

MST1370F From farm to market: social and economic transformation in the middle ages

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Office hours: Monday 2–4

Around 600 AD, most people in western Europe lived on the land rather than in cities; and most of them lived off the land, producing most of what they needed to fulfil their needs. Trade certainly existed; but money and market exchange were not essential for the survival and social reproduction of the majority of the population. By 1500, while most people still lived on the land, the proportion of the urban population had increased greatly. More significantly perhaps, even those living on the land did not necessarily live off the land; and whether or not they did, they were increasingly dependent on patterns of exchange, since the production of commodities had become much more specialised, and catered increasingly to regional and long-distance trading networks. The dynamic of the economy, it has been argued, had shifted from farm to market, from countryside to city. Inherent in this shift were significant changes in social structures, in patterns of demand, in standards of living—and arguably, in the ways in which people conceived of their relationships with the material goods of their lives: how they defined what was or was not essential, and how much and in what ways they needed, wanted, and used commodities and products from farm and workshop, city and countryside, their own region and abroad.

This course will provide students with an opportunity to engage with the major debates on the transformations of the European economy in the middle ages, while simultaneously giving them an overview of the main themes of European economic history in this period. Although the focus will be on production and trade in primary commodities and the economic lives of ordinary people, students will also have a chance to examine how these aspects of the economy intersected with the luxury trades and the development of more sophisticated commercial systems. The course will be mainly concerned with western Europe, but we will also discuss how and whether there were already from the middle ages divergences in economic development between western and eastern Europe.

No prior experience with economic history is required; the course is intended both for students who might wish to specialise in economic history later, as well as those who wish to gain an overview of the economic foundations of medieval society in a manner that can enrich their research in other areas, as well as their later teaching.

Assessment

40% Final essay (due on January 2).

The final essay may be either a historiographic review, or a research paper based on primary sources. Students must submit a one or two page outline with bibliography no later than the class in week 11 (November 28) and will receive feedback by the last class (December 5); students are encouraged to discuss essay topics as early as possible.

Please note that January 2 is an absolute deadline, and NO extensions will be granted beyond this date unless you have completed the requisite forms and provided the documentation required for extensions for coursework. Details about these are available from Grace Desa.

15% Primary source presentation.

An oral presentation of 10–15 minutes, accompanied by a handout of 1–2 pages, on a primary source of relevance for medieval economic history; this should introduce the source, discuss the potential and problems presented by this type of source, and provide a brief analysis of what we can learn about economic history from the (type of) source chosen; if possible presentations should also try and relate the source chosen to the readings assigned for that week. Sources must be chosen after prior consultation with me. Handouts should include the following information: geographical and temporal scope; authorship; language of original; problems and potentials of the source for the questions

addressed in that week of the seminar; brief bibliography (3–10 items) of scholarship on the source (or on closely related sources); and if possible, relevance of the source for topics discussed in other weeks.

30% Book/article reports

Book/article reports: at least three critical summaries (the exact number will depend on enrolment) of a selection of articles or a book chosen from a particular week's readings, to be circulated by email at least 24 hours in advance of the class; students must come to class prepared to answer questions regarding the readings on which they have written.

15% Participation

Discussion based on a close reading of required texts, some familiarity with additional readings, and engagement with handouts and presentations.

Reference works

R. Fossier, *Sources de l'histoire économique et sociale du moyen âge occidental* (1999).

F. A. C. Mantello and A. G. Rigg, *Medieval Latin: An Introduction and Bibliographical Guide* (1996), chapters DK, FA, FB, FF, FG, FJ–FM.

Suggested primary sources in translation: early middle ages

Carolingian polyptychs: excerpts translated at: <http://www.le.ac.uk/hi/polyptyques/index.html> along with other sources for rural economic history.

G. Duby, *Rural Economy and Country Life in the Medieval West* (1968), pp. 361–86.

M. Kowaleski, *Medieval Towns: A Reader* (2006), pp. 15, 21–3.

R. S. Lopez and I. W. Raymond (eds and trans.), *Medieval Trade in the Mediterranean World*, 2nd edn (2001), pp. 29–38, 41–8, 54–6.

Suggested primary sources in translation: later middle ages

M. Bailey (ed. and trans.), *The English Manor, c.1200–c.1500* (2002).

R. Britnell (ed.), *Durham Priory Manorial Accounts* (2014).

P. Dollinger, *The German Hansa* (1970), pp. 417–40.

G. Duby, *Rural Economy and Country Life in the Medieval West* (1968), pp. 387–445.

J. H. Drell, F. Andrews, and K. L. Jansen (eds and trans.), *Medieval Italy: Texts in Translation* (2009), pp. 3–15, 77–110.

P. Górecki (ed. and trans.), *A Local Society in Transition: The Henryków Book and Related Documents* (2007).

M. Kowaleski, *Medieval Towns: A Reader* (2006), pp. 23–7, 95–9, 102–6, 117–52, 223–33, 371–4.

R. S. Lopez and I. W. Raymond (eds and trans.), *Medieval Trade in the Mediterranean World*, 2nd edn (2001), pp. 56–83, 89–101, 116–42.

