

ECO 2210Y:

TOPICS IN THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF LATE MEDIEVAL AND RENAISSANCE EUROPE, 1260 - 1600

Topic no. 30: The Changing Patterns of Mediterranean Commerce, 1280 - 1600: Italy, Catalonia/Aragon, France, the Ottoman Empire, and the Levant

Within each section, readings are listed in chronological order of original publication, when that can be ascertained, except for some collections of essays.

A. General Readings on General European and Mediterranean Commerce, 1300 - 1600:

1. James Westfall Thompson, Economic and Social History of Europe in the Later Middle Ages, 1300-1530 (1931; republished New York, 1960). Rather dated, but sometimes useful.
2. Henri Pirenne, Economic and Social History of Medieval Europe (1933); trans. I.E. Clegg, 1936), chapter VII: ‘The Economic Changes of the 14th and 15th Centuries,’ pp. 189-219.
3. Carlo Cipolla, ‘Revisions in Economic History, XII: Trends in Italian Economic History in the Later Middle Ages,’ Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 2 (1949-50), 181-84.
4. Robert S. Lopez, ‘The Trade of Medieval Europe: the South,’ in M. M. Postan and E.E. Rich, eds., Cambridge Economic History of Europe, II: Trade and Industry in the Middle Ages (Cambridge, 1952), pp. 257-354; reissued in partly revised form in the 2nd edn., ed. M.M. Postan and Edward Miller (Cambridge, 1987), pp. 306-473.
5. Robert Lopez, ‘Hard Times and Investment in Culture,’ in The Renaissance: A Symposium, Metropolitan Museum of Art (New York, 1953), pp. 19-32. Reprinted in:
 - (a) K.H. Dannenfeldt, ed., The Renaissance: Medieval or Modern? (Heath Series, New York, 1959), pp. 50-63.
 - (b) Wallace Ferguson et al., eds., The Renaissance (New York, 1962), pp. 29-52.
 - (c) Anthony Molho, ed., Social and Economic Foundations of the Italian Renaissance (London and New York: Wiley, 1969), pp. 95-116.
6. E. Kosminsky, ‘Peut-on considérer le XIV^e et le XV^e siècles comme l’époque de la décadence de l’économie européenne?’ in Studi in onore di Armando Sapori, vol. I (Milan, 1957), pp.

7. Wallace K. Ferguson, 'Recent Trends in the Economic Historiography of the Renaissance,' Studies in the Renaissance, 7 (1960), 19-26. Reprinted in Anthony Molho, ed., Social and Economic Foundations of the Italian Renaissance (London and New York: Wiley, 1969), pp. 116 - 23.
8. Robert Lopez and Harry Miskimin, 'The Economic Depression of the Renaissance,' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 14 (1962), 408-26.
9. Jacques Heers, L'Occident aux XIVe et XVe siècles: aspects économiques et sociaux (Nouvelle Clio no. 23, Paris, 1963), chapter 2, pp. 86-105; chapter 3, pp. 105-38.
- ** 10. Carlo Cipolla, Robert Lopez, and Harry Miskimin, 'Economic Depression of the Renaissance: Rejoinder and Reply,' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 16 (1964), 519-29.
11. Fernand Braudel, La Méditerranée et le monde méditerranéen à l'époque de Philippe II, 2nd rev edn. (Paris, 1966; original edn. 1949); republished as The Mediterranean and the Mediterranean World in the Age of Philip II, translated by Sian Reynolds, 2 vols. (London and New York, 1972-73).
12. Marvin B. Becker, "Economic Change and the Emerging Florentine Territorial State," Studies in the Renaissance, 122 (1966), 7-14, 36-39. Reprinted in Anthony Molho, ed., Social and Economic Foundations of the Italian Renaissance (London and New York: Wiley, 1969), pp. 123- 31.
13. Marian Malowist, 'The Problem of Inequality of Economic Development in Europe in the Later Middle Ages,' Economic History Review, 2nd ser. 19 (1966), 15-28. Republished in French in his Croissance et régression en Europe, XIVe-XVIIe siecles (Cahiers des Annales no. 34, Paris, 1972), pp. 39-52.
14. Ruggiero Romano, "L'Italia nell crisi del secolo XIV," Nuovo rivista storica, 50 (1966).
15. Guy Fourquin, Histoire économique de l'occident médiéval (Paris, 1969). Part III: 'L'age des mutations, XIVe-XVe siècles,' pp. 295-428.
16. Robert-Henri Bautier, The Economic Development of Medieval Europe (1971), chapter V, pp. 170-258.
17. Gerald A. Hodgett, A Social and Economic History of Medieval Europe (1972), chapter 16, pp. 199-217.
18. Harry A. Miskimin, The Economy of Early Renaissance Europe, 1300-1460 (1969; reissued Cambridge, 1977), chapters 1-3 especially.
19. Robert Lopez, Harry Miskimin, and Abraham Udovitch, 'England to Egypt, 1350-1400: Long-Term Trends and Long-Distance Trade,' in M.A. Cook, ed., Studies in the Economic History of the Middle East, (London, 1970), pp. 93-128.

