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hegemony; The financial consequences of Alexander the Great; Money and the rise of Rome; Roman finance, Augustus to Aurelian, 14 BC-AD 275; Diocletian and the world's first budget, 284-305; Finance from Constantine to the Fall of Rome; The nature of Graeco-Roman monetary expansion; 4 THE PENNY AND THE POUND IN MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN MONEY, 410-1485; Early Celtic coinage; Money in the Dark Ages: its disappearance and re-emergence
The Canterbury, Sutton Hoo and Crondall finds From sceattas and stycas to Offa's silver penny; The Vikings and Anglo-Saxon recoinage cycles, 789-978; Danegeld and heregeld, 978-1066; The Norman Conquest and the Domesday Survey, 1066-1087; The pound sterling to 1272; Touchstones and trials of the Pyx; The Treasury and the tally; The Crusades: financial and fiscal effects; The Black Death and the Hundred Years War; Poll taxes and the Peasants' Revolt; Money and credit at the end of the Middle Ages; 5 THE EXPANSION OF TRADE AND FINANCE, 1485-1640; What was new in the new era?
Printing: a new alternative to minting The rise and fall of the world's first paper money; Bullion's dearth and plenty; Potosi and the silver flood; Henry VII: fiscal strength and sound money, 1485-1509; The dissolution of the monasteries; The Great Debasement; Recoinage and after: Gresham's Law in Action, 1560-1640; The so-called price revolution of 1540-1640; Usury: a just price for money; Bullionism and the quantity theory of money; Banking still foreign to Britain?; 6 THE BIRTH AND EARLY GROWTH OF BRITISH BANKING, 1640-1789; Bank money supply first begins to exceed coinage
From the seizure of the mint to its mechanization, 1640-1672

Sommario/riassunto

An account of the central importance of money in the ordinary business of the life of different people throughout the ages from ancient times to the present day. It includes the Barings crisis and the report by the Bank of England on Barings Bank; information on the state of Japanese banking; and, the changes in the financial scene in the US.