Other possibilities will be discussed in class and can be chosen in consultation with the instructor.

Class schedule

PART I: c.500–c.1000

Week 1: Introduction (September 12)

Suggested readings:

- R. A. Butlin and R. A. Dodgshon (eds), *An Historical Geography of Europe* (1998), pp. 73–114.
R. C. Hoffmann, *An Environmental History of Medieval Europe* (2014).
N. J. G. Pounds, *An Historical Geography of Europe* (1990), pp. 9–22, 69–210.

Week 2: Peasants and production (September 19)

Required reading:

- C. Wickham, *Framing the Early Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 383–406, 428–519.

Additional reading:

- J. Banaji, *Agrarian Change in Late Antiquity* (2007, 2nd edn).
D. Banham and R. Faith, *Anglo-Saxon Farms and Farming* (2014).
B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 15–38, 124–33.
C. Dyer, *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (2002), pp. 13–26, 35–42.
P. Erdkamp, *The Grain Market in the Roman Empire* (2005), pp. 12–104.
*R. Faith, *English Peasantry and the Growth of Lordship* (1997), pp. 56–88, 126–52.
– ‘Farms and Families in Ninth-Century Provence’, *Early Medieval Europe* 18 (2010), 175–201.
A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire 284–602* (1964), pp. 767–823.
T. Lewit, ‘Pigs, Presses and Pastoralism: Farming in the Fifth to Sixth Centuries AD’, *Early Medieval Europe* 17 (2009), 77–91.
*Y. Morimoto, ‘Aspects of the Early Medieval Peasant Economy as Revealed in the Polyptych of Prüm’, in P. Linehan and J. L. Nelson (eds), *The Medieval World* (2001), 605–20.
C. Sonnlechner, ‘The Establishment of New Units of Production in Carolingian Times: Making Early Medieval Sources Relevant for Environmental History’, *Viator* 35 (2004), 21–48.
*A. Verhulst, *The Carolingian Economy* (2002), pp. 11–28, 31–71.
*C. Wickham, ‘Pastoralism and Underdevelopment in the Early Middle Ages’, in *L'uomo di fronte al mondo animale nell'alto medioevo* (1985 = Settimane di studio del Centro italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo, 31), pp. 401–55.
– ‘European Forests in the Early Middle Ages: Landscape and Land Clearance’, in *L'ambiente vegetale nell'alto medioevo* (1990 = Settimane di studio del Centro italiano di studi sull'alto medioevo, 37), pp. 479–558.
– ‘Problems of Comparing Rural Societies in Early Medieval Western Europe’, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society* 6th Series, 2 (1992), 221–46. [These three papers are also available reprinted in C. Wickham, *Land and Power* (1994), pp. 121–54, 155–99, 201–26.]
**Journal of Agrarian Change*, 9, 1 (2009) [special issue on Wickham, *Framing the Early Middle Ages*].

Week 3: Landlordship and land management (September 26)

Required reading:

- C. Wickham, *Framing the Early Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 259–302, 519–88.

Additional reading:

- J. Banaji, *Agrarian Change in Late Antiquity* (2007, 2nd edn).
B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 50–66, 175–82.
*W. Davies, ‘Free Peasants and Large Landowners in the West’, *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 90 (2012), 361–80.

- *J.-P. Devroey and N. Schroeder, 'Beyond Royal Estates and Monasteries: Landownership in the Early Medieval Ardennes', *Early Medieval Europe* 20 (2012), 39–69.
- *C. Dyer, *Lords and Peasants in a Changing Society: The Estates of the Bishopric of Worcester 680–1540* (1980), pp. 1–50.
- *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (2002), pp. 26–35, 50–58.
- M. Costambeys, M. Innes, S. MacLean, *The Carolingian World* (2011), pp. 241–57.
- *R. Faith, *English Peasantry and the Growth of Lordship* (1997), pp. 1–55, 89–125, 153–77.
- 'Farms and Families in Ninth-Century Provence', *Early Medieval Europe* 18 (2010), 175–201.
- 'Social Theory and Agrarian Practice in Early Medieval England: The Land without Polyptyques', *Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire* 90 (2012), 299–314.
- *S. Lebecq, 'The Role of Monasteries in the Systems of Production and Exchange of the Frankish World between the Seventh and the Beginning of the Ninth Centuries', in I. L. Hansen and C. Wickham (eds), *The Long Eighth Century* (2000), pp. 121–48.
- C. Loveluck, *Northwest Europe in the Early Middle Ages, c.AD 600–1150: A Comparative Archaeology* (2013), pp. 33–97; 249–301.
- R. Naismith, 'The Land Market and Anglo-Saxon Society', *Historical Research* 89 (2016), 19–41.
- P. Sarris, 'The Origins of the Manorial Economy: New Insights from Late Antiquity', *English Historical Review* 119 (2004), 279–311.
- *Economy and Society in the Age of Justinian* (2005).
- *A. Verhulst, *The Carolingian Economy* (2002), pp. 31–71.

