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Titolo	Methods in Premodern Economic History : Case studies from the Holy Roman Empire, c.1300-c.1600 // edited by Ulla Kypta, Julia Bruch, Tanja Skambraks
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Collana	Palgrave Studies in Economic History, , 2662-6500
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Soggetti	Economic history Economics Culture Economics - History Econometrics Evolutionary economics Institutional economics Economic History Cultural Economics History of Economic Thought and Methodology Quantitative Economics Institutional and Evolutionary Economics
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1: Introductory Remarks -- Chapter 2: Grand Narratives in Premodern Economic History -- Chapter 3: Introduction into the Study of Production -- Chapter 4: Introduction into the Study of Markets -- Chapter 5: Introduction into the Study of Money and Credit -- Chapter 6: Reviewed Sample Studies on Production -- Chapter 7: Reviewed Sample Studies on Markets -- Chapter 8: Reviewed Sample Studies on Money and Credit -- Chapter 9: Glossary of Methodological Approaches -- Chapter 10: Glossary of Sources -- Chapter 11: Conclusion: How to

Do Economic History?.

Sommario/riassunto

This edited collection demonstrates how economic history can be analysed using both quantitative and qualitative methods, connecting statistical research with the social, cultural and psychological aspects of history. With their focus on the time between the end of the commercial revolution and the Black Death (c. 1300), and the Thirty Years' War (c. 1600), Kypta et al. redress a significant lack of published work regarding economic history methodology in the premodern period. Case studies stem from the Holy Roman Empire, one of the most important economic regions in premodern times, and reconnect the German premodern economic history approach with the grand narratives that have been developed mainly for Western European regions. Methodological approaches stemming from economics as well as from sociology and cultural studies show how multifaceted research in economic history can be, and how it might accordingly offer us new insights into premodern economies.
