836-51.
  - \* 12. Peter Gatrell, The Tsarist Economy, 1850 - 1917 (London, 1986). See also his 'Industrial Expansion in Tsarist Russia, 1908-14', Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 35 (Feb. 1982), 92 - 110.
  - 13. Michael E. Falkus, The Industrialisation of Russia, 1700-1914 (London, 1972), pp. 11-84.
  - \* 14. Paul Gregory, Before Command: An Economic History of Russia from Emancipation to the First Five-Year Plan (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994).
  - \* 15. Paul R. Gregory, 'Searching for Consistency in Historical Data: Alternate Estimates of Russia's Industrial Production, 1887-1913', Journal of Economic History, 57:1 (March 1997), 196-206. A review article on the posthumous publication in Russian of: Lev Borisovich Kagengauz, Evolution of Industrial Output of Russia From the Last Third of the Nineteenth Century to 1930 (Moscow: Russian Academy of Sciences, 1994).

- \* 16. Tracy Dennison, The Institutional Framework of Russian Serfdom, Cambridge Studies in Economic History, 2<sup>nd</sup> series (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2011).
- 17. Vincent Barnett, The Revolutionary Russian Economy, 1890 - 1940: Ideas, Debates, and Alternatives (London and New York: Routledge, 2004).
- 18. Gregory M. Dempster, 'The Fiscal Background of the Russian Revolution', European Review of Economic History, 10:1 (April 2006), 35-50.
- \* 19. Boris Mironov and Brian A'Hearn, 'Russian Living Standards under the Tsars: Anthropometric Evidence from the Volga', Journal of Economic History, 68:3 (September 2008), 900-29.

## QUESTIONS:

### A. Germany

1. What were the chief barriers to economic growth in 19th century Germany? Did the German governments perceive and seek to remedy such problems? What were the non-economic considerations of state economic policies in each country?
2. Discuss the positive and negative effects of German (and especially Prussian) government economic policies in: agriculture, banking and finance, transportation, industry, foreign trade, capital investments.
3. Discuss the economic and social consequences of the abolition of serfdom and of 'land reform' in both Germany during the 19th century. For which parts of Germany did such land reforms prove to be the most beneficial and conducive to industrialization?
4. For Germany in general and Prussia in particular, discuss the importance of government policies concerning foreign trade, tariffs, industrial cartels or combines, and foreign investment. To what extent did each German government provide legal sanctions for cartels? What were the economic consequences of cartels in each country?
5. What impact did unification of the monetary system have on post-1870 German economic development.
6. Compare and contrast the role and economic significance of the central bank (Reichsbank).
7. What explicit and implicit state support did German heavy industries and their cartels receive from the Prussian and then German imperial governments?

### B. Russia

1. What were the chief barriers to economic growth in 19th century Russia? Did the government perceive and seek to remedy such problems? What were the non-economic considerations of state economic policies?
2. Discuss the positive and negative effects of government economic policies in: agriculture, banking

and finance, transportation, industry.

3. Discuss the economic and social consequences of the abolition of serfdom and of 'land reform' in Russia, 1861-1914. Did Russia achieve its pre-war industrial base because of or despite the agrarian changes?
4. Russian monetary policy and the gold ruble, 1897-1914: discuss the positive and negative effects for capital investments, foreign and domestic, and Russian industrialization, to 1914.