Week 4: Towns, trade—and the origins of the European economy? (October 3)

Required reading:

M. McCormick, *Origins of the European Economy* (2001), pp. 571–798;
OR

C. Wickham, *Framing the Early Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 591–832.

Additional reading:

B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 146–61, 213–18.

G. P. Brogiolo, N. Gauthier, and N. Christie (eds), *Towns and Their Territories between Late Antiquity and the Early middle Ages* (2000).

C. Dyer, *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (2002), pp. 58–70.

**Early Medieval Europe*, 12, 3 (2003) [Special issue on McCormick's *Origins of the European Economy*].

P. Erdkamp, *The Grain Market in the Roman Empire* (2005).

H. Hamerow, 'Agrarian Production and the Emporia of Mid-Saxon England, ca.AD650–850', in J. Henning, S. Angelova, and D. Bagault (eds), *Post-Roman Towns, Trade and Settlement in Europe and Byzantium* (2007), vol. 1, pp. 219–32.

R. Hodges, *Towns and Trade in the Age of Charlemagne* (2000).

– *Dark Age Economics: A New Audit* (2012).

M. Jankowiak, 'Two Systems of Trade in the Western Slavic Lands in the 10th Century', in M. Bogucki and M. Rębowski (eds), *Economies, Monetisation and Society in the West Slavic Lands 800–1200 AD* (2013), 137–48.

A. H. M. Jones, *The Later Roman Empire 284–602* (1964), pp. 824–72.

A. Laiou and C. Morrison, *The Byzantine Economy* (2007), pp. 23–89.

C. Loveluck, *Northwest Europe in the Early Middle Ages, c.AD 600–1150: A Comparative Archaeology* (2013), pp. 124–212; 302–60.

*M. McCormick, 'New Light on the "Dark Ages": How the Slave Trade Fuelled the Carolingian Economy', *Past and Present* 177 (2002), 17–54.

- *T. Meier, 'A Farewell to the Market! Constructing a Carolingian Subsistence Economy East of the Rhine', in J. Klápště and P. Sommer (eds), *Processing, Storage, Distribution of Food: Food in the Medieval Rural Environment* (2011), pp. 285–300.
- *J. Moreland, 'Concepts of the Early Medieval Economy', in I. L. Hansen and C. Wickham (eds), *The Long Eighth Century* (2000), pp. 1–34.
- *R. Naismith, *Money and Power in Anglo-Saxon England* (2012).
- *– 'Gold Coinage and Its Use in the Post-Roman West', *Speculum* 89 (2014), 273–306.
- *– 'The Social Significance of Monetization in the Early Medieval West', *Past and Present*, 223 (2014), 3–39.
- A. Rovelli, 'Coins and Trade in Early Medieval Italy', *Early Medieval Europe* 17 (2009), 45–76.
- *P. Spufford, *Money and its Use in Medieval Europe* (1988), pp. 7–106.
- A. Verhulst, 'The Origins and Early Development of Medieval Towns in Northern Europe', *Economic History Review* 47 (1994), 362–73.
- 'Roman Cities, Emporia and New Towns (sixth – ninth centuries)', in I. L. Hansen and C. Wickham (eds), *The Long Eighth Century* (2000), pp. 105–20.
- *– *The Carolingian Economy* (2002), pp. 72–135.

PART II: c.1000–c.1500

Week 5: Rural economies and the manorial system I: England (October 10)

Required readings:

B. M. S. Campbell, *English Seigniorial Agriculture* (2000);

OR

R. Faith, *English Peasantry and the Growth of Lordship* (1997), pp. 178–265; AND R. H. Hilton, *The English Peasantry in the Later Middle Ages* (1975), AND B. M. S. Campbell, 'The Agrarian Problem in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Past and Present*, 188 (2005), 3–70.

Additional readings:

*M. Bailey, *A Marginal Economy? East Anglian Breckland in the Later Middle Ages* (1989).

*K. Biddick, *The Other Economy: Pastoral Husbandry on a Medieval Estate* (1989).

R. Britnell, *The Commercialisation of English Society, 1000–1500*, 2nd edn (1996), pp. 29–35, 53–76, 105–51, 188–227.

A. T. Brown, *Rural Society and Economic Change in County Durham: Recession and Recovery, c.1400–1640* (2014).

B. Dodds, 'Demesne and Tithe: Peasant Agriculture in the Late Middle Ages', *Agricultural History Review* 56 (2008), 123–41.

*C. Dyer, *Lords and Peasants in a Changing Society: The Estates of the Bishopric of Worcester 680–1540* (1980), pp. 51–376.

– *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (2002), 106–185, 330–62.

– *An Age of Transition? Economy and Society in England in the Later Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 86–111, 157–63, 211–28.

*– 'The Ineffectiveness of Lordship in England, 1200–1400', in C. Dyer, P.R. Coss, and C. Wickham (eds), *Rodney Hilton's Middle Ages* (2007), pp. 69–86.

