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War Financing - State and Capital Markets Into the Nineteenth Century; References; Chapter 5: Chinese Finance, 1348-1700; Public and Private Finance in China, 1000-1700; The Monetary System; Public Finance; Credit and Private Finance; Summary; Glossary; Further Readings; Chapter 6: Chinese Money and Monetary System, 1800-2000, Overview; A Conceptual Framework; 1800-50; 1850-1911; 1911-30; 1930-49; Acknowledgments; Glossary; References; Chapter 7: Dutch Bank Finance, 1600-1800; An Exchange Bank; The First Five Decades; Fiat Money; Monetary Policy; Eighteenth Century; Conclusion; Further Reading

Chapter 8: Dutch Corporate Finance, 1602-1850 Introduction; From Partnerships to Chartered Public Companies, 1602-1680; Branching Out, 1680-1795; New Challenges, 1795-1850; Conclusion; Further Reading; Relevant Websites; Chapter 9: The Financial Revolution in England; Introduction; The Origins of the Financial Revolution in England; The Development of the Instruments of State Debt; Controlling the Costs of Debt; The Question of Credibility; The Consequences of England's Financial Revolution; Glossary; Further Reading; Chapter 10: Commercial Finance in Europe, 1700-1815; Introduction

The Instrument: Bills of Exchange What Is a Bill of Exchange?; Usury Regulation and True Interest Rates; Bullion Versus Bills; City-Currencies; Sources; Mapping Commercial Finance; Quotes as Evidence for Liquidity in the Underlying Market; Determinants of Liquidity; Networks of Financial Financing; The Geographical Reach of European Finance; Hierarchies, Distance, and Groups; Some Tentative Hypotheses; The Cost of Commercial Finance: Searching for Interest Rate; The Absence of Direct Evidence on Interest Rates; Shadow Interest Rates Based on Bills with Different Maturities

Time-Series Evidence: Cycles, Seasonality, and Long Trends

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Sommario/riassunto

Understanding twenty-first century global financial integration requires a two-part background. The Handbook of Key Global Financial Markets, Institutions, and Infrastructure begins its description of how we created a financially-intergrated world by first examining the history of financial globalization, from Roman practices and Ottoman finance to Chinese standards, the beginnings of corporate practices, and the advent of efforts to safeguard financial stability. It then describes the architecture itself by analyzing its parts, such as markets, institutions, and infrastructure. The

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