The Industrious Revolution Consumer Behavior And The Household Economy 1650 To The Present


The three-volume Encyclopedia of Consumer Culture covers consuming societies around the world, from the Age of Enlightenment to the present, and shows how consumption has become intrinsic to the world's social, economic, political, and cultural landscapes. Offering an interdisciplinary approach, this reference work is a useful resource for researchers in sociology, political science, consumer culture, global studies, comparative studies, business and management, human geography, economics, history, anthropology, and psychology. The first three volumes contain 900 entries on the spread of capitalism and consumption, from the late eighteenth to the mid-twentieth century. Coverage includes the arrival of the Industrial Revolution, the rise of the middle class, the expansion of middle-class consumption, the development of consumption as a leading cultural force and a dominant economic force, and the mass consumption trends that characterize the contemporary world.


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scholars reflect on the U.S.-Mexico borders as a particular site of trade in labor, land, leisure, and commodities, while also musings about consumer culture as a place complex political and economic negotiations. Through its focus on the borders, this volume provides valuable insights into the historical and contemporary aspects of migration and the transnational. Law, Law, Chu, Peter S. Kim, Jeffery G. McC. Heyman, Sarah Hill, Alexs McClenahan, Robert Perez, Laura Isabel Serra, Rachel St. John, Mauricio Tenorio-Trillo, Evan R. Ward.