- ** 20. Herman Van der Wee and Theo Peeters, 'Un modèle dynamique de croissance interseculaire du commerce mondiale, XIIe-XVIIIe siècles,' Annales: E.S.C., 25 (1970), 100-28. Despite the title, the bulk of this important and provocative essay is on the late-medieval 'economic crises'. On the question of overland trade and land routes, see also Robert Lopez, "The Evolution of Land Transport in the Middle Ages," Past & Present, no. 9 (April 1956), 17-29.
21. Frédéric Mauro, Le XVIe siècle européen: aspects économiques, Nouvelle Clio no. 32 (Paris, 1970).
22. G. Cherubini, 'La "crisi" del Trecento: bilancio e prospettive di ricerca,' Studi storici, 15 (1974).
23. Immanuel Wallerstein, The Modern World System, Vol. I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World Economy in the Sixteenth Century (New York, 1974).
24. Ralph Davis, The Rise of the Atlantic Economies (London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson, 1975).
25. Charles Wilson and Geoffrey Parker, eds., Introduction to the Sources of European Economic History, 1500-1800 (London, 1977). See the population tables commencing each section: for Spain, Portugal, Italy, the Low Countries, British Isles, France, Germany.
26. Harry A. Miskimin, The Economy of Later Renaissance Europe, 1460-1600 (Cambridge University Press, 1977).
27. Eliyahu Ashtor, Studies on Levantine Trade in the Middle Ages, Variorum Reprints CS74 (London: 1978)
27. Braudel, Fernand, Civilisation matérielle, économie et capitalisme: XVe-XVIIIe siècle: tome 1: Les structures du quotidien: le possible et l'impossible (Paris, 1979); republished as Civilization and Capitalism, 15th - 18th Century, Vol. 1: The Structures of Everyday Life: The Limits of the Possible, translated by Sian Reynolds (New York, 1981).
28. Braudel, Fernand, Civilisation matérielle, économie et capitalisme: XVe-XVIIIe siècle: tome 2: Les jeux de l'échange (Paris, 1979), republished as Civilization and Capitalism, 15th - 18th Century: Vol. 2: The Wheels of Commerce, translated by Sian Reynolds (New York, 1982).
29. Braudel, Fernand, Civilisation matérielle, économie et capitalisme: XVe-XVIIIe siècle: tome 3: Le temps du monde (Paris, 1979), republished as Civilization and Capitalism, 15th - 18th Centuries, Vol. 3: The Perspective of the World, translated by Sian Reynolds (New York, 1984).
30. Ferdinand Seibt and Winifried Eberhard, eds., Europa 1400: Die Krise des Spätmittelalters (Stuttgart, 1984). A series of studies. See below under: Italy, the Low Countries, Germany and France.

