

The Origin Of Wealth The Radical Remaking Of Economics And What It Means For Business And Society

Kinship, religion, and economy were not "natural" to humans, nor to species of apes that had to survive on the African savanna. Society from its very beginnings involved an uneasy necessity that often stood in conflict with humans' ape ancestry; these tensions only grew along with later, more complex-eventually colossal-sociocultural systems. The ape in us was not extinguished, nor obviated, by culture; indeed, our ancestry continues to place pressures on individuals and their sociocultural creations. Not just an exercise in history, this pathbreaking book dispels many myths about the beginning of society to gain new understandings of the many pressures on societies today.

Many of the earliest books, particularly those dating back to the 1900s and before, are now extremely scarce and increasingly expensive. Pomona Press are republishing these classic works in affordable, high quality, modern editions, using the original text and artwork.

Het is een van de grote wereldvraagstukken: waarom zijn sommige landen rijk en andere arm? Ligt de verklaring in culturele verschillen, het klimaat of geografische omstandigheden? Of is er een andere oorzaak? Waarom is bijvoorbeeld Botswana een van de snelst groeiende economieën ter wereld en blijven andere Afrikaanse landen, zoals Zimbabwe en Congo, ondergedompeld in geweld en armoede? Daron Acemoglu en James Robinson laten overtuigend zien dat het de politieke en economische instituties zijn die het economische succes of falen van een land bepalen; instituties die innovatie en economische groei stimuleren en welvaart en vrede garanderen. De auteurs illustreren hun betoog met tal van fascinerende voorbeelden. Eén daarvan is Korea, een in wezen homogene staat. In Zuid-Korea legt de overheid verantwoording af aan de burgers en heeft de bevolking volop economische kansen; het land is zeer welvarend. Noord-Korea wordt dictatoriaal geregeerd en kent al tientallen jaren onderdrukking en hongersnood. Op basis van vijftien jaar veldonderzoek en historische research hebben de auteurs een nieuwe, overtuigende politiek-economische theorie geformuleerd. Waarom sommige landen rijk zijn en andere arm laat ons met andere ogen naar de wereld kijken en geeft een dieper inzicht in de oorzaken van armoede en rijkdom. Daron Acemoglu is hoogleraar economie aan het MIT. Hij ontving de John Bates Clark Medal. Degenen die deze onderscheiding krijgen, worden beschouwd als belangrijke kanshebbers voor de Nobelprijs. James Robinson is politiek wetenschapper en econoom. Hij is hoogleraar aan Harvard University en een wereldberoemde Latijns-Amerikaen Afrikadeskundige. 'Acemoglu en Robinson hebben een boeiend en zeer lezenswaardig boek geschreven.' Niall Ferguson 'In Why Nations Fail staan zo veel goede dingen, dat ik

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onmogelijk alles kan opnoemen.' Charles C. Mann `Acemoglu en Robinson hebben een belangrijk boek geschreven, dat het verdient te worden gelezen door politici en economen waar ook ter wereld.' Het Financiële Dagblad `Waarschijnlijk leest u net als ik dit boek in één keer uit en neemt u het daarna nog vaak ter hand.' Jared Diamond, auteur van Zwaarden, paarden & ziektekiemen

Economics is changing radically. This paradigm shift, the biggest in the field for over a century, will have profound implications for business, government and society for decades to come. In this groundbreaking book, economic thinker and writer Eric Beinhocker surveys the cutting-edge ideas of the leading economists, physicists, biologists and cognitive scientists who are fundamentally reshaping economics, and brings their work alive for a broad audience. These researchers argue that the economy is a 'complex adaptive system', more akin to the brain, the internet or an ecosystem than to the static picture of economic systems portrayed by traditional theory. They claim it is the evolutionary process of differentiation, selection and amplification, acting on designs for technologies, social institutions and businesses that drives growth in the economy over time. If Adam Smith provided the inspiration for economics in the twentieth century, it is Charles Darwin who is providing it in the twenty-first. If we can understand how evolution creates wealth, then we can better answer the question 'How can we create more wealth for the benefit of individuals, businesses and society?' Beinhocker shows how 'Complexity Economics' turns conventional wisdom on its head in areas such as business strategy, the design of organisations, the workings of stock markets and public policy. As sweeping in scope as its title, The Origin of Wealth is a landmark book that shatters orthodox economic theory, and will rewire our thinking about how we came to be here - and where we are going.

