

Course name/code:	History of Economy– Knowledge, Institutions and Growth / BTR-DK-030
Course coordinator:	Doktori programvezető
Course lecturer:	Dr. Pál Germuska, DSc, scientific advisor (NEB Office)
Number of credits:	10
Type of class:	Lecture
Brief description of the course:	The aim of the course is to introduce European economic history from a new perspective, using thematic sections instead of the traditional country-centred and chronological approach: long-term economic growth, urbanisation, technology, institutions and customs, international financial systems, globalisation and migration. The course textbook is a work by Danish professor Karl Gunnar Persson (1943–2016), which summarises each issue in short but concise chapters. The topics cover the period from the Middle Ages to the present day, showing how Europe's economy emerged and how it related to the global economy.
Theoretical knowledge to be acquired:	<p>Topics covered during the semester</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to economic history – long-term economic growth 2. Urbanisation 3. Institutions and growth 4. Technology and economic growth 5. Money, credit and the banking system 6. Trade, tariffs and growth 7. International financial systems throughout history 8. From the minimal state to the welfare state 9. Inequalities: convergence and divergence 10. Globalisation and its effects 11. International migration and its economic effects 12. Consumption and consumer society
Practical knowledge to be acquired:	
List of the 2-4 most important required readings with bibliographic data (author, title, publication details, (pages if applicable), ISBN)	<p>Persson, Karl Gunnar 2010: An Economic History of Europe: Knowledge, Institutions and Growth, 600 to the Present. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press. ISBN-13 978-0-521-54940-0</p> <p>Tomka Béla 2020: The Social History of Europe in the 20th Century. Budapest: Osiris. ISBN 978-963-2764184</p> <p>Coyle, Diane 2014: GDP. A Brief but Affectionate History. Princeton–Oxford: Princeton University Press. ISBN 978-0-691-15679-8</p> <p>Chriswick, Barry R. – Timothy J. Hatton 2005: International Migration and the Integration of Labour Markets. In: Michael D. Bordo – Alan M. Taylor – Jeffrey G. Williamson (eds.): Globalisation in Historical Perspective. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. ISBN 978-0-226065991</p>
List of 2-4 most important recommended references with bibliographic data (author, title, publication details, (pages if applicable), ISBN)	<p>Olsson, Mats – Patrick Svensson, 2010: Agricultural Growth and Institutions: Sweden, 1700–1860. European Review of Economic History, 14:2, 275–304.</p> <p>Henriksen, Ingrid – Marcus Lampe – Paul Sharp 2011: The role of technology and institutions for growth: Danish creameries in</p>

	<p>the late nineteenth century. <i>European Review of Economic History</i>, 15:3, 475–493.</p> <p>Martín-Aceña, Pablo – Elena Martínez-Ruiz – Pilar Nogues-Marco 2013: The Bank of Spain – A National Financial Institution. <i>Journal of European Economic History</i>, 42:1. 11–45.</p> <p>Dakhli, Sami and John V. C. Nye 2004: Tax Britannica: Nineteenth Century Tariffs and British National Income. <i>Public Choice</i>, 121:3/4, 309–333.</p> <p>Mourlon-Druol, Emmanuel 2020: Adjusting an institutional framework to a globalising world: the creation of new institutions in the EEC, 1957-1992. <i>Journal of Economic Policy Reform</i>, 23:3, 273–289.</p> <p>Nanni, Giulia 2023: Gender Equality, Equity, and Equal Opportunities. In: Enrico di Bella, Sandra Fachelli, Pedro López Roldán, Christian Suter (eds.): <i>Measuring Gender Equality. A Multidisciplinary Analysis of Some EU Countries</i>. Cham: Springer Nature, 1–30. ISBN 978-3-031-41486-2</p> <p>Hungerland, Wolf-Fabian – Nikolaus Wolf 2022: The Panopticon of Germany’s Foreign Trade 1880–1913: New Facts on the First Globalisation. <i>European Review of Economic History</i>, 26:4. 479–507.</p> <p>Steinert, Johannes-Dieter 2014: Migration and Migration Policy: West Germany and the Recruitment of Foreign Labour, 1945–61. <i>Journal of Contemporary History</i>, 49:1, 9–27.</p> <p>Josephson, Paul R. 2008: The Ocean’s Hot Dog. The Development of the Fish Stick. <i>Technology and Culture</i>, 49:1. 41–61.</p>	
Theory-practice ratio:	Number of theory lessons: 2 per week?	Number of practical lessons:
Teaching methods used:	traditional, frontal lectures, use of visual aids, and student presentations	
Assessment method:	presentation and written assignment (three grades)	
Assessment criteria:	20-minute presentation on the literature assigned for the mini-lecture, preparation of an essay exceeding 20,000 characters at the end of the semester on an individually agreed topic in economic history	
How does the course contribute to the achievement of the MKKR Level 8 learning outcomes specified in the doctoral school’s training programme?	<p>The course provides an overview of the latest developments in the field of economic history, using a modern approach that breaks away from the traditional chronological method of discussion, allowing students to explore the broader context at a research level.</p> <p>It contributes to the development of creative analysis and synthetic thinking, and to the acquisition of a critical scientific perspective.</p> <p>It helps to develop an attitude that will later advance the identification and resolution of research problems that arise in the field in one’s own work. Through individual presentations, doctoral students not only strengthen their presentation and argumentation skills, but also increase their ability to engage in civilised professional debate.</p>	