31. Anna Vannini Marx, ed., Trasporti e sviluppo economico: secoli XIII - XVIII (Florence: Felice le Monnier, 1986).
32. John Day, The Medieval Market Economy (Oxford: Blackwell, 1987): consisting chiefly of re-published essays, but several published in English translation for the first time:
- a) 'The Great Bullion Famine of the Fifteenth Century,' pp. 1- 54 [From Past & Present, no. 79 (1978), pp. 3-54.]
 - b) 'The Question of Monetary Contraction in Late Medieval Europe,' pp. 55-71 [From Jørgen Jensen, ed., Coinage and Monetary Circulation in the Baltic Area, c. 1350 - ca. 1500: special issue of Nordisk Numismatisk Arsskrift, 1981, pp. 12-29.]
 - c) 'The Decline of a Money Economy: Sardinia under Catalan Rule,' pp. 72-89. [From Luigi de Rosa, ed., Studi in memoria di Federigo Melis (Naples, 1978), vol. III, pp. 155-76].
 - d) 'Late Medieval Price Movements and the 'Crisis of Feudalism',' pp. 90-107. [Translation of 'Crise du féodalisme' et conjoncture des prix à la fin du moyen âge,' Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations, 34 (1979), 305-18]
 - e) 'The Fisher Equation and Medieval Monetary History,' pp. 108-115 [From Mario Gomes Marques, ed., Problems of Medieval Coinage in the Iberian Area (Santarem, 1984), pp. 139-46.]
 - f) 'Monetary Colonialism in the Medieval Mediterranean.' pp. 116-28 [translation of 'Colonialisme monétaire en Méditerranée au moyen âge,' in Actes du Deuxième Colloque international d'histoire, économies méditerranéennes: équilibres et intercommunications, XIIIe - XIXe siècles (Athens, 1985), vol. I, pp. 305-19]
 - g) 'The Monetary Circulation in Tuscany in the Age of Dante,' pp. 129 - 140. [Translation of 'La circulation monétaire en Toscane en 1296,' Annales: Économies, sociétés, civilisations, 23 (1968), 1065-66.]
 - h) 'Money and Credit in Medieval and Renaissance Italy,' pp. 141-61. [Translation of 'Moneta metallica e moneta creditizia,' in Ruggiero Romano and Ugo Tucci, eds., Economia naturale, economia monetaria (Storia d'Italia, annali 6, Turin, 1983), pp. 337-60].
 - i) 'Medieval Merchants and Financiers,' pp. 162-84. [Translation of 'mercanti e banchieri dal XII al XV secolo,' in La Storia: I grandi problemi (Turin, 1988).]
 - j) 'Crises and Trends in the Late Middle Ages,' pp. 185-224. [Translation of 'Crisi e congiunture nei secoli XIV e XV,' in La Storia: I grandi problemi (Turin, 1988).]
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35. Tracy, James, ed., The Rise of Merchant Empires: Long-Distance Trade in the Early Modern World, 1350 - 1750 (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1990).
36. Tracy, James, ed., The Political Economy of Merchant Empires: State Power and World Trade, 1350 - 1750 (Cambridge University Press, 1991).
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38. John Day, 'The 'General Crisis' and the Great Depression,' Annali della Facoltà di economia e commercio della università di Bari, nouva serie, 30 (1991), pp. 31-35.
39. Peter J. Hugill, World Trade Since 1431: Geography, Technology, and Capitalism (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1993).
40. Philippe Contamine, Marc Bopnaire, Stéphane Lebecq, and Jean-Luc Sarrazin, L'économie médiévale (Paris: Armand Colin, 1993).
41. S. R. Epstein, 'Regional Fairs, Institutional Innovation, and Economic Growth in Late-Medieval Europe,' Economic History Review, 2nd ser., 47:3 (August 1994), 459 - 482. A revisionist view.
42. Thomas A. Brady, jr., Heiko O. Oberman, and James D. Tracy, eds., Handbook of European History, 1400-1600: Late Middle Ages, Renaissance and Reformation, Vol. I: Structures and Assertions (Leiden/New York/Cologne: E.J. Brill, 1994)
- a) Bartolomei Yun, 'Economic Cycles and Structural Changes,' pp. 113-46.
 - b) John H. Munro, 'Patterns of Trade, Money, and Credit,' pp. 147-96.
 - c) John Marino, 'The Italian States in the 'Long Sixteenth Century',' pp. 361-68..
 - d) Henry Kamen, 'The Habsburg Lands: Iberia,' pp. 467-98.
 - e) Hugo de Schepper, 'The Burgundian-Habsburg Netherlands,' pp. 499-534.
 - f) Michael Mallet, 'The Art of War,' pp. 535-62.
 - g) James D. Tracy, 'Taxation and State Debt,' pp. 563-88.
 - h) Wolfgang Reinhard, 'The Seaborne Empires,' pp. 637-64
43. Carlo M. Cipolla, Before the Industrial Revolution: European Society and Economy, 1000-1700, 3rd edition (London and New York, W.W. Norton, 1994).

44. Geoffrey V. Scammell, Ships, Oceans and Empire: Studies in European Maritime and Colonial History, 1400 -1750, Variorum Collected Studies Series: CS478 (London and Brookfield, 1995).
45. David Jacoby, Trade, Commodities and Shipping in the Medieval Mediterranean, Variorum Collected Studies Series CS572 (Aldershot: Variorum, 1997).

