

Advanced Economic History course – Syllabus and program 2017-2018

Advanced Economic History is the core course of the Economic History topic and, as such, is highly recommended for students wishing to specialize in economic history and related subjects. This is a collective course designed and taught by members of the Centre d'histoire économique et sociale François-Simiand. It aims at presenting the state of the field using examples and topics from various research areas in economic history. The course is jointly taught by Facundo Alvaredo, Jérôme Bourdieu, Denis Cogneau, Lionel Kesztenbaum, Eric Monnet, and Thomas Piketty.

Although this is not a formal prerequisite, it is assumed that students have already taken the "Introduction to Economic History" course and are familiar with the basic facts regarding the historical evolution of income and wealth, the changing composition of capital ownership, etc. Students who have not taken this course (or need to refresh their memory) are strongly encouraged to go through the syllabus and slides used in this course.

"Advanced Economic History" is organized in 12 lectures of 3 hours. To validate the course, students are required (1) to attend and actively participate to all lectures; (2) to take the exam.

Each session is focused on one topic in economic history and discusses that topic in length. In each case, there are two 'mandatory paper' –reference papers on the topic– and various 'advanced readings' for those more interested by these topics. At the very least reading the 'mandatory paper' in each session is necessary/useful to follow the course. In addition these two papers will be used for the exam. For those who want to go further there is an additional list with the main references on each topic, which form the basis of the talk.

This session will introduce the course and describe the topics for the year. In particular, it will focus on presenting Economic History as a discipline: what sets it apart, what makes it different from both Economics and History. In addition the session will give a (very) brief history of the discipline and an overview of its main topics and their evolution through time.

Mandatory reading:

- Gareth Austin. 2016. “Comment: the Return of Capitalism as a Concept” in *Capitalism: the Reemergence of a Historical Concept*, edited by Jürgen Kocka and Marcel van der Linden, London: Bloomsbury Academic, 207-34.
- Lamoreaux, Naomi R. 2015. “Beyond the Old and the New: Economic History in the United States,” in Boldizzoni, Francesco, and Pat Hudson, eds. *Routledge Handbook of Global Economic History*, Routledge.

Additional references

- Boldizzoni, Francesco. 2011. *The Poverty of Clio: Resurrecting Economic History*. Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press.
- Boldizzoni, Francesco, and Pat Hudson, eds. *Routledge Handbook of Global Economic History*, Routledge, 2015.
- Guillaume Calafat et Eric Monnet. 2017. « The Return of Economic History? », *Books and Ideas*.
- Delalande, Nicolas, and Julien Vincent. 2011. “Portrait de l’historien-ne en cyborg.” *Revue d’histoire moderne et contemporaine* 58–4bis (5): 5.
- Hilt, Eric. 2017. “Economic History, Historical Analysis, and the ‘New History of Capitalism.’” *The Journal of Economic History* 77 (2): 511–36.
- Lamoreaux, Naomi. 2015. “The Future of Economic History Must Be Interdisciplinary.” *The Journal of Economic History* 75 (4): 1251–57.
- Lemercier, Claire. 2015. “A History Without the Social Sciences?” *Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales*. Vol. 70(2).
- Lepetit, Bernard. 1989. “L’histoire quantitative : deux ou trois choses que je sais d’elle.” *Histoire & Mesure* 4 (3): 191–99.
- Margo, Robert A. 2017. « The Integration of Economic History into Economics ». Working Paper 23538. National Bureau of Economic Research.
- Polanyi Karl, 1944. *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of our Time*.
- Von Glahn, Richard. 2016. *The economic history of China: from antiquity to the nineteenth century*. Cambridge, United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

This lecture addresses the evolutions of health over the last 300 years. We will present these evolutions with a specific focus on inequality in health in the long run –in particular, but not limited to, socio-economic inequalities. We will then discuss the respective role of public and private goods in explaining the increase in life expectancy over this period. Finally, we will briefly address the issue of early-life effects.

Mandatory reading:

- Costa, Dora L. 2015. “Health and the Economy in the United States from 1750 to the Present.” *Journal of Economic Literature*, 53(3): 503-70.
- Hanlon, W. Walker and Yuan Tian. 2015. « Killer Cities: Past and Present ». *American Economic Review* 105 (5): 570-75. doi:10.1257/aer.p20151071.

