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Using a wide range of economic, demographic, and geographical models, de Vries illustrates patterns of urban growth, draws conclusions about the significance of migratory behavior, and shows the effects of urbanization on the history of Europe as a whole.

Subjects Description In *European Urbanization* Jan de Vries provides a comprehensive data base for understanding the nature of the changes that took place in European cities from to The book is based on an immense systematic survey of the population history of European cities with 10, or more inhabitants analysed at fifty-year intervals. Using a wide range of economic, demographic and geographic models, Professor de Vries illustrates the patterns of urban growth, draws conclusions about the significance of migratory behaviour and shows the effects of urbanization on the history of Europe as a whole. Presenting these broad measures in urbanization the book makes the case that the cities of Europe gradually came to form a single urban system. The properties of this system are analysed with the use of several different geographical concepts: This examination of the fortunes of cities of different sizes and regions and the economic and political factors that affected their development is fundamentally important for understanding modern Europe and contemporary problems of urban development. Jan de Vries mines these rich, complex data to give us a balanced view of the dynamics of change in urban, pre-industrial society. This book was first published in

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2: CiteSeerX " Citation Query European Urbanization "

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The book is based on an immense systematic survey of the population history of European cities with 10, or more inhabitants analysed at fifty-year intervals. Using a wide range of economic, demographic and geographic models, Professor de Vries illustrates the patterns of urban growth, draws conclusions about the significance of migratory behaviour and shows the effects of urbanization on the history of Europe as a whole. Presenting these broad measures in urbanization the book makes the case that the cities of Europe gradually came to form a single urban system. The properties of this system are analysed with the use of several different geographical concepts: This examination of the fortunes of cities of different sizes and regions and the economic and political factors that affected their development is fundamentally important for understanding modern Europe and contemporary problems of urban development. Jan de Vries mines these rich, complex data to give us a balanced view of the dynamics of change in urban, pre-industrial society. This book was first published in *The problem of the city in early modern Europe Part Two: The Urban Population of Europe* 2. Assembling the data base 3. The contours of European urbanization I 4. The Properties of the Urban System 5. Cities, Systems and Regions 6. The development of the urban hierarchy 7. Stability and discontinuity in European urban growth 8. The spatial pattern of European urbanization Part Four: Dynamics of Urban Growth 9. Demography of the early modern city Migration and urban growth Part Four:

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Part Two: The Urban Population of Europe. 2. Assembling the data base. 3. The contours of European urbanization I. 4. The contours of European urbanization II. Part Three: The Properties of the Urban System. 5. Cities, Systems and Regions. 6. The development of the urban hierarchy. 7. Stability and discontinuity in European urban growth. 8.

Show Context Citation Context Thus trade and labor rotation carried such diseases as typhoid, typhus, dysentery, cholera, and other major killers of the nineteenth century from the city to the countryside. The pressure of population between the thirteenth and nineteenth centuries, as many as one million individuals in Europe were executed for the crime of witchcraft. The majority of the trials and executions took place during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. During this period, the speed and volume of executions were astonishing: The trials were ubiquitous: The victims were primarily women, primarily poor and disproportionately widows. The persecutions took place throughout Europe, starting and ending earlier in southwest Europe than in the northern and eastern areas, and spread even across the Atlantic Ocean to Salem, Massachusetts. Although witchcraft trials in Europe and America largely ended by the late eighteenth century, witchcraft accusations and killings still take place in many countries today, particularly in the developing world. For example, witchcraft is often blamed for AIDS deaths in sub-Saharan Africa. Ashforth, , and Miguel shows that negative economic shocks are associated with increases in witch killing in modern Tanzania. Belief in the witch, and fear of her, is enduring. While much work has been done on the motivations behind the European trials, the large-scale causes remain unknown. The existing work has primarily been concerned with the factors that played into trials on a small scale—why a certain individual was targeted or why a certain type of individual was targeted in a given area. This work has indicated that there was a diverse set of issues that played into trials on an individual level. More broadly, however, there are few causal explanations for why witchcraft trials happened at all and on such a large scale in so many places. Buzz: Venables - Journal of Economic Geography , " Despite great progress made in the theory of agglomeration in recent years, a number of gaps remain in our ability to understand why cities continue to have such attractive power in the new economy. Many of the most recent theories of agglomeration attempt to understand cities or clusters as loci of knowledge development and exchange, critical to higher levels of innovation and growth. Yet they do not theorize directly the mechanism which must be at the heart of this process, i. Moreover, it is a form of relation which overcomes certain key moral hazard and confidence problems at the heart of the contemporary economic process, and under certain circumstances, it raises effort levels above what they would otherwise be. Relative city sizes remained stable over the 20th century in the United States. Black and Henderson, , and this pattern of stability parallel growth in cities is true of other places. The Three Horsemen of Riches: Productivity growth can only explain a small fraction of the rise in output per capita. Population dynamics—changes of the birth and death schedules—were far more important determinants of steady states. We show how a major shock to population can trigger a transition to a new steady state with higher per-capita income. The Black Death was such a shock, raising wages substantially. European cities were unhealthy, and rising urbanization pushed up aggregate death rates. This effect was reinforced by diseases spread through war, financed by higher tax revenues. In addition, rising trade also spread diseases. In this way higher wages themselves reduced population pressure. We show in a calibration exercise that our model can account for the sustained rise in European urbanization as well as permanently higher per capita incomes in the 19th century, without technological change. This paper shows, in a two-sector Malthusian model of endogenous population growth, that output per capita, population density, and industrialization depend upon the labor intensity of agricultural production. Because the diminishing returns to labor are less pronounced, high labor intensity as in rice production leads not only to a larger population density but also to lower output per capita and a larger share of labor in agriculture. Agronomic and historical evidence confirm that there are distinct, inherent differences between rice and wheat production. A calibration

of the model shows that a relatively small difference in labor intensity in agriculture can account for a large portion of the observed differences in industrialization, output per capita, and labor productivity between Asia and Europe prior to the Industrial Revolution. Significantly, these differences can be explained even though sector-level total factor productivity levels and the efficiency of factor markets are identical in the two regions. Goerlich, Matilde Mas , " This paper focuses on the influence of two classical drivers of population agglomeration: Geography is identified by two co-ordinates: The prominence of history is also captured by two characteristics: In first instance we examine localization patterns, at a small geographical scale, according to these characteristics and present empirical evidence of the progressive population concentration along the coast, on the plains and in the regional provincial capitals; a process that has not finished in the present days. Next, we show that both drivers of population agglomeration, geography and history, are relevant for Spain and that they show an increasing explanatory power in accounting for population concentration. From a quantitative point of view the capital status factor shows the most prominent role. An exercise of conditional convergence shows that, even in the absence of these factors, we would have seen a significant amount of population concentration but at a smaller rate. Our reference is the census population Show Context Citation Context Hence, persistence seems to be an important characteristic in the evolution of the population distribution over time [6]. European Review of Economic History 13,pp. This article uses a new panel data set to perform a statistical analysis of political regimes and sovereign credit risk in Europe from to Old Regime polities typically suffered from fiscal fragmentation and absolutist rule. By the start of World War I, however, many such countries had cen By the start of World War I, however, many such countries had centralized institutions and limited government. Structural break tests also reveal close relationships between major turning points in yield series and political transformations.

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