

History Of Economic Thought Multiple Choice Questions

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2022-08-29

VANG ANTON

Documents on Government and the Economy M.E. Sharpe

Even after the experience of WWII and despite the existence of various institutions such as United Nations to avoid conflict between nations, we have not succeeded in making a world free from war. The Cold War, the Vietnam War, the intervention of the superpowers in local conflicts and the spread of terrorism have made this all too clear. This volume brings together contributions by leading international scholars of various countries and reconstructs how economists have dealt with issues that have been puzzling them for nearly three centuries: Can a war be 'rational'? Does international commerce complement or substitute war? Who are the real winners and losers of wars? How are military expenses to be funded? The book offers a refreshing approach to the subject and how we think about the relations between economics and war.

Humanism and Religion in the History of Economic Thought. Selected Papers from the 10th Aispe Conference Emerald Group Publishing

The books reprinted in this set greatly influenced the way the development of economics was perceived and how the history of economics was viewed. Many of the titles represent the first attempts to chart the history of economics both from European and American perspectives. Titles cover the USA, UK, Germany and France, and include: * History of Political Economy from Antiquity to our days [1880]-"Jerome Adolphe Blanqui" * View of the Progress of Political Economy in Europe [1847]-"Travers Twiss" * A Short History of Political Economy in England [1891]-"L.L. Price" * The History of Economics [1896/1911]-"Henry Dunning MacLeod" * History of Economic Thought [1911/1930]-"Lewis H. Haney" * History of Economic Doctrines [1915]-"Charles Gide" and "Charles Rist" * Types of Economic Theory [1930]-"Othmar Spann" * Philosophy and Political Economy in Some

of their Historical Relations [1893]-"James Bonar" * The Development of English Thought: a Study in the Economic Interpretation of History [1899]-"Simon N. Patten" * A Guide to the Study of Political Economy [1876]-"Luigi Cossa" *A History of Economic Thought* Routledge Few economists manage to produce a body of work that boasts a serious following twenty years after their deaths. Murray N. Rothbard is a rare exception. More than two decades since his passing, his influence lives on, both in the work of a new generation of social scientists, and among a growing number of the general public. One reason for Rothbard's continuing popularity is his ability to reach across disciplines, and to connect them: unlike many contemporary economists, who specialize in increasingly narrow fields within the science, Rothbard's research agenda was expansive and interdisciplinary, covering most of the social sciences and humanities. Some readers of this book will already be familiar with Rothbard's major works, such as his path-breaking treatise on economics, *Man, Economy, and State*. Yet Rothbard also produced hundreds of shorter works for both academic and popular audiences. Unfortunately, many lack the time to explore his writings; what's more, his oeuvre is so enormous it is often difficult to know where to begin. This book aims to solve these problems by providing a window into Rothbard's achievements in the social sciences, humanities, and beyond. It includes introductory, intermediate, and advanced material, to ensure the book can be enjoyed by readers of all levels of understanding and familiarity with Rothbard's work. Therefore although it is intended primarily for newcomers, veteran readers will also find much to discover or re-discover in these pages. The individual articles in this collection can be read in any order; with that in mind, we propose two ways to explore them. Those new to Rothbard's writing may want to begin with the shorter, more accessible chapters that interest them most, before continuing on to more difficult topics. However, we have intentionally arranged the articles and

sections so that readers who prefer a systematic discussion, or who are already acquainted with Rothbard's ideas, can read the book cover to cover. The volume begins with a personal look at Rothbard's life and work, as told in his own words. The opening section, "Rothbard: Man, Economist, and Anti-Statist," brings together three rare interviews, each highlighting different aspects of his unique personality and worldview. Readers will soon recognize an overarching theme running through Rothbard's life and work: a passion for liberty, a unifying principle in his thought, no matter the discipline. This commitment can be seen further in the next section, "Foundations of Social Science and the Free Society." In the first essay, Rothbard stresses "The Discipline of Liberty" as the foundation for the study of humanity. This central interest serves as inspiration and foundation for the project that follows, namely, an outline of the human sciences and their primary method of investigation: praxeology. Although Rothbard wrote on many subjects, his training-and heart-were in economics, and so too are the majority of the writings in this collection. The next two sections provide a concise exposition of economic theory, beginning with individual value and choice. They explore in turn Rothbard's insights into the "Principles of Economics and Government Intervention" and "Money, Banking, and the Business Cycle." Together, these chapters provide a brief overview of Rothbard's more comprehensive account of economic theory in *Man, Economy, and State*. Austrian economists have always been fascinated by the history of their science, and Rothbard was no exception. In fact, his writings on the subject are among his most original and controversial. The section devoted to the "History of Economic Thought" surveys the contributions of many influential economists, outlining the development of economics from mercantilism to the modern Austrian school. However, Rothbard's historical interests extended far beyond the history of economic doctrines. The section on "Economic History" illustrates how he consistently

