



Slide 1: What is good about the paper?

Slide 2: What is a weakness of the paper?

Slide 3: An idea for further improvement, or ideas for further research.

After the main presentation, students discuss their response and critique. The idea is to initiate more discussion and participation in an environment like a seminar.

Give a literature review on 6-10 papers on a certain research agenda, 5% of grade. Please send me your selections by March 1.

A midterm 5-page (double-spaced) draft of your paper proposal and presentation, 15% of grade. The proposal should motivate an open question in economic history.

Demographic Economics *Journal of Demographic Economics*, 82(4), pp. 459-482.

2019.
The Journal of Economic History 69, no. 3: 615-45.

1858: Partnerships

in Sub-

Econometrica 88, no. 5.

Lineage Organization and Conflict

Bau, N. and Fernández, R., 2021.

American Economic Review.

Steinwender, Claudia.

American Economic Review 108(3):657-696.

Keller, W., Markus Lampe and Carol Shiue. 2021.

Cambridge

Economic History of the Modern World, edited by Stephen Broadberry and Kyoji Fukao, Cambridge University Press.

Keller, Wolfgang and Carol Shiue. 2022.

In *Cambridge Economic*

History of China, edited by Debin Ma and Richard von Glahn, Cambridge University Press.

4. Transmission of Knowledge and Techniques

Why were new technologies invented and adopted in Britain but not elsewhere? Was human capital an important condition for technological leadership? Were guilds important for blocking new innovations? What types of situations and data sets allow the testing of assumptions about conditions that may lead to more knowledge production?

D _____ **2** **(2/28)**: Giorcelli, Michela. 2019. "The Long-Term Effects of Management and Technology Transfers." *American Economic Review*, 109 (1): 121-52.

Journal of Economic History 56(1):

1-19.

- Century

American Economic Review.

Journal of Economic

History, 65, pp. 285-351.

Squicciarini, Mara P. and Nico Voigtländer, 2015. Human Capital and Industrialization: Evidence from the Age of Enlightenment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 130(4): 1825-1883.

De La Croix, David, Mathias Doepke, and Joel Mokyr.
Apprenticeship Institutions and Growth in the Pre-

Industrial Revolution:
Quarterly Journal of Economics.

5. Property rights: Open fields vs. enclosure (fencing)

D _____ **2** **(3/2)**:

Property Rights and Agricultural
-810, May 2010.

Explorations in Economic History, 13(2), pp. 129-152; and the exchange between McClosk3Closk3ClioHñQeGh gp 25 2

History, 51(2), pp. 343-355.

Allen, Robert, 1992. *Enclosures and the Yeoman: The Agricultural Development of the South Midlands, 1450-1850*, Oxford University Press, pp. 171-187.

Clark, Gregory, 1998. *Journal of Economic History*, 58(1), pp. 73-102.

Richardson, Gary, 2005. *Journal of Economic History*, 65(2), pp. 386-413.

VI. Comparative Approaches: The Role of History

1. China and Europe

Why did growth begin in the 18th–19th centuries and not before? Was Britain more productive than China early on? Why did growth start in Britain and not China or somewhere else? What are sources of difference between Britain and other regions and when did they emerge? What kinds of evidence can be used to show that these differences mattered to economic performance?

Student presentation (3/7):

Journal of Comparative Economics, 45(1), 1-35.

Economic History Review 30(3): 429-41.

Robert Allen, 2009. "Agricultural productivity and rural incomes in England and the Yangtze Delta, c.1620–c.1820", *The Economic History Review* 62 (3).

Shiue, Carol H. and Wolfgang Keller. 2007. *American Economic Review*.

Kenneth Pomeranz, 2001. *The Great Divergence: China, Europe, and the Making of the Modern World Economy*. Princeton University Press.

Jorge Baten et al. 2010. Evolution of living standards and human capital in China in the 18-20th centuries: Evidences from real wages, age-heaping, and anthropometrics *Explorations in Economic History*, 47(3).

th and 19th
American Economic Journal: Applied Economics, 13(3): 31-64.

2. Intergenerational mobility and inequality; migration and assimilation

What does the comparison of intergenerational mobility in Britain and the United States reveal about trends in the two countries in inequality? What explains the persistence of inequality over time? There has also been a renewed interest in mobility, thanks to linking of census records:

<https://usa.ipums.org/usa/>

Student Presentation (3/9): Perez, Santiago, 2017. (South) American Dream: Mobility and Economic Outcomes of First and Second Generation Immigrants in Nineteenth Century *Journal*

Eltis, David, and Stanley L. Engerman. 2000.

The Journal of Economic History 60, no. 1: 123-44.

4. Culture, Beliefs, Norms

Student Presentation (4/13): Fernandez Raquel and Alessandra Fogli

American Economic Journal: Macro 1(1): 146-177.

Student presentation (4/18): Yuyu Chen,

American Economic Review.

Fisman, Ray and Edward Miguel, 2007. Corruption, norms, and legal enforcement: Evidence from

Journal of Political Economy 115(6): 1020-1048.

Alesina, Alberto, Paola Giuliano, and Nathan Nunn, 2013.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, 128(2): 469-530.

Yuriy Gorodnichenko, Gerard Roland; Culture, Institutions, and the Wealth of Nations. 2017. *The Review of Economics and Statistics*, 99 (3): 402-416.

Nathan Nunn, James A Robinson, and Jonathan L Weigel. 2017.

Econometrica, 85 (4), 1065-1091.

5. Political Economy, Conflict, Power

Student presentation (4/20): Ying Bai, Ruixue Jia, Jiaojiao Yang. 2022. Web of Power: How Elite Networks Shaped War and Politics in China, *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 2022

Iyigun Murat, Nathan Nunn and Nancy Qian. 2017. -