Additional references

- Barker, David J. 1990. “The Fetal and Infant Origins of Adult Disease.” *British Medical Journal* 301 (6761): 1111.
- Bodenhorn, Howard, Timothy W. Guinnane, and Thomas A. Mroz. 2017. « Sample-Selection Biases and the Industrialization Puzzle ». *The Journal of Economic History* 77 (01): 171-207.
- Brown, John C. 1989. “Reforming the Urban Environment: Sanitation, Housing, and Government Intervention in Germany, 1870–1910.” *Journal of Economic History* 49: 450–72.
- Costa, Dora L. 2000. “Understanding the Twentieth-Century Decline in Chronic Conditions among Older Men.” *Demography* 37 (1): 53–72.
- Crook, Tom. 2016. *Governing systems: modernity and the making of public health in England, 1830-1910*. Oakland, California: University of California Press.
- Cutler, David, and Grant Miller. 2005. “The Role of Public Health Improvements in Health Advances: The Twentieth-Century United States.” *Demography* 42 (1): 1–22.
- Deaton, Angus. 2013. *The great escape: health, wealth, and the origins of inequality*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Ferrie, Joseph P., and Werner Troesken. 2008. “Water and Chicago’s Mortality Transition, 1850–1925.” *Explorations in Economic History* 45 (1): 1–16.
- Floud, Roderick, Robert W. Fogel, Bernard Harris, and Chul Sok Hong. 2011. *The Changing Body. Health, Nutrition, and Human Development in the Western World since 1700*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press and NBER.
- Haines, Michael R. 2001. « The urban mortality transition in the United States, 1800-1940 ». *Annales de démographie historique* 1: 33-64.
- Kesztenbaum, Lionel, and Jean-Laurent Rosenthal. 2017. « Sewers’ Diffusion and the Decline of Mortality: The Case of Paris, 1880–1914 ». *Journal of Urban Economics* 98 (mars): 174-86.
- Van den Berg, Gerard. J., Maarten Lindeboom, and France Portrait. 2006. “Economic Conditions Early in Life and Individual Mortality.” *American Economic Review* 96(1): 290–302.

With a focus on the XIXth and XXth centuries, this session investigates the consequences of wars in historical perspective, looking both at the aggregate and the individual level. On the one hand, we will discuss the macro-level interrelation between war and economies by study how economies mobilized for wars, how wars affected economic outcomes (production, capital etc.) and, most of all, what have been the long-term consequences of the two World Wars on domestic economic and political institutions as well as on the rebalancing of power in world politics and international economic relationships. On the other hand, we will look at the micro-level impacts of war. We will discuss the growing literature related to medium- and long-term effects of wars for those who fought them. But an important issue, often overlooked, is who gets to fight during wars and, perhaps more importantly, who were exposed to combat during wartime.

Mandatory reading:

- Costa, Dora L., and Matthew E. Kahn. 2003. « Cowards And Heroes: Group Loyalty In The American Civil War ». *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 118 (2): 519-48.
- Harrison, Mark. 2000. “The economics of World War II: an overview” in Harrison, Mark, eds. *The economics of World War II: six great powers in international comparison*. Cambridge University Press.

Additional references

- Angrist, Joshua D. 1991. « The Draft Lottery and Voluntary Enlistment in the Vietnam Era ». *Journal of the American Statistical Association* 86 (415): 584-95.
- Broadberry, Stephen, and Mark Harrison, eds. 2005. *The economics of world war I*, Cambridge University Press.
- Costa, Dora, and Matthew E. Kahn. 2008. *Heroes and Cowards: The Social Face of War*. Princeton: Princeton University Press.
- Harrison, Mark, ed. 2000. *The economics of World War II: six great powers in international comparison*. Cambridge University Press.
- Harrison, Mark and Nikolaus Wolf. 2012. “The Frequency of wars”. *The Economic History Review*, 65: 1055–1076.
- Kriner, Douglas L., and Francis X. Shen. 2010. *The casualty gap: the causes and consequences of American wartime inequalities*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Lee, Chulhee. 2007. « Military positions and post-service occupational mobility of Union Army veterans, 1861-1880 ». *Explorations in Economic History* 44 (4): 680-98.
- MacLean, Alair. 2011. “The Stratification of Military Service and Combat Exposure.” *Social Science Research* 40:336-48.
- Mariot, Nicolas. 2013. *Tous unis dans la tranchée? 1914-1918, les intellectuels rencontrent le peuple*. L’univers historique. Paris: Seuil.
- Patel, Kiran Klaus. *The New Deal: a global history*. Princeton University Press, 2016, chp. 3 & 5.
- Pincus, Steve, and James Robinson. 2016. “Wars and State-Making Reconsidered-The Rise of the Developmental State,” *Annales. Histoire, Sciences Sociales*, 71(1): 9-34.
- Tooze, Adam. 2008. *The wages of destruction: The making and breaking of the Nazi economy*. Penguin.
- Tooze, Adam. 2014. *The deluge: The Great War, America and the remaking of the global order, 1916-1931*. Penguin.