B. Shipping, Shipbuilding, and Navigation: Innovations, Developments, and Explorations

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2. Frederic Lane, Venetian Ships and Shipbuilders of the Renaissance (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1934).
3. Frederic Lane, 'Naval Architecture about 1550,' The Mariner's Mirror, 20 (1934), 24-49, reprinted in his Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore, 1966), pp. 163-88.
4. Frederic Lane, 'National Wealth and Protection Costs,' in Jesse Clarkson and Thomas Cochran, eds., War as a Social Institution: The Historian's Perspective (New York, 1941), pp. 32-43, reprinted in his Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore, 1966), pp. 373-82.
5. Penrose, Boies, Travel and Discovery in the Renaissance, 1420 - 1620 (London, 1952; rev edn. New York, 1962).
6. Romano, Ruggiero, 'Aspetti economici degli armamenti navali veneziani,' Rivista storica italiana, 66 (1954), republished in translation as 'Economic Aspects of the Construction of Warships in Venice in the Sixteenth Century,' in Brian Pullan, ed., Crisis and Change in the Venetian Economy in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (London, 1968), pp. 59-87.
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8. J.H. Parry, The Age of Reconnaissance (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1963), Part I: 'The Conditions for Discovery,' pp. 1-130.
9. Frederic Lane, 'From Biremes to Triremes,' The Mariner's Mirror, 49 (1963), 48-50, reprinted in Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press, 1966), pp. 189 - 92.
10. Frederic Lane, 'Merchant Galleys, 1300-34: Private and Communal Operations,' Speculum, 38 (1963), 179-205, reprinted in Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore, 1966), pp. 193-226.

11. Carlo Cipolla, Guns, Sails, and Empires: Technological Innovation and the Early Phases of European Expansion, 1400 - 1700 (New York, 1965).
12. Mallett, M.M., The Florentine Galleys in the Fifteenth Century (Oxford, 1967).
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16. Richard Unger, ‘Regulations of Dutch Shipcarpenters in the Fifteenth and Sixteenth Centuries,’ Tijdschrift voor Geschiedenis, 87 (1974), 503-20.
17. Richard Unger, ‘Technology and Industrial Organization: Dutch Shipbuilding to 1800,’ Business History, 17 (1975), 56-72.
18. Richard Unger, Dutch Shipbuilding Before 1800: Ships and Guilds (Van Gorcum, 1978).
19. Richard Unger, The Ship in the Medieval Economy, 600-1600 (London and Montreal, 1980).
20. Richard Unger, ‘Warships and Cargo Ships in Medieval Europe,’ Technology and Culture, 22 (April 1981), 233 - 52.
21. Richard Unger, ‘Dutch Shipbuilding and International Competition in the Golden Age,’ History Today, 31 (April 1981), 16-21.
22. Richard Unger, ‘Dutch Design Specialization and Building Methods in the Seventeenth Century,’ in Carl O. Cederlund, ed., Postmedieval Boat and Ship Archaeology (Oxford: British Archeological Reports, 1985), pp. 153-64.
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25. Richard Unger, ‘Design and Construction of European Warships in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries,’ in M. Acerra, J. Merino, and J. Meyer, eds., Les marines de guerres européennes, XVII-XVIIIe siècles (Paris, 1986), pp. 21-34.

26. Richard Unger, ‘Portuguese Shipbuilding and the Early Voyages to the Guinea Coast,’ in Vice-Almirante A. Teixeira Da Mota, In Memoriam, Vol. I (Lisbon, 1987), pp. 229-49.
27. John H. Pryor, Commerce, Shipping and Naval Warfare in the Medieval Mediterranean (London: Variorum Reprints, 1987).
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32. Richard W. Unger, The Art of Medieval Technology: Images of Noah the Shipbuilder (New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1991).
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34. Richard Unger, ‘Northern Ships and the Late Medieval Economy: Columbus and the Medieval Maritime Tradition,’ The American Neptune, 53:4 (Fall 1993), 247-54.
35. Richard Unger, ‘The Fluit: Specialist Cargo Vessels, 1500 - 1650,’ in Robert Gardiner, ed., The Ship, Vol. III: Cogs, Caravels and Galleons (London: Conway Maritime Press, 1994), pp. 115-30.
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C. Commerce and Finance the Mediterranean: Italy in the Later Medieval and Early Modern Eras: 1280 - 1700