applied economic th

A Brief History of Economic Thought

Harvard University Press

This book, now in its third edition, provides an elementary introduction to the history of economic thought. A chapter is devoted to each of the major developments in the history of the discipline, before a concluding chapter in which the authors draw together some of the key strands and comment on some major works and textbooks in the history of economic ideas. They also reflect on the changes in economic thinking within the general context of the philosophy of science. This new edition continues to offer the clear and concise coverage of the main schools of thought and paradigm shifts in the field that has become the volume's trademark. The book has been thoroughly updated throughout in order to reflect changes in the landscape of the field. Details on key thinkers, and aspects of the story such as the evolution of scholarship on growth and development, have been added or expanded, whilst not compromising on the book's concise approach. Key updates include: Biographical- and bibliographical information is brought up to date throughout the text North American economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Kenneth Ewart Boulding make their first appearance in this edition Information on developments in institutional economics, addressing in particular the works of 2009 Nobel prize winner Elinor Ostrom). This book has become well known for its innovative coverage of the economic thinking of mainland Europe, whilst also addressing Anglo-American trends. It provides a short and highly readable overview of the evolution of economic thought, usable in courses where the history of economic thought constitutes only a small part or required background reading. It continues to be an extremely useful, much needed text for all introductory economics courses in the field.

Sixth Edition Harvard Business Press

This book represents the first critical attempt to incorporate the question of the canon in the history of economics into contemporary scholarly debate. It discusses how the canon is formed, perpetuated, interpreted and re-interpreted.

A History of Economic Theory and Method

Psychology Press

This book draws on the work of one of the sharpest minds of the 20th century, Piero Sraffa. Ludwig Wittgenstein credited him for 'the most consequential ideas' of the Philosophical Investigations (1953) and put him high on his short list of geniuses.

Sraffa's revolutionary contribution to economics was, however, lost to the world because economists did not pay attention to the philosophical underpinnings of his economics. Based on exhaustive archival research, Sinha presents an exciting new thesis that shows how Sraffa challenged the usual mode of theorizing in terms of essential and mechanical causation and, instead, argued for a descriptive or geometrical theory based on simultaneous relations. A consequence of this approach was a complete removal of 'agent's subjectivity' and 'marginal method' or counterfactual reasoning from economic analysis – the two fundamental pillars of orthodox economic theory.

History of Environmental Economic Thought

Routledge

On the History of Economic Thought is introduced by an essay in intellectual autobiography outlining the development of Coats key ideas and the distinctive elements of his approach. Two themes in particular emerge. The first is the difference between British and American economics, both in content and in the practice of the profession. This is an important element in all areas of his research. The second theme is in the interrelationships between economic ideas, events (or conditions) and policy issues. The book concludes by offering an assessment of the current state of the discipline indicating the advantages an historian of economics can offer as a commentator on recent developments.

A Critical Perspective

Routledge

"Macroeconomics has always played host to contesting schools of thought, but recent events have exacerbated those differences. To fully understand the subject, students need to be aware of these controversies. Rethinking Macroeconomics: A History of Economic Thought Perspective introduces students to the key schools of thought, equipping them with the knowledge needed for a true understanding of today's economy. The text guides the reader through multiple approaches to macroeconomic analysis before presenting the data for several critical economic episodes, all in order to explore which analytical method provides the best explanation for each event. It covers key background information on topics such as the basics of supply and demand, macroeconomic data, international trade and the balance of payments, the creation of the money supply, and the global financial crisis. This anticipated second edition contains new chapters on Modern Monetary Theory, the Japanese economy, the European Union and the coronavirus crisis, bringing the

