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Updated: 16 January 2013

Economics 303Y1

The Economic History of Modern Europe to 1914

Topic No. 8: [16] **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 developments involving the role of the state (national government) in both countries.

For readings concerning the economic history and development of modern Europe in general, see section III below (after Russia).

Within each section, readings are listed in chronological order of original publication (except for some collections of readings).

READINGS:

** and * indicate readings of primary importance.

I. GERMANY, 1815 - 1914

A. General:

1. Thorstein Veblen, Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution (1915; reissued New York, 1954), Chapter 3, 'The Dynastic State', pp. 52-87; Chapter 5, 'Imperial Germany', pp. 150-73.
- * 2. John Clapham, Economic Development of France and Germany, 1815-1914 (London, 1921; reissued 1963), pp. 1-6, 29-36, 83-88. A classic study, still well worth reading.
3. W. O. Henderson, 'The Rise of German Industry', Economic History Review, 1st ser. 6 (1935).
4. W. O. Henderson, The Zollverein (Cambridge, 1939).
5. A. H. Price, The Evolution of the Zollverein: A Study of the Ideas and Institutions Leading to the German Economic Unification between 1815 and 1833 (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1949).
6. W. O. Henderson, 'Prince Smith and Free Trade in Germany', Economic History Review,

2nd ser., 2 (1950), 295-302.

7. W. O. Henderson, 'The Genesis of the Industrial Revolution in France and Germany in the Eighteenth Century', Kyklos, 9 (1956).
8. Hans Mottek, Wirtschaftsgeschichte Deutschlands: Ein Grundriss, 2 vols. (East Berlin, 1957-64).
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10. W. O. Henderson, The Industrial Revolution on the Continent: Germany, France, and Russia, 1800-1914 (1961), Chapter 3, pp. 13-74
11. Wolfgang Köllmann, 'The Population of Germany in the Age of Industrialism', translated by Herbert Moller and republished from Deutsche Gesellschaft für Bevölkerungswissenschaft: Mitteilungen, 27 (Nov. 1962), 55-69 (with omissions) in Herbert Moller, ed., Population Movements in Modern European History (New York, 1964), pp. 100-07.
12. Ivo N. Lambi, Free Trade and Protection in Germany, 1868 - 1879 (Wiesbaden, 1963).
13. Walther Hoffmann, 'The Take-Off in Germany', in W. W. Rostow, ed., The Economics of Take-Off into Self-Sustained Growth (New York and London, 1963).
14. Walther G. Hoffmann, et al, Das Wachstum der deutschen Wirtschaft seit der Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts (Berlin, 1965).
15. Friedrich Lütge, Deutsche Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte, 3rd edn. (Berlin and New York, 1966).
16. K. E. Born, ed., Moderne deutsche Wirtschaftsgeschichte (Cologne and Berlin, 1966).
17. H. Mauersberg, Deutsche Industrien im Zeitgeschehen eines Jahrhunderts, 2 vols. (Stuttgart, 1966).
18. Ashok V. Desai, Real Wages in Germany, 1871 - 1913 (London, 1968).
19. Richard Tilly, 'Soll und Haben: Recent German Economic History and the Problem of Economic Development', The Journal of Economic History, 29 (1969).
20. Knut Borchardt, The Industrial Revolution in Germany (London, 1970).
21. Wolfram Fischer, Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft im Zeitalter der Industrialisierung (Göttingen, 1972). A collection of his essays.
22. Karl Hardach, 'Some Remarks on German Economic Historiography and its Understanding of the Industrial Revolution in Germany', Journal of European Economic History, 1 (1972).