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2. Guido Astuti, ed., Il libro dell'entrata e dell'uscita di una compagnia mercantile senese del secolo XIII (1277 - 1282) (Turin, 1934).
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7. Frederic C. Lane, ‘Family Partnerships and Joint Ventures in the Venetian Republic,’ Journal of Economic History, 4 (1944), 178-96, reprinted in F.C. Lane and J.C. Riemsma, ed., Enterprise and Secular Change (London: Allen Unwin, 1952), pp. 86-101.
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 - (a) Werner Sombart, ‘Medieval and Modern Commercial Enterprise,’ pp. 25-40.
 - (b) Gino Luzzatto, ‘Small and Great Merchants in the Italian Cities of the Renaissance,’ pp. 41-52.
 - (c) Armando Sapori, ‘The Culture of the Medieval Italian Merchant,’ pp. 53-65.
 - (d) Raymond De Roover, ‘The Commercial Revolution of the Thirteenth Century,’ pp. 80-85.
 - (e) F.C. Lane, ‘Family Partnership and Joint Ventures in the Venetian Republic,’ pp. 86-101.
 - (f) A.P. Usher, ‘The Origins of Banking: the Primitive Bank of Deposit: 1200-1600,’ p. 262-91.
 11. Jacques Heers, ‘Il commercio nel Mediterranea alle fine del secolo XIV e nei primi anni del XV,’ Archivio storico italiano, 93 (1955), 157-209.
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20. Frederic Lane, Venice and History: The Collected Papers of Frederic C. Lane (Baltimore, 1966).
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 - (b) 'Investment and Usury,' pp. 56-68.
 - (c) 'Venetian Bankers, 1496-1533,' pp. 69-86.
 - (d) 'The Funded Debt of the Venetian Republic, 1262-1482,' pp. 87-88.
 - (e) 'Venture Accounting in Medieval Business Management,' pp. 99-108.
24. M.M. Mallett, The Florentine Galleys in the Fifteenth Century (Oxford, 1967).
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A. QUESTIONS:

1. How did the Italians gain mastery of Mediterranean commerce during the Commercial Revolution era, especially during the 13th century? Discuss and explain the nature of Italian commercial and political relations with the Islamic emirates/caliphates in the Levant, North Africa, and Spain.
2. Analyse the economic structure of east-west commerce in the Mediterranean during the Commercial Revolution era, in particular the role of the textile trades. Did the Italians gain a ‘favourable balance of trade’ with both the eastern Mediterranean (Levant) and Islamic North Africa -- or just the latter during the 13th and early 14th centuries.
3. What impact did the Mamluk seizure of Acre, the Crusader states, and other Levantine territories have upon relations with the Christian West and upon Mediterranean commerce, after 1292? What were the consequences of papal bans on Mamluk and Islamic trade?
4. What role did the contracting Byzantine Empire have upon Mediterranean commerce during the later 13th and early 14th centuries, especially after the advances of the Ottoman Turks, from 1303?
5. What was the impact of the Merinid invasions of Muslim and Christian Spain, upon the economies of North Africa, Iberia, and the western Mediterranean, from the 1280s? What was the impact of the contemporaneous Wars of the Sicilian Vespers (Aragonese-Angevin Wars) from 1282 to 1302, and from 1314 to 1343?
6. Why did Genoa and Venice go to war over the commerce in the Black and Aegean Seas and Levantine commerce, from the 1290s? Who was the ultimate victor, by the 1380s, and why?
7. What impact did international warfare and political-military conflicts in the Mediterranean basin have upon European/Mediterranean commerce in general, and upon the trade in textiles in particular from the late 13th-early 14th centuries? What changes in trade routes and trading structures occurred in this period, especially when Alexandria (Mamluk Egypt) was virtually closed to Italian commerce? Did Mediterranean commerce undergo a contraction and depression from this period?
8. What roles did Cyprus, Crete, and Lesser Armenia come to play in Mediterranean and Italian commerce during the 14th century?
9. How did Venice come to gain supremacy in Levantine trade in particular and in Mediterranean commerce in general by the later 14th and early 15th centuries: over Genoa and other Italian maritime republics, over French (Marseille) and Catalan (Barcelona) competition?
10. What changes occurred in Genoese commerce in the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, North Africa, Iberia, and western Europe during the 14th and 15th centuries?
11. What role did Catalonia, and Barcelona in particular, come to play in Mediterranean and especially Levantine commerce during the later 14th and 15th centuries? Why did Catalan commerce decline in the later 15th century?
12. What changes occurred in the international trade in textiles in the Mediterranean basin during the

14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries: in woollens, linens, and cottons? Who gained and who lost? How and why did the Levant become so important for supplying Europe with raw cotton, from the later 14th century?

