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**COMMERCE**

Rising grain and other agricultural prices, soaring during Great Famine; spread of the three-field systems; great expansion in English wool exports; a Malthusian crisis in Italy; mezzadria

England: wool trade peaks then declines as cloth exports rise; Hanse & Italians dominant in European commerce and finance; English gains in wool & cloth trades

Rise of the Dutch: gain control of herring fisheries and defeat the Hanse; develop the flatship; English cloth trade expansion

Dutch control over Baltic trades; Antwerp market dominates trade; Hanse; development of the English cloth trade, based on Antwerp and German silver; Portuguese overseas expansion into Africa; India; England: enclosures move elsewhere in the Low Countries; especially for sheep-farming and wool; Inflation: Beginnings of 'Price Revolution.' New gold and silver supplies from Spanish America. 'Great Debasement' in England (1542-52)

England: More enclosures, and more for convertible husbandry; re-introduced into England from the Low Countries; convertible husbandry in mixed farming regions. 'Rise of the Gentry' at expense of crown, church, old aristocracy. Prussian - Polish grain exports. 'New Husbandry' (re-introduced into England from the Low Countries; convertible husbandry in mixed farming regions. 'Rise of the Gentry' at expense of crown, church, old aristocracy. Prussian - Polish grain exports.

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COMMERCIAL:

Height of Italian supremacy in European commerce and finance; European and Mediterranean warfare from 1290s disrupts commerce; decline of Champagne Fairs; rise of German power in Baltic

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Crisis in Antwerp market and English cloth trade; Revolt of the Netherlands (1568-1609) against Spain; new English overseas trading companies; rise of English shipping. Spanish expansion: Portuguese decline.

Commercial expansion & commercial rivalry by Dutch and English: in Asia, Caribbean, North America; English expand commerce in Mediterranean. Decline of Italy (Venice), Spain, Portugal.

Peak of Dutch commercial power; beginnings of decline. English gain dominance in Caribbean and Americas; New Colonialism and Mercantilism.

Dutch still pre-eminent but more evident decline; English colonial trade from Asia and Americas expands; slave trade. Heyday of Mercantilism.

FINANCE:

Italians introduce bill of exchange; spread of deposit banking in Italy; large gov't loans raised in England, France

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Italian and Flemish dominance in banking; English develop negotiable credit

South Germans control over Central European silver mining; gives them dominance in European banking, based on the Antwerp market

Antwerp financial market peaks, then declines with South German banks; development of better negotiability at Antwerp

Italians (Genoese) regain pre-eminence in European banking and finance; development of discounting in Low Countries (Antwerp)

Rise of Dutch banking based on Wisselbank of Amsterdam; London goldsmiths become leaders of English banking, with discounting

Dutch financial pre-eminence; London goldsmiths develop modern banking with paper money and other credit instruments

Bank of England (1694-7) becomes dominant as 'bankers' bank' and develops govt financing and capital market; organizes, monetizes national debt

INDUSTRY:

Flemish / French dominance in European woollen/worsted textiles; industrial crisis in producing cheaper textiles; shipbuilding

Italians challenge Flemish dominance in textiles, esp in Mediterranean basin; rise of English & Dutch woolen cloth industries; guns and metallurgy; steel production

Expansion then stagnation in English cloth industry; more rapid decline of Flemish cloth industry

Italian/Flemish industrial decay; final dominance of England's Old Draperies (woollens); introduction of blast smelters in England.

Expansion of English coal and iron industries; Dutch shipbuilding dominant; spread of sayettaries (light cloths) in the Low Countries

(Re)introduction of the 'New Draperies' (light cloths) in England; rapid expansion of iron and coal-burning industries

England's New Draperies displace Old Draperies; England's iron and coal-burning industries reaches a peak; Dutch industrial growth

'Energy crisis' in England? Relative decline of iron and steel; Dutch iron and growth of Swedish iron imports; new coal burning industries; New Draperies expand

Dutch iron industry reaches nadir; Darby succeeds with coke-smelting (1710), but no 'revolution' follows; cotton-fustian industry develops in Lancashire.