23. F. W. Hennig, Die Industrialisierung in Deutschland, 1800 - 1914 (Paderborn, 1973).
24. Knut Borchardt, 'The Industrial Revolution in Germany, 1700-1914', in C. Cipolla, ed., Fontana Economic History of Europe, Vol. IV: Emergence of Industrial Societies (1973) Part I, Chapter 2, pp. 76-160.
- * 25. Alan Milward and S.B. Saul, The Economic Development of Continental Europe, 1780-1870 (London, 1973), Chapter 6, pp. 365-95.
26. John E. Knodel, The Decline of Fertility in Germany, 1871 - 1939 (Princeton, 1974).
27. W. O. Henderson, The Rise of German Industrial Power, 1834 - 1914 (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1975).
28. Alan Milward and S.B. Saul, Development of the Economies of Continental Europe, 1850-1914 (1977), chapter 1.
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- a) R. H. Tilly, 'Capital Formation in Germany in the Nineteenth Century', pp. 382 - 441.
- b) J. J. Lee, 'Labour in German Industrialization', pp. 442 - 491.
- c) Jürgen Kocka, 'Entrepreneurs and Managers in German Industrialization', pp. 492 - 589.
- * 31. Clive Trebilcock, The Industrialization of th*e Continental Powers, 1780-1914 (London, 1981), chapter 2, 'Germany', pp. 22-111.
32. H. W. Hahn, Geschichte des deutschen Zollvereins (Göttingen, 1984).
33. W. E. Mosse, Jews in the German Economy: The German-Jewish Economic Elite, 1820 - 1935 (Oxford, 1987).
34. John E. Knodel, Demographic Behaviour in the Past: A Study of Fourteen German Village Populations in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries (Cambridge University Press, 1988).
35. Rolf Dumke, 'Income Inequality and Industrialization in Germany', in Paul Uselding, ed., Research in Economic History, 11 (1988).
36. Hubert Kiesewetter, Industrielle Revolution in Deutschland, 1815 - 1914 (Frankfurt am Main: Suhrkamp, 1989).

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 - a) Paul Bairoch, 'European Trade Policy, 1815 - 1914', pp. 1 - 160.
 - b) A. G. Ford, 'International Financial Policy and the Gold Standard, 1870 - 1914', pp. 197 - 249.
 - c) D. E. Schremmer, 'Taxation and Public Finance: Britain, France, and Germany', pp. 315 - 494.
 - d) G. V. Rimlinger, 'Labour and the State on the Continent, 1800 - 1939', pp. 549 - 606.
 - e) Volker Hentschel, 'German Economic and Social Policy, 1815 - 1939', pp. 752 - 813.
38. R. H. Tilly, Vom Zollverein zum Industriestaat: Die wirtschaftlich-soziale Entwicklung Deutschlands 1834 bis 1914 (Munich, 1990).
39. John Komlos, 'Height and Social Status in Eighteenth-Century Germany', Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 20 (Spring 1990), 607 - 22.
40. Joel Mokyr, The Lever of Riches: Technological Creativity and Economic Progress (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1990), chapter 6, 'The Later Nineteenth Century: 1830-1914', pp. 113-48; chapter 10, 'The Industrial Revolution: Britain and Europe', pp. 239-69.
41. Knut Borchardt, Perspectives on Modern German Economic History and Policy (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991).
42. Richard Tilly, 'Germany', in Richard Sylla and Gianni Toniolo, eds., Patterns of European Industrialisation: the Nineteenth Century (London: Routledge, 1991), pp. 175 - 96.
43. Niek Koning, The Failure of Agrarian Capitalism: Agrarian Politics in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and the USA, 1846 - 1919 (London: Routledge, 1994).
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46. Dick Hoerder and Jor Nagler, eds., People in Transit: German Migrations in Comparative Perspective, 1820 - 1930 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1995).