*H. S. A. Fox, 'Exploitation of the Landless by Lords and Tenants in Early Medieval England', in Z. Razi and R. M. Smith (eds), *Medieval Society and the Manor Court* (1996), 518–68.

*J. Hatcher, 'English Serfdom and Villeinage: Towards a Reassessment', *Past and Present* 90 (1981), 3–39.

*R. H. Hilton, *A Medieval Society: The West Midlands at the End of the Thirteenth Century* (1966).

H. İnalcık, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914*, vol. 1: *1300–1600* (1994), pp. 103–78.

- *J. Langdon, *Horses, Oxen and Technological Innovation: The Use of Draught Animals in English Farming from 1066–1500* (1986).
- E. Miller and J. Hatcher, *Medieval England: Rural Society and Economic Change, 1036–1348* (1978), pp. 1–63, 84–239.
- D. Stone, *Decision-Making in Medieval Agriculture* (2005).
- *J. Whittle, *The Development of Agrarian Capitalism: Land and Labour in Norfolk, 1440–1580* (2000).

Week 6: Rural economies and the manorial system II: the continent (October 17)

Required readings:

G. Duby, *Rural Economy and Country Life in the Medieval West* (1968), pp. 61–360;

OR

W. Rösener, *Peasants in the Middle Ages* (1992).

Additional readings:

- *B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 38–50, 83–101, 133–46, 162–80, 325–42.
- *G. Bois, *The Crisis of Feudalism: Economy and Society in Eastern Normandy c.1300–1550* (1984), pp. 135–260.
- S. R. Epstein, ‘The Peasantries of Italy, 1350–1750’, in T. Scott (ed.), *The Peasantries of Europe* (1998), pp. 7–108.
- S. Ghosh, ‘The Imperial Abbey of Ellwangen and its Tenants: A Study of the Polyptych of 1337’, *Agricultural History Review*, 62 (2014), 187–209.
- ‘Rural Commercialisation in Fourteenth-Century Southern Germany: The Evidence from Scheyern Abbey’, *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 104 (2017), 52–77.
- *P. Górecki, *Economy, Society, and Lordship in Medieval Poland, 1100–1250* (1992), pp. 67–162, 180–8, 243–58.
- P. Guzowski, ‘Polish and English Peasants in the Late Medieval and Early Modern Periods: A Comparative View’, in R. Unger (ed.), *Britain and Poland-Lithuania: Contact and Comparison from the Middle Ages to 1795* (2008), pp. 137–45.
- D. Herlihy, *Medieval and Renaissance Pistoia* (1967), pp. 121–47.
- *R. C. Hoffmann, *Land, Liberties and Lordship in a Late Medieval Countryside: Agrarian Structures and Change in the Duchy of Wrocław* (1989).
- H. İnalcık, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914*, vol. 1: *1300–1600* (1994), pp. 103–78.
- T. Scott, *Economy and Society in Germany, 1300–1600* (2001), 76–90, 153–99.
- M. Toch, ‘Hauling Away in Late Medieval Bavaria: The Economics of Inland Transport in an Agrarian Market’, *Agricultural History Review*, 41 (1993), 111–23.
- ‘Local Credit in an Agrarian Economy: The Case of Bavaria, 14th to 15th Centuries’, in I. Zilli (ed.), *Fra spazio e tempo: studi in onore di Luigi de Rosa* (1995), pp. 793–803. [This and the previous article are also reprinted in M. Toch, *Peasants and Jews in Medieval Germany* (2003).]
- J. Topolski, ‘Continuity and Discontinuity in the Development of the Feudal System in Eastern Europe (Xth to XVIIth Centuries)’, *Journal of European Economic History*, 10 (1981), 373–400.
- C. Wickham, *The Mountains and the City* (1988), pp. 221–37.

Week 7: Artisanal and industrial production, rural and urban (October 24)

Required readings:

Any TWO of the following

S. R. Epstein, *Freedom and Growth* (2000), pp. 106–46.

R. Goldthwaite, *The Economy of Renaissance Florence* (2009), pp. 265–407.

M. C. Howell, *Women, Production, and Patriarchy in Late Medieval Cities* (1986).

E. Miller and J. Hatcher, *Medieval England: Towns, Commerce and Crafts, 1086–1348* (1995), 51–134.

Additional readings:

- B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 146–61, 343–71.
- J. M. Bennett, *Ale, Beer, and Brewsters in England: Women's Work in a Changing World, 1300–1600* (1996).
- C. Dyer, *Making a Living in the Middle Ages* (2002), 187–218, 298–329.
- *An Age of Transition? Economy and Society in England in the Later Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 139–57, 164–72.
- S. A. Epstein, *Wage Labor and Guilds in Medieval Europe* (1991).
- *S. R. Epstein, 'Craft Guilds, Apprenticeship, and Technological Change in Preindustrial Europe', *Journal of Economic History* 58 (1998), 684–713.
- 'Craft Guilds in the Pre-Modern Economy: A Discussion', *Economic History Review* 61 (2008), 155–74.
- S. R. Epstein and M. Park (eds), *Guilds, Innovation and the European Economy, 1400–1800* (2008).
- *S. Farmer, *The Silk Industries of Medieval Paris* (2017).
- R. L. Hills, 'Early Italian Papermaking: A Crucial Technical Revolution', in S. Cavaciocchi (ed.), *Produzione e commercio della carta e del libro secc. XIII – XVIII* (1992), pp. 73–97.
- *– 'From Cocoon to Cloth: The Technology of Silk Production', in S. Cavaciocchi (ed.), *La seta in Europa* (1993), pp. 59–90.
- R. Holbach, 'Cloth Production and Cloth Trade in Hanseatic Towns', in A. Huang and C. Jahnke (eds), *Textiles and the Medieval Economy* (2015), pp. 167–88.
- R. S. Lopez, *The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages* (1976), pp. 123–147.
- *M. K. McIntosh, *Working Women in English Society, 1300–1620* (2005), pp. 140–238.
- *M. Mazzaoui, *The Italian Cotton Industry in the Later Middle Ages* (1981), pp. 28–153.
- *L. Molà, *The Silk Industry of Renaissance Venice* (2000).
- *– 'A Luxury Industry: The Production of Italian Silks 1400–1600', in B. Lambert and K. A. Wilson (eds), *Europe's Rich Fabric: The Consumption, Commercialisation, and Production of Luxury Textiles in Italy, the Low Countries, and Neighbouring Territories* (2016), pp. 205–37.
- J. H. Munro, 'Industrial Transformation in the North-West European Textile Trades, c.1290–c.1340: Economic Progress or Economic Crisis?', in B. M. S. Campbell (ed.), *Before the Black Death* (1991), pp. 110–48. [Also available reprinted in J. H. Munro, *Textiles, Towns, and Trade: Essays in the Economic History of Late-Medieval England and the Low Countries* (1994).]
- *– 'The Symbiosis of Towns and Textiles: Urban Institutions and the Changing Fortunes of Cloth Manufacturing in the Low Countries and England, 1280–1570', *Journal of Early Modern History*, 3 (1999), 1–73.
- *– 'Medieval Woollens: Textiles, Textile Technology and Industrial Organisation, c.800–1500', in D. Jenkins (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Western Textiles* (2003), pp. 181–227.
- *– 'Medieval Woollens: The Western European Woollen Industries and their Struggles for International Markets, c.1000–1500', in D. Jenkins (ed.), *The Cambridge History of Western Textiles* (2003), pp. 228–324.
- *– 'The Rise, Expansion, and Decline of the Italian Wool-Based Cloth Industries, 1100–1730', *Studies in Medieval and Renaissance History* 9 (2012), 45–207.
- 'The Dual Crises of the Late-Medieval Florentine Cloth Industry, c.1320–c.1420', in A. Huang and C. Jahnke (eds), *Textiles and the Medieval Economy* (2015), pp. 113–48.
- D. Nicholas, *The Growth of the Medieval City* (1997), pp. 135–40, 171–5.
- *The Later Medieval City 1300–1500* (1997), pp. 203–55, 266–72.
- S. Ogilvie, 'Rehabilitating the Guilds: A Reply', *Economic History Review* 61 (2008), 175–82.
- T. Scott, *Regional Identity and Economic Change: The Upper Rhine, 1450–1600* (1997), pp. 102–21.
- *Economy and Society in Germany, 1300–1600* (2001), pp. 72–6, 90–112.
- H. Swanson, *Medieval Artisans: An Urban Class in Late Medieval England* (1989).
- R. W. Unger, *Beer in the Middle Ages and the Renaissance* (2004).

Week 8: The commercialisation of society I: England (October 31)

Required readings:

R. Britnell, *The Commercialisation of English Society, 1000–1500*, 2nd edn (1996);

OR

C. Dyer, *Standards of Living in the Later Middle Ages*, 2nd edn (1998).

Additional readings:

J. Bolton, *Money in the Medieval English Economy: 973–1489* (2012).

*R. Britnell, 'England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century: The Economic Contrasts', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Fifth Series*, 39 (1989), 167–83.

– 'The Towns of England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Economic History Review*, 44 (1991), 21–35.

*– 'Urban Demand in the English Economy, 1300–1600', in J. A. Galloway (ed.), *Trade, Urban Hinterlands and Market Integration, c.1300–1600* (2000), pp. 1–22.

*J. Davis, *Medieval Market Morality: Life, Law and Ethics in the English Marketplace, 1200–1500* (2012).

*C. Dyer, 'The Hidden Trade of the Middle Ages: Evidence from the West Midlands of England', *Journal of Historical Geography* 18 (1992), 141–57.

*– 'Small Places with Large Consequences: The Importance of Small Towns in England, 1000–1540', *Historical Research*, 75 (2002), 1–24.