13. What was the role of the spice trade in Mediterranean commerce from the 13th through the 16th centuries: and indeed what roles did spices play in European consumption (cuisine especially) during this period?
14. Did Italy and western Europe in general come to experience a growing or ‘worsening’ balance of payments deficit (outflow of gold and silver) in their trade with the Levant during the later 14th and 15th centuries.
15. What role did France/Provence, and especially Marseille, play in Mediterranean commerce in the 14th and 15th centuries? Why did Marseille’s commerce decline more rapidly than her Italian and Catalan rivals in this period?
16. What role did the Ottoman Empire come to play in Mediterranean commerce during the 14th, 15th, and early 16th centuries? Explain in particular their economic relations with both Venice and the Mamluk caliphate.
17. Why did Italian supremacy in Mediterranean and international trade lead to supremacy in international banking and finance, during the later Middle Ages?
18. How did the Italians conduct their commerce with north-west Europe (England and Flanders in particular) from the 13th to 16th centuries. Explain the changing importance of overland/continental and maritime routes in conducting that commerce.
19. What changes took place in Italian shipping, shipbuilding, and navigation, both in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic ocean routes from the 13th to 16th centuries?
20. What impact did the Portuguese establishment of direct sea routes to West Africa and then to India upon Italian and especially Venetian commerce by the beginning of the 16th century. In particular, how did Venice fare when Portugal gained temporary supremacy in the international spice trade. How did Venice regain control over the spice trade in the 16th century?
21. How did the English manage to gain commercial entry and then growing commercial power in the Mediterranean and especially in Turkish-Levantine trade from the 1570s? How and why were the English (and the Dutch) responsible for the rapid decline and fall of the Venetian woollen industry and commerce from the early 17th century?
22. In what respects did English ships and shipping prove superior for Mediterranean commerce over their chief rivals, the Venetians especially, by the early 17th century?
23. Analyse the political, military, and economic relationships that developed between England and the Ottoman Empire, from the 1570s to the mid 17th century.
24. In what ways, in summary, were both the Dutch and the English responsible for the ultimate decline in Venetian commerce and finance from the early 17th century?

25. In what respects did Genoese commerce and finance make a significant comeback in the later 16th and early 17th centuries?
26. Discuss and analyze the role of the following commodities in Mediterranean commerce during the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries: spices, raw cotton, copper, fruits, salt, wheat, textiles, other manufactures (glass, paper, soap).
27. What impact did the Central European silver-copper mining boom have upon Mediterranean commerce, Venetian commerce in particular, from the 1460s to the 1540s. What role did the influx of American treasure, via Seville, have upon Mediterranean and especially Levantine commerce, from the 1540s to the 1640s?

SPICES IN MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN AND MODERN INDIAN CUISINE

MOORGEE KURMA: Chicken Curry, with Poppy Seeds (Modern Indian)

1 broiler chicken, cut up: 2.5 to 3.5 lb
1 cup plain yoghurt
4 medium onions, finely sliced
5 tablespoons vegetable shortening, or oil
2 cups hot water
salt to taste

8 cloves, crushed
1 tsp ground cinnamom
1 tsp ground ginger
1 tsp crushed garlic
1 tsp red pepper flakes
1/2 tsp ground ginger
1 tablespoon coriander, ground
1/2 coconut, ground
1 tablespoon poppy seeds
1 lime: juiced
24 cashew nuts

1. Brown onions in large skillet or wok and add separately: cloves, cinnamom, ginger (1 tsp), garlic, yoghurt; mix thoroughly, and then add the chicken; and stir fry for 5 minutes at medium heat.
2. In a small skillet, heat vegetable oil/shortening; and add red pepper flakes, 1/2 tsp. ginger, and coriander; stir-fry to 3 minutes, and then add to the chicken mixture; add water, and cover tightly, and simmer slowly, for one hour.
3. Grind the coconut and poppy seeds together (with a cuisinart or blender) and add the coconut paste to the chicken about 20 minutes before the end; with the heat off, add the cashew nuts and lime juice.