47. Gary Herrigel, Industrial Constructions: The Sources of German Industrial Power, Structural Analysis in the Social Sciences vol. 9 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1996).
48. Sheilagh Ogilvie, ed., Germany: A New Social and Economic History, Vol. 2: 1630 - 1800 (London and New York: Arnold, 1996).
- a) Jörn Sieglerschmidt, 'Social and Economic Landscapes', pp. 1-38.
- b) Ernest Benz, 'Population Change and the Economy', pp. 39-62.
- c) Heide Wunder, 'Agriculture and Agricultural Society', pp. 63-99.
- d) Peter Kriedte, 'Trade', pp. 100-33.
- e) Olaf Mörke, 'Social Structure', pp. 134-63.
- f) Robert von Friedeburg and Wolfgang Mager, 'Learned Men and Merchants: The Growth of the *Bürgertum*', pp. 164-95.
- g) Paul Münch, 'The Growth of the Modern State', pp. 196-232.
- h) Bernhard Stier and Wolfgang von Hippel, 'War, Economy, and Society', pp. 233-62.
- i) Sheilagh Ogilvie, 'The Beginnings of Industrialization', pp. 263-308.
- j) Kasper von Greyerz, 'Confession as a Social and Economic Factor', pp. 309-49.
- k) Ernst Schubert, 'Daily Life, Consumption, and Material Culture', pp. 350-76.
- l) Robert Jütte, 'Poverty and Poor Relief', pp. 377-404.
49. Terence McIntosh, Urban Decline in Early Modern Germany: Schwäbisch Hall and Its Region, 1650 - 1750 (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1996).
50. S. N. Broadberry, 'Anglo-German Productivity Differences, 1870 - 1990: A Sectoral Analysis', European Review of Economic History, 1:2 (August 1997), 247-67.
51. Y. Goo Park, 'Depression and Capital Formation: the United Kingdom and Germany, 1873 - 1896', The Journal of European Economic History, 26:3 (Winter 1997), 511-34.
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- * 53. Stephen N. Broadberry, 'How did the United States and Germany Overtake Britain? A Sectoral Analysis of Comparative Productivity Levels, 1870 - 1990', Journal of Economic History, 58:2 (June 1998), 375-407.

54. Jeffrey S. Richter, 'Infanticide, Child Abandonment, and Abortion in Imperial Germany', Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 28:4 (Spring 1998), 511-51.
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58. Jörg Vögele, Urban Mortality Change in England and Germany, 1870 - 1913 (Liverpool: Liverpool University Press, 1999).
59. Steve Hochstadt, Mobility and Modernity: Migration in Germany, 1820 - 1989 (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1999).
60. Jürgen Kocka, Industrial Culture and Bourgeois Society: Business, Labour, and Bureaucracy in Modern Germany (New York and Oxford: Berghahn, 1999).
61. Robert Lee, 'Urban Labor Markets, In-Migration, and Demographic Growth: Bremen, 1815 - 1914', Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 30:3 (Winter 1999), 437-74.
62. J. Palmowski, Urban Liberalism in Imperial Germany: Frankfurt am Main, 1866 - 1914 (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 1999).
63. Gary Herrigel, Industrial Constructions: The Sources of German Industrial Power (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2000).
64. Richard Tilly, 'German Economic History and Cliometrics: A Selective Survey of Recent Tendencies', European Review of Economic History, 5:2 (August 2001), 151-188. [Special Issue on German Cliometrics, edited by John Komlos, Scott Eddie, and Stephen Broadberry.]
65. John C. Brown and Gerhard Neumeir, 'Job Tenure and Labour Market Dynamics during High Industrialization: The Case of Germany Before World War I', European Review of Economic History, 5:2 (August 2001), 189-218. [Special Issue on German Cliometrics, edited by John Komlos, Scott Eddie, and Stephen Broadberry.]
66. Adam Klug, 'Why Chamberlain Failed and Bismarck Succeeded: The Political Economy of Trade Tariffs in British and German Elections', European Review of Economic History, 5:2 (August 2001), 219-50. [Special Issue on German Cliometrics, edited by John Komlos, Scott Eddie, and Stephen Broadberry.]

67. Walter Bauernfeind, Michael Reutter and Ulrich Woitek, 'Rational Investment Behaviour and Seasonality in Early Modern Grain Prices', European Review of Economic History, 5:2 (August 2001), 281-98. [Special Issue on German Cliometrics, edited by John Komlos, Scott Eddie, and Stephen Broadberry.]
68. Terence McIntosh, 'Urban Demographic Stagnation in Early Modern Germany: A Simulation', Journal of Interdisciplinary History, 31:4 (Spring 2001), 581-612.
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- * 71. Sheilagh Ogilvie and Richard Overy, eds., Germany: A New Economic and Social History, vol. 3: Since 1800 (London: Arnold, 2003).
72. Sheilagh Ogilvie, 'Guilds, Efficiency, and Social Capital: Evidence from German Proto-Industry', The Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 57:2 (May 2004), 286-333.
- * 73. Toni Pierenkemper and Richard H. Tilly, The German Economy during the Nineteenth Century (New York: Berghahn, 2004).
74. Hubert Kieswetter, Industrielle Revolution in Deutschland: Regionen als Wachstumsmotoren (Stuttgart: Franz Steiner Verlag, 2004).
75. Stephen Broadberry, 'Explaining Anglo-German Productivity Differences in Services Since 1870', European Review of Economic History, 8:3 (December 2004), 229-62.
76. 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.
77. Carol H. Shuie, 'From Political Fragmentation Towards a Custom Union: Border Effects of the German *Zollverein*, 1815 to 1855', European Review of Economic History, 9:2 (August 2005), 129-62.
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Spillover in the German Empire, 1877 - 1914', The Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 59:2 (May 2006), 347-73.