story up to date and broadening the international coverage. Offering the context that is missing from existing introductory textbooks, this work encourages students to think critically about received economic wisdom. This is the ideal complement to any introductory macroeconomics textbook and is ideally suited for undergraduate students who have completed a principles of economics course. The book is fully supported with additional online resources, which include lecture slides and an instructor manual. John F. McDonald is Adjunct Professor of Economics at Temple University, USA, Emeritus Professor of Economics at the University of Illinois at Chicago, and Gerald W. Fogelson Distinguished Chair in Real Estate Emeritus at Roosevelt University"--
Wisconsin "Government and Business" and the History of Heterodox Economic Thought
The Growth of Economic Thought
In this scholarly and timely presentation of the history of economic thought, you'll see how new ideas, evidence, problems and values can be used to reconsider basic disputes and major contributions of the past. THE EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC THOUGHT, 8e covers the history of economics, the philosophies that drive the economic way of thinking, the ideas of the great economic thinkers and their logical connections to the world. You'll see how Robert Solow's pioneering model can be used to discuss recent renewed emphasis on growth theory and technological change and will explore antitrust perspectives and game theory. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.
Studies in the History of Latin American Economic Thought
Duke University Press
This book investigates the tensions between subjectivism and objectivism in the history of economics. The book looks at the works of Adam Smith, Carl Menger, Leon Walras, William Stanley Jevons, Oskar Morgenstern, Ludwig Mises, Piero Sraffa, and so on. The book highlights the diverse subjective and objective elements of their economic theories and suggests a reframing of methodology to better address the core problems of the theories. Contributors of the volume are leading members of the Japan Society of History of Economic Thought who have provided a comprehensive overview on the economics methodology and the related problems. Hence, this book will be of an invaluable asset to not only those who are interested in the history of economic thought, but also to scholars who are concerned with the methodological problems of economic science.

The History of Economic Thought

Psychology Press

The new edition of this classroom classic retains the organizing theme of the original text, presenting the development of thought within the context of economic history. Economic ideas are framed in terms of the spheres of production and circulation, with a critical analysis of how past theorists presented their ideas.

Economists and the Question of War

Springer

The history of economic thought has always attracted some of the brightest minds in the discipline. These chroniclers of development have helped form our current views, and it is no surprise that many among them have been at the forefront of new movements in the history of ideas. This notable collection summarizes the work of these key historians of economics and attempts to quantify their impact. Some of the writers covered, such as Friedrich Hayek and Joan Robinson, are already assured of their place among the greatest economists of the twentieth century, but the collection also stresses the influence of those still active in shaping our perceptions - including Mark Blaug, Samuel Hollander and Donald Winch. Written by an impressive roster of contributors, many of whom are themselves well-known in the history of economic thought, this key book features writings from John Creedy, Roger Blackhouse and Neil De Marchi, as well as the editors of the collection as a whole, Warren J. Samuels and Steven Medema.

Economic Thought Routledge

Few economists manage to produce a body of work that boasts a serious following twenty years after their deaths. Murray N. Rothbard is a rare exception. More than two decades since his passing, his influence lives on, both in the work of a new generation of social scientists, and among a growing number of the general public. One reason for Rothbard's continuing popularity is his ability to reach across disciplines, and to connect them: unlike many contemporary economists, who specialize in increasingly narrow fields within the science, Rothbard's research agenda was expansive and interdisciplinary, covering most of the social sciences and humanities. Some readers of this book will already be familiar with Rothbard's major works, such as his path-breaking treatise on economics, *Man, Economy, and State*. Yet Rothbard also produced hundreds of shorter works for both academic and popular audiences. Unfortunately, many lack the time to explore his writings; what's more, his oeuvre is so enormous it

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section devoted to the "History of Economic Thought" surveys the contributions of many influential economists, outlining the development of economics from mercantilism to the modern Austrian school. However, Rothbard's historical interests extended far beyond the history of economic doctrines. The section on "Economic History" illustrates how he consistently applied economic theory to historical experience in order to explain events like the American Revolution, the Progressive Era, and the rise of central banking in the United States. Of course, no collection of Rothbard's major ideas could be complete without a section devoted to his political philosophy. Based firmly on the idea of property rights, Rothbard develops an account of the free society and its enemies, especially war and the state. These discussions are followed by Rothbard's assessment of the libertarian movement and its pitfalls, along with some of his views on effective strategies for creating a free society. The collection ends on another personal note. Many of Rothbard's friends attest that when meeting him for the first time, they were stunned by the personality of the man they had previously known only through his academic work. Rothbard embodied a rare vigor and humor, and his love of liberty encompassed more than academic interests: he enjoyed the fruits of liberty as well. These included listening to jazz music and going to the movies, both of which he loved, although perhaps not as much as he delighted in writing about them. The final section, "Movie Reviews," collects some of Rothbard's most entertaining criticism through the years.