Looking at the evolution of the United States economy during the nineteenth century, examine the role of government in economic affairs and the growth of corporations. A unique representative account of the roots of the Industrious Revolution: Consumer Behavior And The Household Economy 1650 To The Present is the key theme of this book. With Steve Smith exploring the changing social identities of peasants who settled in Petersburg from the 1880s to 1917 and in Shanghai from the 1900s to the 1940s, Russia and China, though very different societies, were both dynamic empires with backward agrarian societies that surprisingly experienced the impact of capitalist modernity. This book argues that far more happened to these migrants from peasantry to industrial workers than merely being transformed from peasants into industrial workers. It explores the migrants' identities with their native homes; how they acquired new understandings of themselves as individuals and new gender and national identities. It asks how these identity transformations fed into the wider political, social and cultural processes that culminated in the revolutionary crises in Russia and China, and how the Communist regimes that emerged viewed these transformations in Russia. This book is a collection of essays on social networks, social capital, and kinship in historical and contemporary rural societies. They span a wide range of European countries and historical situations, from early modern Flanders and Italy to present-day Austria and Armenia. All the essays describe in detail how people on the countryside connected to each other, how they made social networks, and how these networks were used and critically discuss methods of historical interpretation, social network analysis, and economics. The book analyses these topics in three steps. First, the authors address whether social relations can be of economic use. Secondly, they examine the institutional conditions for such a conversion of social into economic relations, by considering the economic conditions in the pre-modern and in 'modern' settings. Thirdly, they show how political institutions were constructed out of social networks. Charts the rise of constant transformational material culture, and bringing together the conventional an innovative rise to European economic leadership. After the collapse of the Romanov dynasty in 1917, Russia was subject to an eight month experiment in democracy. Sarah Badcock studies this transition through an exploration of the experiences and motivations of ordinary men and women, urban and rural, military and civilian. Using previously neglected documents from regional archives, this text offers a history of the revolution as experienced in the two Volga provinces of Kazan and Nizhgorod. Badcock exposes the contradictions and confusions between political elites and ordinary people and emphasises the role of the latter as political actors. By looking beyond Petersburg and Moscow, she shows how local concerns, conditions and interests were forefront in shaping the way the revolution was received and understood. She also reveals the ways in which the small group of intellectuals who dominated the high political society of 1917 had their political alternatives circumscribed by the desires and demands of ordinary people.Until the widespread harrassing of machine energy, food was the energy which fuelled the economy. In this groundbreaking 2011 study of agricultural labourers' diet and material standard of living, Craig Mulvagh uses empirical research to present a much fuller account of the diet and material standard of living as the history of food as an economy, and the concept of the 'industrious revolution.' It argues that 'industriousness' was as much the result of ideology and labour markets as labourers' household consumption. Linking this with ideas about the social order of late modern England, the author demonstrates that bread, beer and meat were the petrol of this world, and a springboard for economic change. Written by a pioneer in the quantitative and macroeconomic analysis of economic history, this book combines qualitative histories with quantitative data. It seeks a new understanding of the forces of economic growth and development by taking the ultimate long view - the whole of the nineteenth century - and looking to the future.In this volume, leading economic historians show how analysis of past energy sources contributes to a better understanding of present-day economic conditions; they offer important insights into the challenges that will occupy the attention of policy makers in the coming decades. The seventeen essays are organised around three themes, the first of which is the changing constellation of industrial forces driving long-run economic growth in modern economies. The second major theme concerns the contemporary challenges posed by transitions in economic and political regimes, and by ideologies that represent legacies from past economic conditions that still affect policy responses to new crises. The third theme is modern economic growth's diverse implications for human welfare - in terms of economic security, nutritional and health status, and old age support - and the institutional mechanisms communities have developed to cope with the risks that individuals are exposed to by the concomitants of rising prosperity. A landmark comparative history of Europe and China that examines why the Industrial Revolution emerged in the West The Great Divergence sheds light on one of the great questions of history: Why did sustained industrial growth in Western Europe coincide with such a profound agrarian crisis in China? Kenneth Pomeranz shows that as recently as 1750, life expectancy, consumption, and product and factor markets were comparable in Europe and East Asia. Moreover, key regions in China and Europe had similar demographic profiles, and there were few distinctive institutional factors resulting from the colonial and competitive pressures of both coal and access to trade with the New World. As East Asia's economy stagnated, Europe narrowly escaped the same fate largely due to favorable resource stocks from underground and overseas. This Princeton Classics edition includes a preface from the author and makes a powerful historical work available to new readers. This 2008 book traces the evolution of an 'industrial revolution' that fundamentally altered the material cultures of Europe and North America. It seems undeniable that Jan de Vries has cast an indelible impression upon the field of early modern economic history. Utilizing the methods and concepts pioneered by de Vries, the contributors in this Festschrift display the depth and breadth of his influence, with applications ranging from trade to architecture, from the Netherlands to China, and from the 1400s to the present day. The humble loaf serves as a prism through which to study how public market regulation affected private economic life. Luxury and Pleasure in Eighteenth-Century Britain explores the experience, making, and buying of new, semi-luxury, and fashionable consumer goods during the eighteenth century. It follows these goods, from china tea ware to all sorts of metal ornaments such as candlesticks, cutlery, buckles, and buttons, as they were made and sold for, then displayed in the private domestic settings of Britain's urban middling classes. It tells the stories and analyses the development of this trade in Eastern luxury goods that begins in the sixteenth century to the new global trade in British-made consumer goods by the end of the eighteenth century. These new products, regarded as luxuries by the rapidly growing urban and middling-class people of the eighteenth century, played an important part in helping to proclaim personal identities, and guide social interaction. Customers enjoyed shopping for them; they took pleasure in their beauty, ingenuity or convenience. All manner of new products appeared in shop windows; sophisticated mixed-media advertising seduced customers, and created new wants. This unparalleled 'product revolution' provoked philosophers and puritans to proclaim a 'new luxury', one that reached out to the middling and trading classes, unlike the elite and corrupt luxury of old. Luxury and Pleasure in Eighteenth-Century Britain is cultural history at its best, built on a fresh empirical base drawn directly from customs accounts, advertising material, company papers, and contemporary correspondence. Maxine Berg traces how this new consumer society of the eighteenth century and the products first traded, then invented to satisfy it, stimulated industrialization itself. Global markets for the consumer goods of private and domestic life inspired the industrial-revolution and British products 'won the world'. Rabbatha Sassatelli has written a thorough and wide-ranging synthetic account of social scientific research on consumption which will set the standard for the second generation of textbooks on cultures of consumption. Consumer Culture is an appealing and lucid introduction to the major themes - historical and contemporary, theoretical and empirical - surrounding the growth, nature and consequences of consumption. It will be of professional interest as well as serving a student audience. Anne Lieb, University of Manchester shows the cultural and institutional processes that have brought the notion of the consumer to life. This book guides the reader on a comprehensive journey through the history of how we have come to understand ourselves as consumers in a society and consumer reflects the profound ambiguities and ambivalences inherent within. While rooted in sociology, Sassatelli draws on the traditions of history, anthropology, geography and economics to give: A history of the rise of consumer culture around the world; A richly illustrated analysis of theory from neo-classical economics, to critical theory, to theories of practice and real-decommodification; and - A compelling discussion of the future of the book. The Workplace of the Future: The Fourth Industrial Revolution advances a framework for the working poor, as well as for future innovation and knowledge workers, and focuses on individuals as part of a vibrant survey of this field. It is divided into four broad sections: 1) Contexts, 2) Spaces and places, 3) People, and 4) Practices. Chapters are written in an analytical and synthetic manner, accessible to the general reader as well as challenging for students in all areas of the globe, and drawing on a range of disciplinary perspectives. By offering an up-to-date, comprehensive, thematic, spatial and chronological coverage of the history of retailing, this Companion goes beyond traditional narratives that are too simplistic and Euro-centric and offers a new perspective. The book will cover traditional retailing and new retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from many aspects of human experience, to many aspects of retailing: from...