- * 82. Lars Magnusson, Nation, State, and the Industrial Revolution: the Visible Hand (London and New York: Routledge, 2009).
- 83. Nuno Valerio, 'Europe in the Mirror of Germany: To What Extent Does German Unification (1815-1888) Prefigure the Unification of Europe (1947...)?' The Journal of European Economic History, 41:2 (Summer 2012), 117-46.

B. The State and Economic Policies in Germany:

- 1. W. H. Dawson, Social Insurance in Germany, 1883 - 1911 (London, 1912).
- 2. Herbert Feis, Europe, The World's Banker, 1870-1914 (1930: reissued 1965), Chapter VI: 'Finance and Government in Germany', pp. 160-90.
- 3. W. O. Henderson, The Zollverein (Cambridge, 1939).
- 4. A. H. Price, The Evolution of the Zollverein: A Study of the Ideas and Institutions Leading to the German Economic Unification between 1815 and 1833 (Ann Arbor, Michigan, 1949).
- 5. W. O. Henderson, 'Prince Smith and Free Trade in Germany', Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 2 (1950), 295-302.
- * 6. G. H. Bowen, 'The Roles of Government and Private Enterprise in German Industrial Growth', Journal of Economic History, 10 (1950), Supplement: pp. 68-81.
- 7. W. O. Henderson, The State and the Industrial Revolution in Prussia, 1740-1870 (London, 1958).
- 8. 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).
- 9. Ivo N. Lambi, Free Trade and Protection in Germany, 1868 - 1879 (Wiesbaden, 1963).
- ** 10. Wolfram Fischer, 'Government Activity and Industrialization in Germany, 1815-1870', in W. W. Rostow, ed., The Economics of Take-Off into Sustained Growth (London, 1963), pp. 83-94 and 344-54 (discussion); reprinted without discussion, in Sima Lieberman, ed., Europe and the Industrial Revolution (Cambridge, Mass., 1972), pp. 447-58.
- * 11. Richard Tilly, 'Public Finance and the Industrialization of Prussia, 1815-1866', Journal of Economic History, 26 (1966). See also:

- Richard Tilly, 'Public Finance and the Industrialization of Prussia, 1815 - 1866: A Correction', The Journal of Economic History, 27 (1967), 391-92.
12. 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.
13. W. R. Lee, 'Tax Structure and Economic Growth in Germany, 1750-1850', Journal of European Economic History, 4 (1975), 153-78.
14. Hans Joachim Braun, 'Economic Theory and Policy in Germany, 1750-1850', Journal of European Economic History, 4 (1975), 301-22.
- * 15. Wolfram Fischer, 'The Strategy of Public Investment in XIXth Century Germany', Journal of European Economic History, 6 (1977), 431-42.
16. Rainer Fremdling, 'Freight Rates and State Budgets: The Role of the National Prussian Railways, 1880-93', Journal of European Economic History, 9 (1980), 21-39.
17. Frank B. Tipton, 'Government Policy and Economic Development in Germany and Japan: A Skeptical Re-evaluation', Journal of Economic History, 41 (1981), 139-50.
- * 18. Jürgen Kocka, 'Capitalism and Bureaucracy in German Industrialization before 1914', Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 34 (Aug. 1981), 453-68.
- * 19. J.A. Perkins, 'Fiscal Policy and Economic Development in XIXth Century Germany', Journal of European Economic History, 13 (Fall 1984), 311-44.
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- (a) Paul Bairoch, 'European Trade Policy, 1815 - 1914', pp. 1 - 160.
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- (c) D. E. Schremmer, 'Taxation and Public Finance: Britain, France, and Germany', pp. 315 - 494.