We will review the functioning of the Gold standard and the Bretton Woods system with an emphasis on the reasons explaining the stability or instability of the international monetary system. Why did countries enter a fixed exchange rate regime? How does the international monetary system work? What are the constraints on domestic economies? Was the gold standard as cause of the Great Depression, of financial crises? What are the relationships between payments, financial systems and the international monetary system?

Mandatory reading:

- Michael D. Bordo and Hugh Rockoff. 1996. "The Gold Standard as a "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval," *The Journal of Economic History*, 56, p 389-428.
- Barry Eichengreen and Peter Temin. 2000. "The Gold Standard and the Great Depression," *Contemporary European History*, p 183-207

Additional references:

- Bazot, Guillaume, Michael D. Bordo, and Eric Monnet. 2016. "International shocks and the balance sheet of the Bank of France under the classical gold standard." *Explorations in Economic History*, 62 (2016): 87-107.
- Bordo Michael D. and Kydland Finn E. 1995. "The Gold Standard As a Rule: An Essay in Exploration," *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 32(4): 423-464.
- Eichengreen Barry. 1989. "Hegemonic Stability Theories of the International Monetary System", *NBER Working Paper* No. 2193
- Flandreau, Marc, and Juan H. Flores. 2012. "The peaceful conspiracy: bond markets and international relations during the Pax Britannica," *International Organization* 66(2): 211-241.
- Helleiner Eric. 1996. *States and the Reemergence of Global Finance: From Bretton Woods to the 1990s*. Cornell University Press.
- Helleiner, Eric. 2014, *Forgotten foundations of Bretton Woods: International development and the making of the postwar order*. Cornell University Press.
- Mitchener, Kris James, and Kirsten Wandschneider. 2015. "Capital Controls and Recovery from the Financial Crisis of the 1930s," *Journal of International Economics* 95(2): 188-201.

Session 5 – Land reform and inequality in historical perspective
&
Session 6 – Land reform and inequality in historical perspective
Facundo Alvaredo

10/25/2017

11/08/2017

Inequality and land reform in historical perspective. We will attempt to study land reforms and their relationship to inequality in the 20th century; the involvement of the United States in the reforms in Asia after WWII; the Alliance for Progress and Latin America; landless workers movements and other contemporary issues.

We will try to cover in more detail the cases of Mexico and Spain. Over several decades, Mexico redistributed nearly half of the national productive land, a scale exceeded only by Russia and China; this happened in the context of a revolution, and the subsequent property structure was heavily influenced by contemporary misunderstandings of the agrarian structures of the colonial period. The land reform in Spain initially took place in a democratic framework, with strict regard for due process of law; but the process led to violence and was at the origin of the civil war; it was not successful in redistributing large estates and was eventually abandoned.

Mandatory reading:

- Albertus, M., Diaz-Cayeros, A., Magaloni, B., and Weingast, B. 2016. Authoritarian Survival and Poverty Traps: Land Reform in Mexico. *World Development*, 77:154-170).
- Dorner, P. 1992. *Latin American Land Reforms in Theory and Practice: A Retrospective Analysis*. University of Wisconsin Press. 112 pp. (for a brief overview).

Additional references

- Barry, C. (1987). The Mexican Communist Party and Agrarian Mobilization in the Laguna, 1920-1940: A Worker-Peasant Alliance? *The Hispanic American Historical Review*. 67(3): 371-404.
- Kourí, E. (2002). Interpreting the Expropriation of Indian Pueblo Lands in Porfirian Mexico. *The Hispanic American Historical Review*, 82(1): 69-117.
- Malefakis, E. (1970) *Agrarian Reform and Peasant Revolution in Spain. Origins of the Civil War*. Yale University Press. 469 pp.
- Taffet, J. (2007). *Foreign Aid as Foreign Policy: The Alliance for Progress in Latin America*. Routledge. 301 pp.
- Tai, Hung-Chao. (1974). *Land Reform and Politics: A Comparative Analysis*. University of California Press. 565 pp.
- Womack, J. (1970). *Zapata and the Mexican Revolution*. Random House. Pp. 435.