– *An Age of Transition? Economy and Society in England in the Later Middle Ages* (2005), pp. 126–57, 173–210.

*– 'Luxury Goods in Medieval England', in B. Dodds and C. Liddy (eds), *Commercial Activity, Markets and Entrepreneurs in the Middle Ages* (2011), pp. 217–38.

A. Harvey, *Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900–1200* (1989), pp. 35–268.

*R. H. Hilton, *English and French Towns in a Feudal Society: A Comparative Study* (1992).

*M. Kowaleski, *Local Markets and Regional Trade in Medieval Exeter* (1995).

W. G. Liu, *The Chinese Market Economy, 1000–1500* (2015).

*J. Masschaele, *Peasants, Merchants, and Markets: Inland Trade in Medieval England, 1150–1350* (1997).

J. H. Munro, 'Builders' Wages in Southern England and the Southern Low Countries, 1346–1500: A Comparative Study of Trends in and Levels of Real Incomes', in S. Cavaciocchi (ed.), *L'edilizia prima della rivoluzione industriale* (2005), pp. 1013–76.

E. Miller and J. Hatcher, *Medieval England: Towns, Commerce and Crafts, 1086–1348* (1995), pp. 135–80.

READING WEEK

Week 9: The commercialisation of society II: the continent (November 14)

Required readings:

B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 200–13, 218–324;

OR

S. R. Epstein, *An Island for Itself: Economic Development and Social Change in Late Medieval Sicily* (1992), pp. 25–267.

Additional readings:

*R. Britnell, 'England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century: The Economic Contrasts', *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Fifth Series*, 39 (1989), 167–83.

– 'The Towns of England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century', *Economic History Review*, 44 (1991), 21–35.

*S. R. Epstein, 'Cities, Regions and the Late Medieval Crisis: Sicily and Tuscany Compared', *Past and Present*, 130 (1991), 3–50.

- *Freedom and Growth* (2000), pp. 73–89, 147–68.
- S. Ghosh, ‘The Imperial Abbey of Ellwangen and its Tenants: A Study of the Polyptych of 1337’, *Agricultural History Review*, 62 (2014), 187–209.
- ‘Rural Commercialisation in Fourteenth-Century Southern Germany: The Evidence from Scheyern Abbey’, *Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte*, 104 (2017), 52–77.
- R. Goldthwaite, *The Economy of Renaissance Florence* (2009), pp. 516–45.
- *P. Górecki, *Economy, Society, and Lordship in Medieval Poland, 1100–1250* (1992), pp. 45–101.
- A. Harvey, *Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900–1200* (1989), pp. 35–268.
- *F. Irsigler, ‘From Captive Manorial Trade to Free Urban Trade: On the Development of the Division of Labour in the Rhine-Westphalia Region (9th–15th Centuries)’, in B. Blondé, E. Vanhaute, and M. Galand, *Labour and Labour Markets between Town and Countryside* (2001), 42–52.
- W. G. Liu, *The Chinese Market Economy, 1000–1500* (2015).
- R. S. Lopez, *The Commercial Revolution of the Middle Ages* (1976), pp. 85–122.
- J. H. Munro, ‘Builders’ Wages in Southern England and the Southern Low Countries, 1346–1500: A Comparative Study of Trends in and Levels of Real Incomes’, in S. Cavaciocchi (ed.), *L’edilizia prima della rivoluzione industriale* (2005), pp. 1013–76.
- J. M. Murray, *Bruges: Cradle of Capitalism* (2005).
- D. Nicholas, *The Growth of the Medieval City* (1997), pp. 104–34.
- *The Later Medieval City 1300–1500* (1997), pp. 44–8, 72–107, 322–44.
- W. Rösener, *Peasants in the Middle Ages* (1992), pp. 85–107.
- *T. Scott, *Regional Identity and Economic Change: The Upper Rhine, 1450–1600* (1997), pp. 73–272.
- *Economy and Society in Germany, 1300–1600* (2001), pp. 132–52.
- M. Toch, ‘Hauling Away in Late Medieval Bavaria: The Economics of Inland Transport in an Agrarian Market’, *Agricultural History Review*, 41 (1993), 111–23.
- ‘Local Credit in an Agrarian Economy: The Case of Bavaria, 14th to 15th Centuries’, in I. Zilli (ed.), *Fra spazio e tempo: studi in onore di Luigi de Rosa* (1995), pp. 793–803. [This and the previous article are also reprinted in M. Toch, *Peasants and Jews in Medieval Germany* (2003).]

Week 10: Long-distance trade in the later middle ages: the North (November 21)

Required readings:

P. Dollinger, *The German Hansa* (1970);

OR

E. Miller and J. Hatcher, *Medieval England: Towns, Commerce and Crafts, 1086–1348* (1995), pp. 181–254, AND M. M. Postan, ‘Economic Relations between Eastern and Western Europe’, in G. Barraclough (ed.), *Eastern and Western Europe in the Middle Ages* (1970), pp. 125–74, AND I. Blanchard, ‘The Continental European Cattle-Trades, 1400–1600’, *Economic History Review*, 39 (1986), 427–60;

OR

P. Spufford, *Power and Profit: The Merchant in Medieval Europe* (2002).

Additional readings:

L. Berggren, N. Hybel, A. Landen (eds), *Cogs, Cargoes and Commerce: Maritime Bulk Trade in Northern Europe, 1150–1400* (2002).