- (d) G. V. Rimlinger, 'Labour and the State on the Continent, 1800 - 1939', pp. 549 - 606.
- (e) Volker Hentschel, 'German Economic and Social Policy, 1815 - 1939', pp. 752 - 813.
24. Collen A. Dunlavy, Politics and Industrialization: Early Railroads in the United States and Prussia (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1993).
25. Niek Koning, The Failure of Agrarian Capitalism: Agrarian Politics in the United Kingdom, Germany, the Netherlands and the USA, 1846 - 1919 (London: Routledge, 1994).
26. James M. Brophy, Capitalism, Politics, and Railroads in Prussia, 1830 - 1870 (Columbus: Ohio State University Press, 1998).
27. E. P. Hennock, The Origins of the Welfare State in England and Germany, 1850 - 1914: Social Policies Compared (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007).
28. Caroline Fohlin, Finance Capitalism and Germany's Rise to Industrial Power (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007).
29. Scott M. Eddie, Landownership in Eastern Germany Before the Great War (Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press, 2008).
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35. Christian Bayer and Carsten Burhop, 'Corporate Governance and Incentive Contracts: Historical Evidence from a Legal Reform', Explorations in Economic History, 46:4 (October 2009), 464-81. On late 19th-century Germany.
36. Dan Bogart, 'Nationalizations and the Development of Transport Systems: Cross-Country Evidence from Railroad Networks, 1860 - 1912', Journal of Economic History, 69:

1 (March 2009), 202-37.

37. Sibylle H. Lehman, 'The German Elections in the 1870s: Why Germany Turned from Liberalism to Protectionism', Journal of Economic History, 70:1 (March 2010), 146-78.
38. John R. Bowblis, 'The Decline in Infant Death Rates, 1878 - 1913: The Role of Early Sickness Insurance Programs', Journal of Economic History, 70:1 (March 2010), 221-32. A comparison of various European countries, including Germany and the UK.
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43. Carsten Burhop, 'The Transfer of Patents in Imperial Germany', Journal of Economic History, 70:4 (Dec. 2010), 921-39.

C. German Agriculture: and State Agrarian Policies

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2. F. Wunderlich, Farm Labor in Germany, 1810 - 1945 (Princeton, 1961).
3. W. Kollman, 'The Population of Germany in the Age of Industrialism', in H. Moller, ed., Population Movements in Modern European History (1964), pp. 100-07.
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D. German Banking, Trade, and Financial Organization:

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Vol. I: 1700 - 1870

Vol. II: 1870 to the Present

Note: this set of historical studies is organized not by the nation state (as is my course), but by general topics and the chief economic sectors of the European economy (including Great Britain). Germany is thus discussed in most of these chapters. The second volume obviously continues for almost a century after World War I, the terminal date for this course; but Part I of Volume II does cover the very relevant period 1870 to 1914 (pp. 1-129.)