Het denken over markt, winst en kapitaal is gebaseerd op historische concepten die afhangen van keuzes en opvattingen, niet van wetmatigheden. In zijn nieuwe meesterwerk onderzoekt Piketty de ideeën die eeuwenlang aan de basis lagen van ongelijkheid en het leven van de mensheid hebben bepaald: ideologische stromingen die hebben geleid tot slavernij, kolonialisme, communisme en hyperkapitalisme. Hoe we kunnen breken met het fatalisme, de voedingsbodem voor de huidige buitensporige identiteitspolitiek? Volgens Piketty is er een alternatief: het participatief socialisme, een ideologie van gelijkheid, maatschappelijk eigendom, onderwijs en het delen van kennis en macht. Het antwoord op de fundamentele vraag naar het waarom van de grote verschillen tussen arm en rijk in de wereld. In deze internationale bestseller geeft David Landes op heldere wijze antwoord op de fundamentele vraag naar het waarom van de grote verschillen tussen arm en rijk in de wereld. David Landes beschrijft hoe Europa 's mars naar welvaart en ontwikkeling is begonnen. Hij laat zien dat China en de islamitische wereld ooit voorlagen, maar dat de beslissende doorbraak naar welvaart uitbleef. `Het is zijn aanpak die Arm en Rijk tot een waardevol, zelfs onmisbaar boek maakt. -

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NRC Handelsblad David S. Landes is emeritus hoogleraar geschiedenis en economie aan Harvard University.

Ideas pertaining to economics and social order were central concerns of the early Christian church, yet modern theologians and scholars have paid little or no attention to these issues as important theological questions. This brilliant and thorough study is a history of the views that Christians held of the origin, significance and use of wealth. Justo Gonzalez examines early Christian ideas, beliefs and teachings about the use of money, property, communal sharing and the rights and obligations of rich and poor. Setting the Christian community in the political, social and economic contexts of the times, Gonzalez highlights the ideas of such prominent writers as Cyprian, Ambrose, Augustine, John Chrysostom, and the Desert Fathers concerning wealth -- noting what traditional scholarship has overlooked. As the author points out, this book is not a social or economic history of Christianity during the first four centuries; it is a history of the views that Christians held on economic matters. This profound, enlightening and highly readable work of excellent scholarship is a major contribution to the study of the history of Christian thought. It clearly demonstrates that the issues of economics and social justice are central theological concerns, deeply rooted in Christian doctrine and Christian tradition.

These essays on the development of digital libraries provide a historical record and give insight into the rationale for digital libraries in some of the leading institutions in the United States.

Een van de grootste problemen van de economie is de opeenhoping en de verdeling van kapitaal. Dat hangt nauw samen met problemen van ongelijkheid, van concentratie van welvaart en van economische groei. Bevredigende oplossingen voor die problemen waren tot nu toe moeilijk te vinden. Theorieën te over, maar relevant historisch onderzoek was niet voorhanden. In *Kapitaal in de 21ste eeuw* analyseert Thomas Piketty een groot aantal gegevens uit de laatste twee eeuwen en uit twintig landen. Zo weet hij fundamentele economische en sociale processen bloot te leggen. Hij toont aan dat de moderne economische groei en de spreiding van kennis ons in staat hebben gesteld om de ongelijkheid op apocalyptische schaal die Marx had voorspeld te voorkomen. Maar de diepere structuur van kapitaal en ongelijkheid is er in wezen niet door veranderd, zoals we in ons optimisme na de Tweede Wereldoorlog dachten. De belangrijkste oorzaak van de ongelijkheid is de tendens dat de opbrengst op kapitaal groter is dan de economische groei - iets wat nu tot extreme ongelijkheid dreigt te leiden. Het wakkert de onvrede aan en ondermijnt democratische verworvenheden. Het is aan de politiek om die tendens in te tomen. *Kapitaal in de 21ste eeuw* is een buitengewoon ambitieuze onderneming, waarvan de grote waarde alom wordt erkend. Het is een herbezinning op de economische geschiedenis en het dwingt ons de werkelijkheid nuchter onder ogen te zien.