The Economics and Ideology of Free

Trade Edward Elgar Publishing

This volume presents the key ideas of major figures in economics throughout history, covering issues such as population growth, resource scarcity and environmental contamination.

The Evolution of Economic Thought

Routledge

The *General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money*, written by legendary author John Maynard Keynes is widely considered to be one of the top 100 greatest books of all time. This masterpiece was published right after the Great Depression. It sought to bring about a revolution, commonly referred to as the 'Keynesian Revolution', in the way economists thought—especially challenging the proposition that a market economy tends naturally to restore itself to full employment on its own. Regarded widely as the cornerstone of Keynesian

thought, this book challenged the established classical economics and introduced new concepts. 'The General Theory of Employment, Interest, and Money' transformed economics and changed the face of modern macroeconomics. Keynes' argument is based on the idea that the level of employment is not determined by the price of labour, but by the spending of money. It gave way to an entirely new approach where employment, inflation and the market economy are concerned.

On the History of Economic Thought
Waveland Press

From the ancients to the moderns, questions of economic theory and policy have been an important part of intellectual and public debate, engaging the attention of some of history's greatest minds. This book brings together readings from more than two thousand years of writings on economic subjects. Through these selections, the reader can see first-hand how the great minds of past grappled with some of the central social and economic issues of their times and, in the process, enhanced our understanding of how economic systems function. This collection of readings covers the major themes that have preoccupied economic thinkers throughout the ages, including price determination and the underpinnings of the market system, monetary theory and policy, international trade and finance, income distribution, and the appropriate role for government within the economic system. These ideas unfold, develop, and change course over time at the hands of scholars such as Aristotle, St. Thomas

Aquinas, John Locke, François Quesnay, David Hume, Adam Smith, Thomas Robert Malthus, David Ricardo, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, William Stanley Jevons, Alfred Marshall, Irving Fisher, Thorstein Veblen, John Maynard Keynes, Milton Friedman, and Paul Samuelson. Each reading has been selected with a view to both enlightening the reader as to the major contributions of the author in question and to giving the reader a broad view of the development of economic thought and analysis over time. This book will be useful for students, scholars, and lay people with an interest in the history of economic thought and the history of ideas generally.

The Growth of Economic Thought Ludwig von Mises Institute

The Growth of Economic Thought Duke University Press

A Short History of Economic Thought
Oxford University Press

This is the first study of the development of economic thought in Latin America. It traces the development of economic ideas during five centuries and across the whole continent. It addresses a wide range of approaches to economic issues including:
* the scholastic tradition in Latin American economies
* the quantity theory of money
* cameralism
* human capital theory.

History of Economic Thought Edward Elgar Publishing

This book seeks to advance social economic analysis, economic methodology, and the history of economic thought in the context of twenty-first-century scholarship and socio-economic concerns. Bringing together carefully selected chapters by leading scholars it examines the central contributions that

John Davis has made to various areas of scholarship. In recent decades, criticisms of mainstream economics have rekindled interest in a number of areas of scholarly inquiry that were frequently ignored by mainstream economic theory and practice during the second half of the twentieth century, including social economics, economic methodology and history of economic thought. This book contributes to a growing literature on the revival of these areas of scholarship and highlights the pivotal role that John Davis's work has played in the ongoing revival. Together, the international panel of contributors show how Davis's insights in complexity theory, identity, and stratification are key to understanding a reconfigured economic methodology. They also reveal that Davis's willingness to draw from multiple academic disciplines gives us a platform for interrogating mainstream economics and provides the basis for a humane yet scientific alternative. This unique volume will be essential reading for advanced students and researchers across social economics, history of economic thought, economic methodology, political economy and philosophy of social science.

War in the History of Economic Thought
Bloomsbury Publishing

The main driver of inequality—returns on capital that exceed the rate of economic growth—is again threatening to generate extreme discontent and undermine democratic values. Thomas Piketty's findings in this ambitious, original, rigorous work will transform debate and set the agenda for the next generation of thought about wealth and inequality.