Introduction to Economic History: Capital, Inequality, Growth
(Master APE & PPD)
(EHESS & Paris School of Economics)
Thomas Piketty
Academic year 2019-2020

Syllabus & Reading List
(check online for updated version)
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• Course web page:
  http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/teaching/10/17
  (check on-line for updated versions)
“Introduction to Economic History” is a compulsory first-year master course and can also be attended as an optional second-year master course. The objective is to present to a general introduction to economic history, with special emphasis on the interaction between capital accumulation, inequality regimes, and growth.
• Students wishing to specialize in economic history or related subjects are also strongly encouraged to attend the optional second-year master course "Advanced Economic History“ (taught jointly by F. Alvaredo, J. Bourdieu, D. Cogneau, L. Keszenbaum, E. Monnet, T. Piketty).

• Students with special interest in the history and theory of optimal taxation and redistribution or wishing to specialize in public economics are also encouraged to attend the optional second-year master course "Public Economics“ (taught jointly by A. Bozio, J. Grenet, T. Piketty).
The objective of the present course is to present an introduction to economic history, with special emphasis on the interaction between capital accumulation, inequality regimes and growth. Issues will include the following.

• How did the world distribution of output, income and wealth - both between and within countries - evolve in the long run, and how can we account for these changes? What was the interaction with the global ownership and power structure, colonization and the state formation process? How do inequality regimes, property regimes and political systems jointly evolve over time? What is the interaction between rising inequality, financial crisis, and the changing structure of political conflict?
• Question: **Can we properly understand economic issues with representative-agent formal economic models?**

• Answer: **No.** We need to study history, society, and institutions: legal system, property regime, welfare state, progressive taxation, etc.

• **And in order to analyze institutions and state formation, we need to study property, inequality & beliefs systems about the fair economy & the just society.** Ideas & ideology about economic and social justice matter for socioeconomic development. There can be no stability & no development without some minimal social consensus about the basic justification of social inequality.

→ **economic history cannot be studied separately from social, political, cultural history & from moral and normative issues**

→ mathematical models can be useful (and even indispensable), but only if they are used with parsimony (only when we really need them)

→ economics/political economy/economic history belong to the social sciences, & should not try to escape from them
• In case you are interested to do research in economic history, public economics or related areas, you can have a look at this list of master thesis and PhD dissertations defended in recent years

• Also have a look at the list of members of the Centre d’histoire économique et sociale François-Simian and their research topics

• And have a look at the World Inequality Lab: WIL maintains the World Inequality Database (WID.world), an historical database on income, wealth and inequality that we will often use in this course.

On-going, collective project: you are most welcome to participate!
• The course is organized in 8 lectures of 3 hours each

• To validate the course, students are required:
(1) to attend and actively participate to all classes;
(2) to take the exam (the exam will require a good working knowledge of the material covered in the lectures and in the compulsory * readings)
(examples of past exams are here)
A quick roadmap of the lectures

• **Lecture 1:** Development, state formation & inequality in the long run: from ternary to proprietarian societies (Tuesday September 3rd 2019)

• **Lecture 2:** Property rights & development, 18c-19c: European variants (France, Britain, Sweden) (Tuesday September 10th 2019)

• **Lecture 3:** Slave societies, abolitions & colonialism (Caribbean, US, Brasil, Africa) (Tuesday September 17th 2019)

• **Lecture 4:** Colonial societies, state formation and comparative development (India, China, Japan) (Tuesday October 1st 2019)
• Lecture 5: The Great Transformation of the 20th century: from proprietarian to social-democratic societies (Tuesday Oct. 8th 2019)

• Lecture 6: Post-communist societies (Russia, China, Eastern Europe) and the rise of global capitalism (Tuesday October 15th 2019)

• Lecture 7: Social inequality and party systems in historical perspective: Europe vs US (Tuesday November 5th 2019)

• Lecture 8: Political cleavages in post-colonial societies: social-nativism vs social-federalism (Tuesday November 12th 2019)
How to use the reading list

• The lecture slides contain many references to books (which themselves include more extensive bibliographies). Aim is to provide an introduction to the existing historical literature for students who plan to specialize in these areas. You are not expected to read everything!

• You should at least read the “compulsory readings” (denoted with a *, typically one-two readings per lecture), as well as a selection of books and articles based on your own tastes. But please read!