Session 7 – Imperialism and Colonialism in the Rise of the West and the Great Divergence
11/15/2017
Denis Cogneau

Our global times came out of a world system that had been shaped by Western imperialism and colonialism from the 16th to the WW2, before to be shaken by socialist and anti-colonial movements, and East Asia emergence. Today, political tensions in Western societies around migration, turmoil in the Middle East, but also climate change issues, bring back to the table old debates on Western responsibility in the underdevelopment of the Rest of the world. The two lectures aim at providing an overview of the historical and economic literature on the benefits and costs of imperialism and colonialism for the West and for the Rest. The starting point will be the now consensual view that imperialism / colonialism was not necessarily a zero-sum game, in which what was gained by imperial powers would have been lost by the periphery or vice-versa.

The first lecture aims at providing an overview of the historical and economic literatures discussing to which extent the conquest and domination of the world by Europe brought a major contribution to its takeoff, or to the consolidation of its advantage in the 19th century. It will also examine the arguments according to which colonial empires turned into a burden in the 20th century and dragged down growth in metropolitan economies. Finally, it will discuss to which extent the pre-WW2 globalization waves promoted unequal exchange and retarded or hampered development in the periphery.

Mandatory reading:

- Acemoglu Daron, Simon Johnson, and James Robinson. 2005. “The Rise of Europe: Atlantic Trade, Institutional Change, and Economic Growth,” *American Economic Review* 95(3).
- Allen, Robert, 2006. “The British Industrial Revolution in Global Perspective: How Commerce Created the Industrial Revolution and Modern Economic Growth”, University of Oxford, unpublished, 40 pp.

Additional references

- Bairoch, Paul, 1993. *Economics and World History: Myths and Paradoxes*. U. of Chicago Press.
- Cain P. J. and A. G. Hopkins. 1993. *British Imperialism 1688-2000*, Longman.
- Cogneau, Denis, Elise Huillery & Sandrine Mesplé-Soms. 2017. “Who Bore the Costs of French Colonies? Comparative Analysis of Public Transfers between France and its Colonies”, *mimeo*, PSE.
- Davis, Lance E. and Robert A. Huttenback. 2007. *Mammon and the Pursuit of the Empire - The Political Economy of British Imperialism 1860-1912*, CUP.
- Ferguson, Niall, 2003. “The British Empire revisited: The costs and benefits of 'Anglobalization'”, *Historically Speaking*, 4, 4 (April 2003), pp. 21-27.
- Frankema, Ewout, Jeffrey G. Williamson & Pieter Woltjer, 2015. “An Economic Rationale for the African Scramble: The Commercial Transition and the Commodity Price Boom of 1845-1885”, *NBER WP* 21213.
- Inikori, Joseph E. & Stanley L. Engerman (eds), 1992. *The Atlantic Slave Trade: Effects on Economies, Societies and Peoples in Africa, the Americas and Europe*, Duke U. Press.
- Marseille, Jacques. 1984. *Empire colonial et capitalisme français, Histoire d'un divorce*. Albin Michel.

- Nunn Nathan, 2008. “The Long Term Effects of Africa’s Slave Trades”, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123(1): 139-176.
- Pomeranz, Kenneth, 2000. *The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 2000.
- Williamson, Jeffrey, 2008. “Globalization and the Great Divergence: Terms of Trade Booms and Volatility in the Poor Periphery 1782-1913”, *NBER WP* 13841.

The lecture aims at providing an overview of the historical and economic literatures discussing whether European colonialism prevented development and even brought deindustrialization and impoverishment to colonized regions. Both non-institutional and institutional channels will be considered.

Mandatory reading:

- Austin, Gareth. 2010. "African economic development and colonial legacies", *International Development Policy Series* 1, pp. 11-32 - "Développement économique et legs coloniaux en Afrique" *Revue internationale de politique de développement*, 1, p. 11-36.
- Booth, Ann & Kent Deng, 2017. "Japanese Colonialism in Comparative Perspective", *Journal of World History* 8(1): 71-98.