Discusses the origins of commerce in the ancient world, including the selling of goods for profit in the Middle East, the creation of currency and markets in ancient Greece, and the modern business practices of ancient Rome.

Asserts that 250 years ago, some parts of the world began to experience sustained progress, opening up gaps and setting the stage for today's hugely unequal world and examines the United States, a nation that has prospered but is today experiencing slower growth and increasing inequality.

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Eerst maakte de mens schulden, toen pas maakte hij het geld. In tegenstelling tot wat de wetenschap altijd dacht, betoogt David Graeber dat schuld al bestond ver voordat geld en munten werden uitgevonden en dat de mens al 5000 jaar gebruikmaakt van uitgebreide kredietssystemen. Sterker nog: schuld en de kwijtschelding daarvan hebben ons morele besef gevormd - het woord 'schuld' werd al vanaf het begin in zakelijke én in religieuze zin gebruikt. Slavernij, geweld, oorlogen en opstanden: ze hangen samen met ideeën over schuld. In dit veelomvattende boek bestudeert Graeber onze opvattingen over beloftes, krediet en afbetaling, van de vroegste beschavingen tot het moderne kapitalisme. Hij analyseert helder en buitengewoon leesbaar hoe de wereldeconomie zich heeft ontwikkeld - en werpt een heel nieuw licht op de huidige economische crisis. Dit boek is nu al een klassieker.

"Dit boek beschrijft de geschiedenis van de familie De Beaufort vanaf het moment dat de stamvader Pierre de Beaufort in 1613 in de Nederlanden arriveerde tot het overlijden in 1876 van zijn rechtstreekse afstammeling Pieter, die in 1868 in de adel werd opgenomen. In deze ruim 250 jaar wisten de opeenvolgende generaties tot hoge aanzien te komen, waardoor verheffing in de adeldom mogelijk werd. Dit kwam weinig voor bij families die geen deel uitmaakten van de heersende elite in de Republiek. Het verhaal van het geslacht De Beaufort wordt verteld in vier hoofdstukken, geografisch bepaald, waarin van iedere generatie de politieke, cultureel-sociale en financiële ontwikkeling wordt gevolgd. Het zelfbeeld van de familie en het richting geven aan de familie-identiteit door de jaren heen is daarbij leidinggevend. Deze interessante familiegeschiedenis vormt een mooie bijdrage aan de elitegeschiedenis."--Back cover.

Filosofische benadering van de geschiedenis van de evolutietheorie.

Describing in plain English how economic activity creates wealth while the compulsion to save creates poverty, this volume presents a more realistic conception of economics--one which claims that that world of scarcity is a cruel and inhumane fiction perpetrated by a mistaken ideology.

For the past 150 years, economics has been treated as a social science in which economies are modeled as a circular flow of income between producers and consumers. In this "perpetual motion" of interactions between firms that produce and households that consume, little or no accounting is given of the flow of energy and materials from the environment and back again. In the standard economic model, energy and matter are completely recycled in these transactions, and economic activity is seemingly exempt from the Second Law of Thermodynamics. As we enter the second half of the age of oil, and as energy supplies and the environmental impacts of energy production and consumption become major issues on the world stage, this exemption appears illusory at best. In *Energy and the Wealth of Nations*, concepts such as energy return on investment (EROI) provide powerful insights into the real balance sheets that drive our "petroleum economy." Hall and Klitgaard explore the relation between energy and the wealth explosion of the 20th century, the

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failure of markets to recognize or efficiently allocate diminishing resources, the economic consequences of peak oil, the EROI for finding and exploiting new oil fields, and whether alternative energy technologies such as wind and solar power meet the minimum EROI requirements needed to run our society as we know it. This book is an essential read for all scientists and economists who have recognized the urgent need for a more scientific, unified approach to economics in an energy-constrained world, and serves as an ideal teaching text for the growing number of courses, such as the authors' own, on the role of energy in society.