J. Bolton, *Money in the Medieval English Economy: 973–1489* (2012).

R. Britnell, ‘England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century: The Economic Contrasts’, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Fifth Series*, 39 (1989), 167–83.

– ‘The Towns of England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century’, *Economic History Review*, 44 (1991), 21–35.

*F. W. Carter, *Trade and Urban Development in Poland: An Economic Geography of Cracow, from its Origins to 1795* (1994), pp. 42–62, 87–169.

- W. R. Childs, *Trade and Shipping in the Medieval West: Portugal, Castile and England* (2013).
 – *Anglo-Castilian Trade in the Later Middle Ages* (1978).
 J. Edwards and S. Ogilvie, ‘What Lessons for Economic Development Can We Draw from the Champagne Fairs?’, *Explorations in Economic History* 49 (2012), 131–48.
 *S. R. Epstein, ‘Regional Fairs, Institutional Innovation, and Economic Growth in Late Medieval Europe’, *Economic History Review*, 47 (1994), 459–82.
 E. S. Hunt and J. M. Murray, *A History of Business in Medieval Europe, 1200–1500* (1999).
 H. İnalcık, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914*, vol. 1: *1300–1600* (1994), pp. 179–379.
 J. H. Munro, ‘Patterns of Trade, Money, and Credit’, in T. A. Brady, H. Oberman, and J. D. Tracy (eds), *Handbook of European History, 1400–1600* (1994), pp. 147–96.
 *J. M. Murray, *Bruges: Cradle of Capitalism* (2005).
 D. Nicholas, *The Later Medieval City 1300–1500* (1997), pp. 1–44.
 *S. Ogilvie, *Institutions and European Trade: Merchant Guilds, 1000–1800* (2011).
 T. Scott, *Economy and Society in Germany, 1300–1600* (2001), pp. 113–32.
 *P. Spufford, *Money and its Use in Medieval Europe* (1988), pp. 109–394.
 R. W. Unger, *The Ship in the Medieval Economy 600–1600* (1980).
 H. van der Wee, *The Growth of the Antwerp Market and the European Economy* (1963), vol. 2, pp. 33–111, 309–68.

Week 11: Long-distance trade in the later middle ages: the South (November 28)

Required readings:

J. Goldberg, *Trade and Institutions in the Medieval Mediterranean: The Geniza Merchants and their Business World* (2012);

OR

R. Goldthwaite, *The Economy of Renaissance Florence* (2009), pp. 3–202, 408–67;

OR

P. Spufford, *Power and Profit: The Merchant in Medieval Europe* (2002).

Additional readings:

R. Britnell, ‘England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century: The Economic Contrasts’, *Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, Fifth Series*, 39 (1989), 167–83.

– ‘The Towns of England and Northern Italy in the Early Fourteenth Century’, *Economic History Review*, 44 (1991), 21–35.

W. R. Childs, *Trade and Shipping in the Medieval West: Portugal, Castile and England* (2013).

– *Anglo-Castilian Trade in the Later Middle Ages* (1978).

*O. R. Constable, *Trade and Traders in Muslim Spain: The Commercial Realignment of the Iberian Peninsula, 900–1500* (1994).

J. Edwards and S. Ogilvie, ‘Contract Enforcement, Institutions, and Social Capital: The Maghribi Traders Reappraised’, *Economic History Review* 65 (2012), 421–44.

*S. R. Epstein, *An Island for Itself: Economic Development and Social Change in Late Medieval Sicily* (1992), pp. 268–313.

*J. Goldberg, ‘Choosing and Reinforcing Relationships in the Eleventh-Century Mediterranean: Reassessing the “Maghribi Traders”’, *Past and Present* 216 (2012), 3–40.

S. D. Goitein, *A Mediterranean Society*, vol. 1: *Economic Foundations* (1967), pp. 148–272.

E. S. Hunt and J. M. Murray, *A History of Business in Medieval Europe, 1200–1500* (1999).

H. İnalcık, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914*, vol. 1: *1300–1600* (1994), pp. 179–379.

D. Nicholas, *The Later Medieval City 1300–1500* (1997), pp. 1–44.

*S. Ogilvie, *Institutions and European Trade: Merchant Guilds, 1000–1800* (2011).

