Record Nr. UNISA996248106703316 Autore Chirot Daniel **Titolo** The origins of backwardness in Eastern Europe: economics and politics from the Middle Ages until the early twentieth century / / edited by **Daniel Chirot** Berkeley, : University of California Press, c1989 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 0-585-17645-0 0-520-91191-1 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (ix, 260 p.) ChirotDaniel Altri autori (Persone) Disciplina 330.947 Soggetti **Economic History Business & Economics** Europe, Eastern Economic conditions Congresses Europe, Eastern Politics and government Congresses Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Papers originally presented at a conference in June 1985 at Bellagio, Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- 1. Causes and Consequences of Backwardness -- 2. Economic Backwardness in Eastern Europe in Light of Developments in the West -- 3. Agrarian Systems of Central and Eastern Europe -- 4. The Polish Economy and the Evolution of Dependency -- 5. Tradition and Rural Change in Southeastern Europe During Ottoman Rule -- 6. Imperial Borderlands or Capitalist Periphery? Redefining Balkan Backwardness, 1520-1914 -- 7. The Social Origins of East European Politics -- Contributors --Index Sommario/riassunto Reaching back centuries, this study makes a convincing case for very deep roots of current Eastern European backwardness. Its conclusions are suggestive for comparativists studying other parts of the world, and useful to those who want to understand contemporary Eastern Europe's past. Like the rest of the world except for that unique part of the West which has given us a false model of what was "normal," Eastern Europe

developed slowly. The weight of established class relations, geography, lack of technological innovation, and wars kept the area from growing

richer.In the nineteenth century the West exerted a powerful influence, but it was political more than economic. Nationalism and the creation of newly independent aspiring nation-states then began to shape national economies, often in unfavorable ways. One of this book's most important lessons is that while economics may limit the freedom of action of political players, it does not determine political outcomes. The authors offer no simple explanations but rather a theoretically complex synthesis that demonstrates the interaction of politics and economics.