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QUESTIONS

1. Compare and contrast the role of the state in the economic development of Germany and Russia in the 19th and early 20th centuries.
2. What were the chief barriers to German and Russian industrialization in the mid 19th century, particularly in the view of their respective state governments: in terms of agriculture, transportation, money and banking, education, foreign trade and investment, industry? How did the German (Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon, etc.) and Russian governments respond to these barriers and how did they seek to overcome them?
3. Apply Gerschenkron's model of 'economic backwardness' to both Russia and Germany, to their principal economic and cultural regions, in the 19th century. In terms of Gerschenkron's model what role would the state or their respective governments be called upon to eliminate or overcome such problems of 'backwardness'? Was such state intervention a necessary consequence of backwardness, given the political and international circumstances of the late 19th century? Which governments were the more successful in applying favourable economic policies?
4. Why was Germany so much more successful than Russia in overcoming the obstacles to economic development and in achieving modern industrialization before World War I? Can the Prussian or German governments take any particular credit for this relative economic success? In each country, did economic development occur because of or despite government economic policies?
5. How successful was the Russian government in establishing an infrastructure and base for industrialization by World War I? Did state economic policies play a major role -- apart from military defeat in World War I -- in 'causing' the 1917 Revolutions?
6. In analyzing the economic development of Russia and Germany, from 1850 to 1914, compare and contrast the role of railroads and steam shipping, and the roles played by their governments in providing, financing, or supporting such transportation facilities.
7. Compare and contrast the role of financial institutions, domestic and foreign, and of foreign investment in the economic development of Germany and Russia, 1870-1914. What roles did the state (the governments) play in promoting the development of such financial institutions and foreign investment: positive or negative?
8. Compare the organization, functions, and roles of the central banks in the economic development of Imperial Germany and the Russian Empire from ca. 1875 to 1914: the Reichsbank and Gosbank. Discuss the monetary and fiscal policies pursued by the Imperial German and Russian governments to World War I: how did they differ? What were their consequences?
9. What roles did the German (Prussian, Bavarian, Saxon, etc.) and Russian governments play in liberating the serfs and in promoting land reform and agrarian modernization? Why did they abolish serfdom and promote land reform, in the first place? In each country, how did emancipation of the serfs proceed: under what conditions for both the serfs and the landowners? What happened to the serfs after emancipation: in the various German states, in the Russian Empire, and in Poland (both Russian and German zones)?
10. Discuss both the economic and social consequences of the abolition of serfdom in Germany, Poland, and Russia, during the 19th century and up to World War I.

11. For Russia and the Russian Empire, explain the Stolypin Land Reforms? Why were they necessary, and how successful were they, as government policy?
12. How did the Russian government utilize grain exports to finance industrialization?
13. Discuss the significance of Russian monetary policy, especially of the Gold Ruble of 1897 - 1914: were its consequences positive or negative for Russian economic development, especially in terms of foreign investment?
14. How did the Russian government seek to promote foreign investment in Russia: and what role did such foreign investments play in Russian industrialization up to 1917? Positive or negative? Was such foreign investment at all significant in German economic development?
15. Discuss the role of industrial cartels (or other monopolistic organizations) in the economic development of Germany and Russia, from ca. 1875 to 1914. Discuss the following:
 - a) What role did their respective governments play in promoting and protecting these cartels. How did their government policies differ in this respect from those of other European and North American governments?
 - b) To what extent did the success of German and Russian cartels depend upon protective tariffs? Explain the economic relationships.
 - c) Apart from legal protection for cartel agreements and tariff protection, what other conditions were necessary for the successful functioning of a cartel.
 - d) Did the German and Russian governments favour cartel arrangements particularly in heavy industry -- and did they thus seek to promote the relative growth of heavy industry (of capital goods over consumer goods); and if so, why?
16. For Prussia and Imperial Germany, discuss the social and economic policies of Bismarck: success or failure?
17. For Russia, discuss the social and economic policies of Count Sergei Witte: success or failure?
18. What role did the various following factors play in determining the nature of state intervention and state economic policies in Germany and Russia during the 19th and early 20th centuries:
 - (a) military factors and foreign affairs;
 - (b) political and economic factors, in particular, the goals of industrialization and economic growth, to promote national 'well-being' and prestige.
 - (c) political and social factors: the fear of social unrest, as the cost of 'backwardness', when other countries were developing their economies?

Table 1 GERMAN AGRICULTURE IN THE 19th CENTURY**Distribution of Farm Lands****GERMANY: 1907 (In terms of post 1919-frontiers)**

Category	Percentages of the Total Arable Area per Category of Farms by Area		
	East Elbia*	Rest of Germany	All Germany
Under 5 hectares	8.7%	21.0%	16.2%
5 - 20 hectares	21.3%	41.0%	33.4%
20 - 100 hectares	29.5%	29.9%	29.8%
Over 100 hectares (250 acres)	40.5%	8.1%	20.6%
Over 20 hectares	70.0%	38.0%	50.4%

* East Elbia: Posen and West Prussia, East Prussia, Pomerania, Brandenburg-Berlin, Silesia, Mecklenburg.