Additional references

- Acemoglu D., S. Johnson and J.A. Robinson, 2002. Reversal of Fortune: Geography and Institutions in the Making of the Modern World Income Distribution, *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 117(4), 1231-1294.
- Alvaredo, Facundo, Denis Cogneau and Thomas. Piketty, 2016. "Income Inequality under Colonial Rule. Evidence from French Algeria, Cameroon, Indochina and Tunisia, 1920-1960". mimeo, PSE
- Allen, Robert C., Tommy E. Murphy, and Eric B. Schneider, 2014. "The Colonial Origins of the Divergence in the Americas: A Labor Market Approach". *The Journal of Economic History* 22(4): 863-894.
- Banerjee Abijhit and Lakshmi Iyer, 2005. "History, Institutions and Economic Performance: The Legacy of Colonial Land Tenure Systems in India", *American Economic Review*, 95(4): 1190-1213.
- Engerman Stanley L. & Kenneth L. Sokoloff 2002. "Factor Endowments, Inequality and Paths of Development Among New World Economies", NBER WP 9259.
- Atkinson, Anthony B., 2014. "The colonial legacy. Income inequality in Former British African Colonies". WIDER WP 2014/045.
- Cogneau Denis, 2007. *L'Afrique des inégalités : où conduit l'histoire*, op. Cepremap 4, Paris : Presses de l'ENS.
- Cogneau, Denis & Alexander Moradi, 2017. "African living standards under the French Empire: Evidence from recruits to the Tirailleurs Sénégalais", mimeo, PSE.
- Cogneau, Denis, Sandrine Mesplé-Somps & Yannick Dupraz, 2017. "Public Finance and Investment in the French Colonial Empire 1870-1960", mimeo, PSE.
- Cooper, Frederick, 2014. *Africa in the World, Capitalism, Empire, Nation-State*. Harvard UP.
- Huillery Elise, 2014. "The Black Man's Burden - The Cost of Colonization of French West Africa", *Journal of Economic History*, 74(1): 1-38
- Pomeranz, Kenneth, 2005. "Empire & 'Civilizing' Missions, Past & Present". *Dædalus*, Spring 2005.

Session 9 – Property regimes and political systems in historical perspective: from ternary societies to proprietary societies
11/29/2017
Thomas Piketty

This lecture focuses on the transition from ternary societies (based upon functional economic-political-religious inequality) to proprietary societies (based upon a sharp demarcation between property rights and political rights) and their followers (including social-democratic, communist and post-communist societies). Additional references and information on this session are available [on line](#).

Mandatory reading:

- R. Blaufarb. 2014. *The Great Demarcation: The French Revolution and the Invention of Modern Property*, OUP, chap.1-2
- M. Finley. 1979. *Ancient Slavery and Modern Ideology*, chap.1

Additional references

- J. Adelman. 1999. *Republic of Capital: Buenos Aires and the Legal Transformation of the Atlantic World*, Stanford UP.
- R. Allen. 1982. “The Efficiency and Distributional Consequences of Eighteenth Century Enclosures,” *EJ*.
- M. Arnoux. 2012. *Le temps des laboureurs. Travail, ordre social et croissance en Europe (11e-14e siècles)*, Albin Michel.
- G. Dumézil. 1958. “Métiers et classes fonctionnelles chez divers peuples indo-européens”, *Annales ESC*.
- L. Dumont. 1966. *Homo hierarchicus. Le système des castes et ses implications*.
- R. Hornbeck. 2010. “Barbed Wire: Property Rights and Agricultural Development”, *QJE*.
- F. Novokmet, T. Piketty and G. Zucman. 2017. From Soviets to Oligarchs: Inequality and Property in Russia 1905-2016, *Working Paper*.
- T. Piketty. 2014. *Capital in the 21st century*, chap. 3-6.
- T. Piketty, G. Zucman. 2014. “Capital is Back: Wealth-Income Ratios in Rich Countries, 1700-2010”, *QJE*.
- K. Polanyi. 1944. *The Great Transformation: The Political and Economic Origins of our Time*, chap.1-2.

Session 10 – Property regimes and political systems in historical perspective: party systems & inequality in electoral democracies
Thomas Piketty

12/06/2017

This lecture studies the joint evolution of property and inequality regimes and party systems in electoral democracies. In particular, I stress the interaction between inequality dynamics and the structure of political cleavages (class-based vs identity-based). Additional references and information on this session are available [on line](#).

Mandatory reading:

- A. Bonica, H. Rosenthal. 2013. “Why Hasn’t Democracy Slowed Rising Inequality”, *JEP*.
- A. Przeworski, J. Sprague, Paper Stones. 1986. *A History of Electoral Socialism*, Univ. of Chicago Press, chap 1-3.