- *J. H. Pryor, 'The Origins of the *Commenda* Contract', *Speculum*, 52 (1977), 5–37.
- *— 'Mediterranean Commerce in the Middle Ages: A Voyage under the Contract of *Commenda*', *Viator*, 14 (1983), 133–94.
- *— '*Commenda*: The Operation of the Contract in Long-Distance Commerce at Marseilles during the Thirteenth Century', *Journal of European Economic History*, 13 (1984), 397–440. [These three papers by Pryor are also available reprinted in his *Commerce, Shipping and Naval Warfare in the Medieval Mediterranean* (1987).]
- D. R. Smith, 'Calamity and Transition: Re-Imagining Italian Trade in the Eleventh-Century Mediterranean', *Past and Present* 228 (2015), 15–56.
- *P. Spufford, *Money and its Use in Medieval Europe* (1988), pp. 109–394.
- R. W. Unger, *The Ship in the Medieval Economy 600–1600* (1980).

Week 12: Conclusion: understanding the dynamic of the medieval economy (December 5)

Required reading

J. Hatcher and M. Bailey, *Modelling the Middle Ages* (2001).

Additional reading

- *T. Aston and C. H. E. Philpin (eds), *The Brenner Debate* (1985) [in addition to the papers of Brenner, see especially the responses of J. P. Cooper, R. H. Hilton, A. Klíma, H. Wunder].
- P. F. Bang, *The Roman Bazaar: A Comparative Study of Trade and Markets in a Tributary Empire* (2008).
- B. van Bavel, *Manors and Markets: Economy and Society in the Low Countries 500–1600* (2010), pp. 3–14, 372–409.
- *— *The Invisible Hand? How Market Economies Have Emerged and Declined since AD500* (2016), pp. 1 – 207, 251–87.
- G. Bois, *The Crisis of Feudalism: Economy and Society in Eastern Normandy c.1300–1550* (1984), pp. 261–407.
- S. Broadberry et al, *British Economic Growth, 1270–1870* (2015).
- Bruce M. S. Campbell, *The Great Transition: Culture, Disease and Society in the Late Medieval World* (2016).
- B. M. S. Campbell and M. Overton, 'A New Perspective on Medieval and Early Modern Agriculture: Six Centuries of Norfolk Farming c.1250–c.1850', *Past and Present*, 141 (1993), 38–105.
- T. Dennison and S. Ogilvie, 'Does the European Marriage Pattern Explain Economic Growth?', *Journal of Economic History* 74 (2014), 651–93.
- 'Institutions, Demography, and Economic Growth', *Journal of Economic History* 76 (2016), 205–17.
- C. Dyer, *An Age of Transition? Economy and Society in England in the Later Middle Ages* (2005).
- *S. R. Epstein, *Freedom and Growth* (2000).
- *— 'Rodney Hilton, Marxism and the Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism', in C. Dyer, P.R. Coss, and C. Wickham (eds), *Rodney Hilton's Middle Ages* (2007), pp. 248–69.
- P. Erdkamp, *The Grain Market in the Roman Empire* (2005).
- *S. Ghosh, 'Rural Economies and Transitions to Capitalism: Germany and England Compared (c.1200–c.1800)', *Journal of Agrarian Change*, 16 (2016), 255–90.
- R. von Glahn, *The Economic History of China: From Antiquity to the Nineteenth Century* (2016), pp. 168–294.
- S. D. Goitein, *A Mediterranean Society*, vol. 1: *Economic Foundations* (1967).
- A. Greif, *Institutions and the Path to the Modern Economy: Lessons from Medieval Trade* (2005).
- A. Harvey, *Economic Expansion in the Byzantine Empire, 900–1200* (1989).
- *R. H. Hilton, *Class Conflict and the Crisis of Feudalism*, 2nd edn (1990).
- *P. Horden and N. Purcell, *The Corrupting Sea: A Study of Mediterranean History* (2000), pp. 175–400.
- H. İnalcık, *An Economic and Social History of the Ottoman Empire, 1300–1914*, vol. 1: *1300–1600* (1994).
- A. Laiou and C. Morrison, *The Byzantine Economy* (2007).
- W. G. Liu, *The Chinese Market Economy, 1000–1500* (2015).
- M. Mitterauer, *Why Europe? The Medieval Origins of Its Special Path* (2010).

- S. Ogilvie, 'Whatever Is, Is Right? Economic Institutions in Pre-Industrial Europe', *Economic History Review* 60 (2007), 649–84.
- *— *Institutions and European Trade: Merchant Guilds, 1000–1800* (2011).
- A. de Pleijt and J. L. van Zanden, 'Accounting for the "Little Divergence": What Drove Economic Growth in Pre-Industrial Europe, 1300–1800?', *European Review of Economic History*, 20 (2016), 387–400.
- N. Trépanier, *Foodways and Daily Life in Medieval Anatolia: A New Social History* (2014).
- *J. Whittle, *The Development of Agrarian Capitalism: Land and Labour in Norfolk, 1440–1580* (2000).
- C. Wickham, 'Jiangnan Style', in J. H. Arnold (ed.), *History after Hobsbawm* (2017), pp. 121–39.
- R. S. Wicks, *Money, Markets, and Trade in Early Southeast Asia: The Development of Indigenous Monetary Systems to AD1400* (1992).