Table 2. Output of Principal Grain Crops of Selected European Countries, in millions of quintals, in decennial averages, 1871-90 to 1905-14

Decade	Great Britain	France	Germany	Russia
1781-90	35.0	85.3		
1800-13	43.0	94.5		268.6
1815-24	49.5	104.0		n.a.
1825-34	n.a.	116.3		n.a.
1835-44	n.a.	131.4		310.1
1845-54	64.0	146.6	122.6	363.3
1855-64	68.0	158.5	153.7	381.2
1865-74	70.0	160.1	204.8	410.1
1875-84	n.a.	161.8	248.4	451.0
1885-94	56.9	160.1	304.6	515.4
1895-1904	52.5	172.1	391.0	479.3
1905-14	51.7	171.9	457.9	543.1

1 quintal = 100 kilograms = 0.10 metric ton = 220.46 lb.

Source: Carlo Cipolla, ed., *Fontana Economic History of Europe* (London, 1973), Vol. IV:2, pp. 752-53.

Table 3. CROP YIELDS IN FRANCE, BRITAIN, AND GERMANY, 1906-10**Kilograms of Output per Hectare of Land: Five-Year Means****(1 hectare = 2.47 acres)**

Crop	France	Britain	Germany
Wheat	135	221	201
Rye	106	182	170
Barley	130	196	196
Oats	126	189	197
Potatoes	86	138	136

Source: J.A. Perkins, 'The Agricultural Revolution in Germany, 1850-1914', *Journal of European Economic History*, 10 (Spring 1981), p. 115.

Table 4. Wheat-tons per Labour-unit in Agriculture in Selected Countries: France, Great Britain, Germany, and the U.S. in 1880 and 1930

Country	1880	1930
France	7.4	13.2
Great Britain	16.2	20.1
Germany	7.9	16.0
United States	13.0	22.5

**Table 5. Indices of European and American Agricultural Productivity
From 1810 to 1910
Annual net output per agricultural worker (male)
measured in million of calories**

COUNTRY	1810	1840	1860	1880	1900	1910
Britain	14.0	17.5	20.0	23.5	22.5	23.5
France	7.0	11.5	14.5	14.0	15.5	17.0
Germany		7.5	10.5	14.5	22.0	25.0
Russia		7.0	7.5	7.0	9.0	11.0
U.S.A		21.5	22.5	29.0	31.0	42.0

Source: Paul Bairoch, 'Niveaux de développement économique de 1810 à 1910', *Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations*, 20 (1965), 1096, Table 1.

Table 6. THE POPULATIONS OF SELECTED EUROPEAN COUNTRIES IN MILLIONS, IN DECENNIAL INTERVALS, 1800-1910

Year	Great Britain	Belgium	France	Germany	Russia
1800	10.7	3.1	27.3	n.a.	35.5
1810	12.0	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
1820	14.1	n.a.	30.5	25.0	48.6
1830	16.3	4.1	32.6	28.2	56.1
1840	18.5	4.1	34.2	31.4	62.4
1850	20.8	4.3	35.8	34.0	68.5
1860	23.2	4.5	37.4	36.2	74.1
1870	26.0	4.8	36.1 ^a	40.8 ^b	84.5
1880	29.7	5.3	37.7	45.2	97.7
1890	33.0	6.1	38.3	49.4	117.8
1900	37.0	6.6	39.0	56.4	132.9
1910	40.9	7.4	39.6	64.9	160.7

^a Excluding Alsace-Lorraine.

^b Including Alsace-Lorraine.

Sources:

B.R. Mitchell and P. Deane, *Abstract of British Historical Statistics* (Cambridge, 1962), pp. 8-10.

Carlo Cipolla, ed., *Fontana Economic History of Europe*, (London, 1973), Vol. IV:2, pp. 747-48.

Table 7. Decennial Averages of the Output of Pig Iron and of Steel in France, Germany, Russia, and the United Kingdom, in millions of metric tons,

1830-9 to 1910-3 (iron) and 1870-9 to 1910-3 (steel)

Average of 1880-9 = 100. 1 metric ton = 1000 kg. = 2,204.6 lb.