There has never been a more important time for a study of the social, economic and political origins of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, three important world religions which share a common root. This book takes as its starting point the idea that gods, angels, miracles and other supernatural phenomena do not exist in the real world and therefore cannot explain the origins of these faiths. It looks instead at the material conditions at appropriate periods in antiquity and the social and economic forces at work, and it examines the historicity of key figures like Moses, Jesus and Mohammed. This is a unique book which draws on the research, knowledge and expertise of hundreds of historians, archaeologists and scholars, to create a synthesis that is completely coherent and at the same time is based on real-world social conditions. It is a book by a non-believer for other non-believers, and it will be a revelatory read, even to those already of an atheist, agnostic or secularist persuasion.

Fout geld. Vroeger kon je dat uitgeven aan een auto, een vakantie of een bontjas. Veel meer zat er niet in. Tot een paar bankiers in Londen op een briljant idee kwamen. Zou het niet mogelijk zijn om een plek te creëren waar de belastingdienst je kapitaal nooit zou kunnen vinden? Neem bijvoorbeeld het Kanaaleiland Jersey, waar je al je geld kunt verstoppen in een mooie trust. Of denk eens aan Nevis, een Caribisch vulkaaneilandje dat zich ontwikkelde tot een onweerstaanbaar belastingparadijs dat inmiddels al meer bedrijven dan inwoners telt. In Moneyland laat Oliver Bullough ons zien hoe de superrijken, de criminelen en de multinationals erin slagen hun geld uit handen van de belastingdienst te houden. Bullough legt uit hoe onze banken witwassen en hoe sommige westerse landen tot het uiterste gaan om grote bedrijven binnen te halen, zodat uiteindelijk alleen de gewone man nog zijn belastingen betaalt. Moneyland vertelt het verbijsterende verhaal van rijkdom en macht in de eenentwintigste eeuw.

THE ROLE OF MONEY WHAT IT SHOULD BE, CONTRASTED WITH WHAT IT HAS BECOME By FREDERICK SODDY M. A. Oxon LL. D. Glasgow F. R. S. Nobel Laureate in Chemistry, 1921 Author of Science and Life Wealth, Virtual Wealth, and Debt Money versus Man etc. LONDON GEORGE ROUTLEDGE AND SONS, LTD. BROADWAY HOUSE 68-74 CARTER LANE, E. C. J 934 CONTENTS CHAP. PAGE I. THE PHILOSOPHIC BACKGROUND ERGOSOPHY i The Objective The Monetary System Obsolete The Community Standpoint Social Importance of

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cannot be Calculated The Price Index determines the Quantity of Money The Wasteful Costs of Distribution The Role of Money summarized. VII. DEBTS AND DEBT REDEMPTION ...

John F. Henry is an eminent economist who has made important contributions to heterodox economics drawing on Adam Smith, Karl Marx, Thorstein Veblen, and John Maynard Keynes. His historical approach offers radical insights into the evolution of ideas (ideologies and theories) giving rise to and/or induced by the changes in capitalist society. Essays collected in this festschrift not only evaluate John Henry's contributions in connection to Marx's and Veblen's theories, but also apply them to the socio-economic issues in the 21st century. In Part I leading heterodox economists in the traditions of Marxism, Post Keynesianism, and Institutionalism critically examine Marx's and Veblen's theoretical frameworks (and their connections to each other) that have become the foundations of heterodox economics. Chapters in Part II showcase alternative theoretical explanations inspired by Marx, Veblen, and Henry. Topics in this Part include financial crisis, financialization, capital accumulation, economics teaching, and the historical relationship between money and class society. Part III is devoted to John Henry's heterodox economics encapsulated in his "farewell" lecture, interview, and bibliography. Essays in this book, individually and collectively, make an important point that the history of economic thought (or historical analysis of economic theory and policy) is an integral part of developing heterodox economics as an alternative theoretical framework. Anyone who is troubled by the recurring failure of capitalism as well as mainstream economics will find this book well worth reading.