• The exam will be based upon a good working knowledge of all the material that is presented in the lectures and in the compulsory readings. Please ask during the classes if there is anything unclear in this material.
Reading list: general references

There is no formal textbook for this course, but I will largely follow the following books:

• T. Piketty, Le capital au 21e siècle, Seuil 2013 (Intro-Chap.1) (Capital in the 21st century, Harvard UP 2014) (Intro-Chap.1)

• Capital et idéologie, Seuil 2019 (Capital and ideology, Harvard UP 2020)

I also recommend the following general references:

• F. Braudel, Civilisation matérielle, économie et capitalisme, 15e-18e s., 1979 (3 vol.) (Civilisation and capitalism, 15th-18th c., 1981-1984)


• A. Maddison, The World Economy - A Millennial Perspective, OECD 2001

• P. Lindert, Growing Public - Social Spending and Economic Growth since the 18th Century, Oxford UP 2004

Reading list: lecture by lecture

This reading list only includes the main references. **Compulsory readings are denoted with *.** More detailed references are provided in the lecture slides.

**Lecture 1: Development, state formation & inequality in the long run: from ternary to proprietarian societies**

- [Capital and ideology](#), intro. and chap.1-3
- [World Inequality Report 2018](#) (*summary*) ([full report](#))
Lecture 2: Property rights & development, 18c-19c: European variants (France, Britain, Sweden)

• Capital and ideology, chap.4-5


• E. Bengtsson et al, Wealth Inequality in Sweden 1750-1900, Economic History Review 2017,

• *E. Bengtsson, The Swedish Sonderweg in Question: Democratization and Inequality in Comparative Perspective, c. 1750–1920, Past and Present 2019
Lecture 3: Slave societies, abolitions & colonialism (Caribbean, US, Brasil, Africa)

- Capital and ideology, chap.6-7
- N. Draper, The Price of Emancipation: Slave-Ownership, Compensation and British Society at the End of Slavery, CUP 2010
- N. Barreyre, L’or et la liberté – Une histoire spatiale des Etats-Unis après la guerre de sécession, Ed. EHESS 2014 (Gold and freedom – The political economy of reconstruction, Univ. Virginia Press 2015)
- *D. Cogneau, Y. Dupraz, S. Mesplé-Somps, Fiscal Capacity and Dualism in Colonial States: The French Empire 1830-1962, WP 2018
Lecture 4: Colonial societies, state formation and comparative development (India, China, Japan)

- **Capital and ideology**, chap.8-9
- *N. Bharti, Wealth Inequality, Class and Caste in India, 1961-2012 (WID.world 2018) (long version)*
- K. Karaman, S. Pamuk, *Ottoman State Finances in European Perspective*, Journal of Economic History 2010
Lecture 5: The Great Transformation of the 20th century: from proprietarian to social-democratic societies

• Capital and ideology, chap.10-11

• K. Polanyi, The Great Transformation. The Political and Economic Origins of our Time, 1944

• *T. Piketty, G. Zucman, Capital is Back: Wealth-Income Ratios in Rich Countries, 1700-2010, QJE 2014 (database)


Lecture 6: Post-communist societies (Russia, China, Eastern Europe) and the rise of global capitalism

• Capital and ideology, chap.12-13

• *F. Novokmet, T. Piketty, G. Zucman, From Soviets to Oligarchs: Inequality & Property in Russia 1905-2016, JOEI 2018 (WID.world WP)

• *F. Novokmet, T. Piketty, L. Yang, G. Zucman, From Communism to Capitalism: Private vs Public Property and Inequality in China and Russia, AEA Papers and Proceedings, 2018 (WID.world WP)


• F. Alvaredo, L. Assouad, T. Piketty, Measuring Inequality in the Middle East, 1990-2016: the World's Most Unequal Region?, RIW 2019 (WID.world WP)
Lecture 7: Social inequality and party systems in historical perspective: Europe vs US

• Capital and ideology, chap.14-15

• *T. Piketty, Brahmin Left vs Merchant Right: Rising Inequality and the Changing Structure of Political Conflict. Evidence from France, Britain and the US 1948-2017, WID.world WP, 2018

Lecture 8: Political cleavages in post-colonial societies: social-nativism vs social-federalism

• Capital and ideology, chap.16-17

• A. Gethin, C. Martinez-Tolenado, T. Piketty, Political Cleavages & Inequality. Evidence from Electoral Democracies 1950-2018, WID.world, 2019