SHAHI KOFTA: Indian Meatballs (Modern)

1 medium onion, quartered
1 lb. lamb or beef, ground (minced)
1 egg, well beaten
1 large onion, finely sliced
4 tablespoons vegetable oil or shortening
1/2 cup of boiling water
1 green or red bell pepper, finely chopped

1 one-inch piece of ginger root (2 tsp ground)
6 black peppercorns
1/2 tsp. cinnamom, ground
1/2 tsp. coriander seeds
1 tablespoon ground coriander
1 tsp turmeric, ground
1 tablespoon cumin seeds
1 tsp. cayenne red pepper or chili powder
1/2 tsp. ground mace
1/2 tsp. ground cardamom

1. Place quartered onion, ginger, peppercorns, cinnamom, coriander seeds in a cuisinart or food blender; and grind to a fine paste.
2. In a mixing bowl, place ground meat (beef or lamb), egg, ground onions, and the spice paste

mixture and mix well; form into small marble-sized meatballs.

3. In a large skillet or wok, quickly fry (sauté) the meatballs and light brown; remove from heat.
4. In the same skillet, add sliced onion and brown; then add coriander, turmeric, cumin seeds, red pepper or chili powder, mace, and cardamom. Stir-fry for a few minutes; add the 1/2 cup water and meatballs, cooking slowly until the gravy is thick.
5. Serve with steamed or fried rice (which can be mixed with frozen peas and mushrooms).

POMMEAUX: late 14th - early 15th century French and English

2 lb. ground meat: beef, lamb, pork, veal or a combination thereof

1/2 tsp. ginger, ground

2 eggs, well beaten

1/2 tsp. ground mace

parsley

1/2 tsp. ground cardamom

rice flour

6 cloves; or 1/2 tsp. ground cloves

chopped currants to taste

almonds, ground

1. In place of eggs, substitute a mixture of ground almonds, water or beef bouillon, rice flour; with 1/2 cup boiling water per tablespoon of ground almonds and 1 tablespoon of rice flour. Or, this mixture may also be used with the beaten eggs, but preferably one egg only.
2. In a mixing bowl, mix the ground meat with the eggs, rice flour, spices, chopped currants, and ground almonds; quickly stir-fry in a large skillet or wok; turn down the heat and simmer; add sprinkled parsley when serving.

CAPOUN Y-ROSTYDE WITH BLACKE SAWSE: Roast Capon with Black Sauce (English)

1 capon (or broiling chicken), about 6 lb.

1/4 tsp. ground anise

1 capon liver, cooked and well ground

1/2 tsp. ground ginger

1/4 cup of bread crumbs

1/2/ tsp. ground cardamom

wine vinegar or lemon juice

1/2 tsp. ground cinnamon

Roast the capon and make a sauce with the ingredients listed above, mixed with the capon drippings and sufficient water to make a gravy.

PIKE IN GALENTYNE: Galantine of Pike (Late medieval French)

Pike or pickerel: 1 whole, about 2 - 3 lb.

1 tablespoon of white-wine vinegar

1 large onion, chopped

2 sprigs of parsley

2 slices of whole wheat bread

1.5 cups of white wine

1/2 tsp. ground cinnamom
1/2 tsp. ground ginger
1/4 tsp. ground black pepper
1/4 tsp. galangale
1/4 tsp. ground cloves

BOURBELIER DE SANGLIER: Loin of Wild Boar in Boar's Tail Sauce (late-medieval French)

Pork Loin Roast, 4 - 6 lb. (or wild boar)	16 cloves: or enough to stud the roast
2 tablespoons of bread crumbs	1/2 tsp. ground ginger
salt to taste	1/2 tsp. ground cardamom
1/2 cup hot water	1/2 tsp. ground black pepper (peppercorns)
1/2 cup red wine	1/2 tsp. ground cinnamom
1/4 cup wine vinegar	1/4 tsp. ground cloves
	1/4 tsp. ground nutmeg

Roast the pork, with cloves studded in the pork loin; then make a sauce with the roast drippings, the above ingredients, and 1/2 cup of boiling water.

MOUTONY-ROSTED WITH SAWSE CAMELYNE: Roast Lamb with Cameline Sauce (15th century English)

Leg of lamb, about 2 - 3 lb.	1/2 tsp. ground ginger
2 tablespoons of breadcrumbs	1/2 tsp. of ground cinnamom
1/4 cup of red currants	1/4 tsp. of ground cloves
1/2 cup of red wine vinegar	1/4 cup of nuts: walnuts and/or almonds

Roast the lamb; then make a sauce with the roast drippings, the above ingredients, and 1/2 cup of boiling water, if needed for the gravy.