Economic Growth and the Origins of Modern Political Economy addresses the intellectual foundations of modern economic growth and European industrialization. Through an examination both of the roots of European industrialization and of the history of economic ideas, this book presents a uniquely broad examination of the origins of modern political economy. This volume asks what can we learn from 'old' theories in terms of our understanding of history, our economic fate today, and the prospects for the modern world's poorest countries. Spanning across the past five hundred years, this book brings together leading international contributors offering comparative perspectives with countries outside of Europe in order to place the evolution of modern economic knowledge into a broader reference framework. It integrates economic discourse and the intellectual history of political economy with more empirical studies in economic history and the history of science. In doing so, this innovative volume presents a coherent and innovative new strategy towards a reconfiguration of the history of modern political economy. This book is suitable for those who study history of economic thought, economic history or European history.

First published in 1977, David Levine's Economic Studies offers a critique and reconstruction of the theoretical conception of economic life. The premise of the study is that only an investigation of the system of elementary economic

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relations - value, capital, production - can overcome the confusion and misdirection which baffles progress in all areas of economic theory, and lay the foundation for further development of economic science. Levine discusses both the origins of economic science and the character of contemporary economic thought. He presents a critique of the ideas of classical political economy and of the notion of a 'labor theory of value' which excludes the possibility of a science of economic relations.

Beinhocker has written this work in order to introduce a broad audience to what he believes is a revolutionary new paradigm in economics and its implications for our understanding of the creation of wealth. He describes how the growing field of complexity theory allows for evolutionary understanding of wealth creation, in which business designs co-evolve with the evolution of technologies and organizational innovations. In addition to giving his audience a tour of this field of complexity economics, he discusses its implications for real-world issues of business.

The concept of the origin of money has been a topic of interest and discussion to almost all schools of economic thought. However, in spite of minor differences of interpretation, most views share an underlying core principal about the rise and origin of money, implicit in which is the central belief that barter exchange preceded the money economy. This new book offers a challenge to this belief, and argues that it is only by making this challenge that we will be in the position to accurately trace the roots of money. In an ambitious undertaking, the book has gathered and classified the major theories of the origin of money and assessed each at length, before presenting an innovative, alternative theoretical framework for the formation and the rise of money. It blends the objections made against the principal explanations of the origins of money and presents a terminological clarification between what can or cannot be classified as money. This study has wide-ranging implications, in terms of both the operation of the economy and the implementation of monetary policy, and will be of interest to all those working in the areas of finance, monetary economics, economic theory and the history of economic thought.

Starting with the Roman army's first foray beyond its borders and ending with Hadrian's death (138 CE), David Potter's panorama of the early Empire recounts the wars, leaders and social transformations that lay the foundations of imperial success. As today's parallels reveal, the Romans have much to teach us about power, governance and leadership. Capitalism is not a natural and inevitable consequence of human nature, nor is it simply an extension of age-old practices of trade and commerce. In this original and provocative book Ellen Meiksins Wood reminds us that capitalism is not a natural and inevitable consequence of human nature, nor is it simply an extension of age-old practices of trade and commerce. Rather, it is a late and localized product of very specific historical conditions, which required great transformations in social relations and in the human interaction with nature. This new edition is substantially revised and

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expanded, with extensive new material on imperialism, anti-Eurocentric history, capitalism and the nation-state, and the differences between capitalism and non-capitalist commerce. The author traces links between the origin of capitalism and contemporary conditions such as 'globalization', ecological degradation, and the current agricultural crisis.

Traces the historical evolution of humankind's relationship with money, from ancient times to the present-day revolutionary transformation in the meaning and use of money as represented by the electronic cash card, and discusses the implications of such changes

The most influential theory of the origins of women's oppression in the modern era, in a beautiful new edition In this provocative and now-classic work, Frederick Engels explores the interrelated development of the family and the state from ancient society to the Victorian era. Drawing on new anthropological theories of his time, Engels argued that matriarchal communal societies had been overthrown by class society and its emphasis on private, not communal, property and monogamous, rather than polygamous, sexual organization. This historical development, Engels argued, constituted "the world-historic defeat of the female sex." A masterclass in the application of materialist thought to history and anthropology, and touching on love, monogamy, property, and the development of the human, this landmark work is still foundational in Marxist and socialist feminist theory.

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