Additional references

- C. Boix. 2003. *Democracy and Redistribution*, CUP.
- C. Boix. 2015. *Political Order and Inequality*, CUP.
- S. Bornshier. 2010. *Cleavage Politics and the Populist Right*, Temple UP, chap 1.
- S. Bornshier. 2016. “Historical Polarization and Representation in South American Party Systems, 1900-1990”, *BJPS*.
- A. Hicken, E.M. Kuhonta. 2015. *Party System Institutionalization in Asia*, CUP.
- H. Kriesi, E. Grande, R. Lachat, M. Dolezal, S. Bornschier, T. Frey. 2008. *West European Politics in the Age of Globalization*, CUP.
- H. Kriesi. 1998. “The Transformation of Cleavage Politics,” *EJPR*.
- S. Mainwaring, E. Zoco. 2007. “Political Sequences and the Stabilization of Interparty Competition: Electoral Volatility in Old and New Democracies”, *Party Politics*.
- S.M. Lipset, S. Rokkan. 1967. “Cleavage Structures, Party Systems and Voter Alignments,” in *Party Systems and Voter Alignments: Cross-National Perspectives*, Lipset and Rokkan eds., Free Press.
- R.B. Riedl. 2014. *Authoritarian Origins of Democratic Party Systems in Africa*, CUP.
- K. Roberts. 2014. *Changing Course in Latin America—Party Systems in the Neoliberal Era*, Cambridge UP, chap.1-2
- J. Roemer, W. Lee, K. Van der Straeten. 2007. *Racism, Xenophobia and Distribution: Multi-Issue Politics in Advanced Democracies*, HUP.

In labor history, the question of how to mobilize the labor force is very important. Two modes of mobilization are opposed: mobilization by coercion and mobilization by the market. The first part of the course will be devoted to evaluating this opposition in different contexts.

Mandatory reading:

- Stanley Engerman. 1994. “Coerced and free labor: Property rights and the development of Labor Force”, *Exploration in Economic History*, 29.
- David W. Galenson. 1984. “The Rise and Fall of Indentured Servitude in the Americas: An Economic Analysis”, *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 44, No. 1, pp. 1-26

Additional references

- Clark, Gregory. 1994. “Factory Discipline”, *Journal of Economic History*, 54(1), 128–63.
- Stanley Engerman. 1973. “Some consideration regarding to Property Rights in Man”, *The Journal of Economic History*, vol. 33, n°1, 43-65
- Robert William Fogel, Stanley L. Engerman. 1974. *Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Slavery*.
- Michael Huberman. 1986. “Invisible Handshakes in Lancashire: Cotton Spinning in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century,” *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 46, No. 4, pp. 987-998
- Alessandro Stanziani (dir.). 2010. *Le Travail contraint en Asie et en Europe, XVIIe-XXe siècles*, Paris, Éditions de la MSH, 337 p
- Robert Steinfeld. 2001. *Coercion and Free Labor in the XIXth Century*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge.

Jérôme Bourdieu

One way of observing work mobilization is to observe the duration of work. The evolution of working time over the long term is an important marker of the place of work in societies. Various measures and interpretations of these developments are available. In a second phase, we will look at different forms of resistance to the mobilization of work by employers. We will see that sometimes powerful forms of resistance exist even in slave systems. Emphasis will be placed on the formation of trade unions and the problem of the organization of employees in contemporary societies.

Mandatory reading:

- Michael Huberman. 2004. “Working Hours of the World Unite? New International Evidence of Worktime, 1870-1913”, *The Journal of Economic History*, Vol. 64, No. 4, pp. 964-1001.
- Kim Voss. 1988. “Labor Organization and Class Alliance: Industries, Communities, and the Knights of Labor”, *Theory and Society*, Vol. 17, No. 3, Special Issue on Solidary Logics, pp.329-364

Additional references

- Jérôme Bourdieu and Bénédicte Reynaud. 2006. “Factory discipline, health and externalities in the reduction of working time in nineteenth century France”, *Socio-Economic Review*, 4, 93–118.
- William J. Collins and Gregory T. Niemesh, “Unions and the Great Compression of Wage Inequality in the United States at Mid-Century”, August 2017
- G. Cross, A. 1989. *Quest for Time. The Reduction of Work in Britain and France, 1840-1940*, Berkeley, University of California Press.
- Lindert, P. and Williamson, J. 1983. “English Workers’ Living Standards During the Industrial Revolution: A New Look,” *Economic History Review*, 36(1), 1–25.
- H.J. Voth. 2000. *Time and Work in England, 1750-1830*, Oxford University Press.
- G. William Domhoff, “The Rise and Fall of Labor Unions In The U.S. From the 1830s until 2012”
http://www2.ucsc.edu/whorulesamerica/power/history_of_labor_unions.html