Decade	France	Index	Germany	Index	Russia	Index	United Kingdom	Index
IRON:								
1830-9	0.286	16	0.129	4	0.172	31	0.921	11
1840-9	0.442	25	0.172	5	0.192	35	1.625	20
1850-9	0.731	25	0.334	5	0.243	44	3.150	39
1860-9	1.164	66	0.813	25	0.304	56	4.602	57
1870-9	1.337	75	1.678	52	0.400	73	6.648	81
1880-9	1.772	100	3.217	100	0.547	100	8.040	100
1890-9	2.192	124	5.155	160	1.539	281	8.090	101
1900-9	3.028	171	9.296	289	2.786	509	9.317	116
1910-13	4.664	263	14.836	461	3.870	707	9.792	122
STEEL:								
1870-9	0.260*	52			0.080*	33	0.695	30
1880-9	0.500	100	1.320	100	0.240	100	2.340	100
1890-9	1.015	203	3.985	302	0.930	388	3.760	161
1900-9	2.175	435	9.505	720	2.490	1038	5.565	238
1910-13	4.090	818	16.240	1230	4.200	1750	6.930	296

*1875-9 only.

**Table 8: Railway Tracks Open at Decennial Intervals, 1840 - 1914 in kilometres:
Britain, Belgium, France, Germany, and Russia***

Year	Britain	Belgium	France	Germany	Russia
1840	2,390	335	498	468	27
1850	9,791	903	2,914	5,856	500
1860	14,594	1,730	9,166	11,088	1,625
1870	21,545	2,897	16,464	18,875	10,731
1880	25,045	4,112	23,233 ^a	33,836 ^b	22,864
1890	27,810	4,525	33,278	42,868	30,594
1900	30,061	4,591	38,107	51,675	53,231
1910	32,163	4,678	40,483	61,205	66,579
1913	32,613	n.a.	40,768	63,375	70,153

* 1 km. = 0.6214 miles.

a. Excluding Alsace-Lorraine: ceded to Germany in 1871

b. Including Alsace-Lorraine: acquired from France in 1871

Sources:

B.R. Mitchell and Phyllis Deane, *Abstract of British Historical Statistics* (Cambridge, 1962), pp. 225-26; Carlo Cipolla, ed., *Fontana Economic History of Europe*, Vol. IV:2, *The Emergence of Industrial Societies* (London, 1973), pp. 790, 794.

Table 9. AGGREGATE AND PER CAPITA INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION (UNITED KINGDOM IN 1900 = 100), AND PERCENTAGE SHARES OF WORLD INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, FOR VARIOUS COUNTRIES: IN 1860 AND 1913

Country	Total Industrial Output		Per Capita Industrial Output		Percentage Shares of World Industrial Production	
	1860 Index	1913 Index	1860 Index	1913 Index	1860 %	1913 %
With 1913 Frontiers						
United Kingdom*	45	127	64	115	20%	14%
Germany	11	138	15	85	5%	15%
France	18	57	20	59	8%	6%
Russia	16	77	8	20	7%	8%
ALL EUROPE	120	528	17	45	53%	57%
United States	16	298	21	126	7%	32%
Canada	1	9	7	46	--	1%

Source: Paul Bairoch, 'International Industrialization Levels from 1760 to 1980', *Journal of European Economic History*, 11 (Fall 1982), 269-333, tables 4 - 13.

* The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland: the values for its aggregate and per capita industrial outputs for 1900 are taken as the base 100 for all the indices in columns 1 to 4. Note that columns 5 and 6 are percentages of total world industrial output.

Table 10. INDICES OF INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT*: IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, FRANCE, GERMANY, AND THE UNITED STATES IN QUINQUENNIAL MEANS, 1860-4 TO 1910-13
MEAN OF 1870-4 = 100

Period	United Kingdom	France	Germany	United States
1860-64	72.6			
1865-69	82.8	95.8	72.6	75.5
1870-74	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1875-79	105.5	109.5	120.8	111.4
1880-84	123.4	126.6	160.6	170.4
1885-89	129.5	130.3	194.9	214.9
1890-94	144.2	151.5	240.6	266.4
1895-99	167.4	167.8	306.4	314.2
1900-04	181.1	176.1	354.3	445.7
1905-09	201.1	206.2	437.4	570.0
1910-13	219.5	250.2	539.5	674.9

* Excluding construction, but including building materials.

Source: W. Arthur Lewis, *Growth and Fluctuations, 1870 - 1913* (London, 1978), pp. 248-50, 269, 271, 273.