THE COMMODITY PURCHASING POWER OF WAGES IN 15TH CENTURY LONDON

PURCHASING POWER OF A LONDON CRAFTSMAN'S DAILY WAGE in 1438 - 1439: for Textiles, Foodstuffs, and Spices						
In terms of a master mason's or master carpenter's daily wage of 8d.						
COMMODITY	Price per Unit	Unit	Quantity Purchased by Daily	Quantity Purchased by Weekly	No. of Days' Wages to	No. of Days' Wages at 6d per day
						for Oxford Cambridge mason
TEXTILES						
Canvas	2.000	yard	4.000	24.000	1.75	2.33
Brabant Linen	6.400	yard	1.250	7.500	5.60	7.47
Flemish Linen	12.100	yard	0.661	3.967	10.59	14.12
English Worsted	3.500	yard	2.286	13.714	3.06	4.08
English Kersey, Dyed	17.900	yard	0.447	2.682	15.66	20.88
English Broadcloth, Dyed: average	25.400	yard	0.315	1.890	22.23	29.63
English Broadcloth, Dyed: highest	40.000	yard	0.200	1.200	35.00	46.67
Scarlet Broadcloth: average	144.200	yard	0.055	0.333	126.18	168.23
Scarlet Broadcloth: highest range	228.000	yard	0.035	0.211	199.50	266.00
Flemish Broadcloth (Ghent Dickeinnen)	65.158	yard	0.123	0.737	57.01	76.02
Silk: Velvet: average	181.080	yard	0.044	0.265	158.45	211.26
Silk: Velvet: highest range	279.960	yard	0.029	0.171	244.97	326.62
Silk: Damask	144.000	yard	0.056	0.333	126.00	168.00
Silk: Plain Satin	105.000	yard	0.076	0.457	91.88	122.50

PURCHASING POWER OF A LONDON CRAFTSMAN'S DAILY WAGE in 1438 - 1439: for Textiles, Foodstuffs, and Spices						
In terms of a master mason's or master carpenter's daily wage of 8d.						
COMMODITY	Price per Unit	Unit	Quantity Purchased by Daily	Quantity Purchased by Weekly	No. of Days' Wages to	No. of Days' Wages at 6d per day
	in d.		Wage of 8d	Wage of 48d	Buy 7 yds	for Oxford Cambridge mason
					to Buy Unit	6d per day to buy the Unit
OTHER COMMODITIES: Food and Fuel						
Almonds	3.000	pound	2.667	16.000	0.38	0.50
Honey	2.500	pints	3.200	19.200	0.31	0.42
Milk	1.000	gallons	8.000	48.000	0.13	0.17
Butter	1.000	pints	8.000	48.000	0.13	0.17
Salt	0.500	pints	16.000	96.000	0.06	0.08
Eggs	0.157	number	51.000	306.000	0.02	0.03
Apples	0.080	number	100.000	600.000	0.01	0.01
Rye Flour	4.000	pound	2.000	12.000	0.50	0.67
Chickens	5.000	number	1.600	9.600	0.63	0.83
Capon	1.509	number	5.300	31.800	0.19	0.25
Rabbits	4.000	number	2.000	12.000	0.50	0.67
Sole (Fish)	2.182	number	3.667	22.000	0.27	0.36
Red Wine	5.000	gallons	1.600	9.600	0.63	0.83
Penny Ale (Beer)	0.748	gallons	10.700	64.200	0.09	0.12
Good-Quality Ale	1.778	gallons	4.500	27.000	0.22	0.30
Tallow Candles	1.333	number	6.000	36.000	0.17	0.22

PURCHASING POWER OF A LONDON CRAFTSMAN'S DAILY WAGE in 1438 - 1439: for Textiles, Foodstuffs, and Spices						
In terms of a master mason's or master carpenter's daily wage of 8d.						
COMMODITY	Price per	Unit	Quantity Purchased	Quantity Purchased	No. of Days'	No. of Days' Wages
	Unit		by Daily	by Weekly	Wages to	at 6d per day
	in d.		Wage of 8d	Wage of 48d	Buy 7 yds	for Oxford Cambridge mason
Coal	0.748	bushels	10.700	64.200	0.09	0.12
SPICES						
Pepper	18.028	pound	0.444	2.663	2.25	3.00
Ginger	12.000	pound	0.667	4.000	1.50	2.00
Cinnamon	24.151	pound	0.331	1.988	3.02	4.03
Cloves	35.556	pound	0.225	1.350	4.44	5.93
Saffron	182.857	pound	0.044	0.263	22.86	30.48
Sugar	16.000	pound	0.500	3.000	2.00	2.67