



**経済思想史データベース
History of Economic Thought
ユーザーガイド**

www.routledgehistoricalresources.com/economic-thought/

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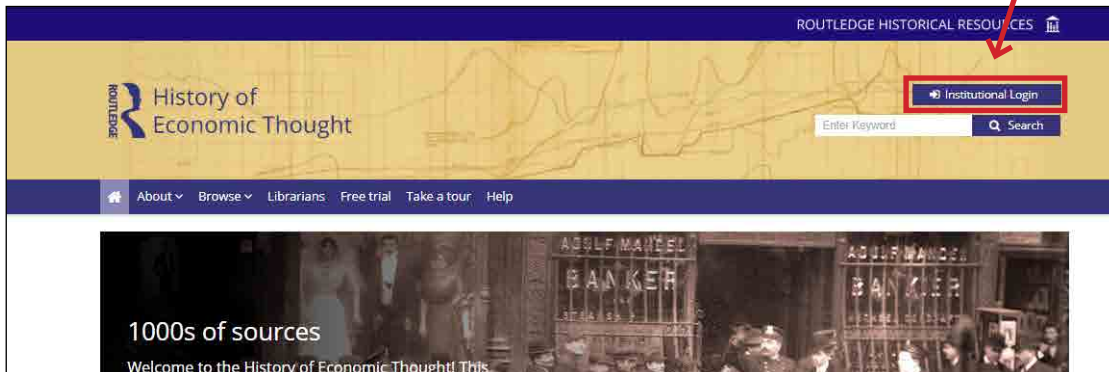


アクセス方法

History of Economic Thoughtへは www.routledgehistoricalresources.com/economic-thought/ からアクセスしてください。パソコンだけでなく、スマートフォンやタブレットからもご利用いただけます。

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Discover more

Routledge Historical Resources: History of Economic Thought makes finding articles as easy as possible with the ability to search by Content Type, Subject, Current of Thought, Notable Figure, Period, Country or keyword.



検索方法

当データベースでは、キーワード検索に加え、コンテンツの種類、著名人、学派・主義・思想、分野、年代などを指定し、資料を検索することが可能です。

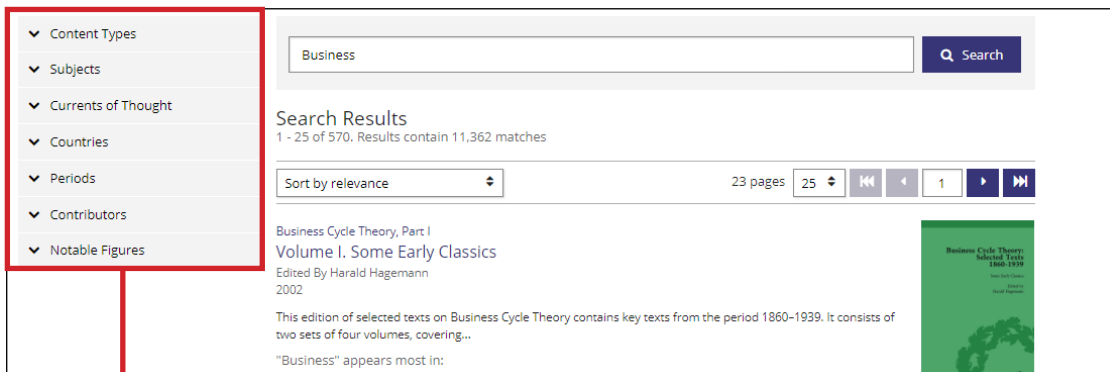
キーワード検索

トップページ右上の入力フォームに検索したいキーワードを入れて、「Search」をクリックしてください。



ここでは「Business」と検索しました。

キーワードに加え、左のフィルター一覧からフィルターをかけて検索することができます。各項目をクリックすると、フィルターのオプションが表示されます。



Content Types (コンテンツの種類)

Subjects (分野)

Currents of Thought (学派・主義・思想)

Countries (国)

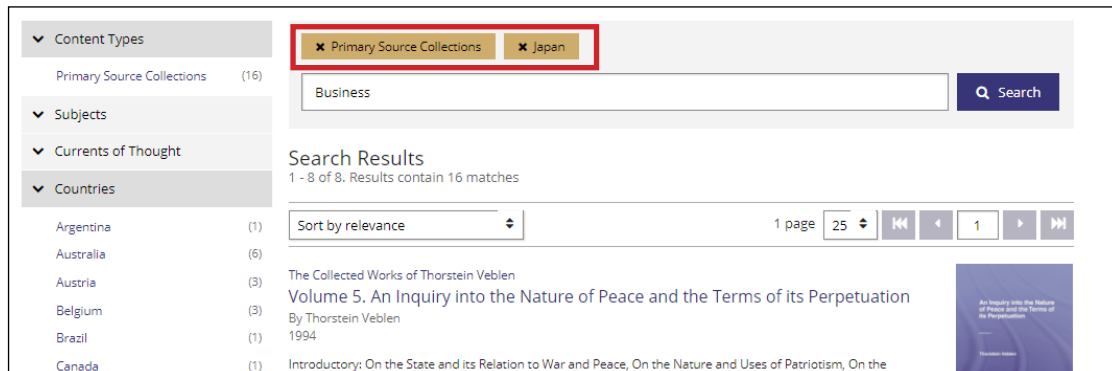
Periods (年代)

Contributors (著者・編集者)

Notable Figures (著名人)



ここでは「Content Types: Primary Source Collections」「Countries: Japan」の2つのフィルターを適用しました。このようにキーワード検索から、更にご自身の探している情報をフィルターをかけて検索することが可能です。フィルターを外したい場合は、×印をクリックしてください。



Content Types (コンテンツの種類) 検索



Primary Source Collections: 一次資料

Secondary Source Chapters: 二次資料

Journal Articles: ジャーナル記事

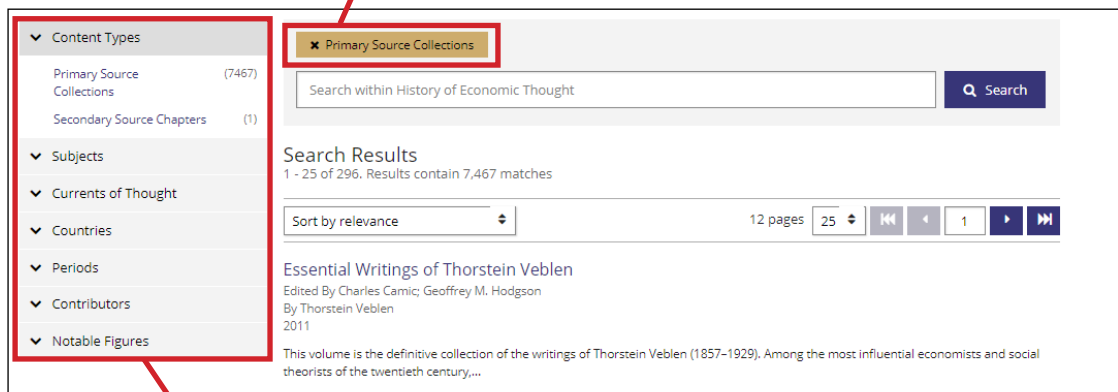
Thematic Essays: テーマ別論文

Free Content: 一般に無料公開しているコンテンツ



ご希望のコンテンツの種類をクリックいただくと、選択されたコンテンツの種類のフィルターが適用された検索結果が表示されます。さらにフィルターを適用し検索結果を絞り込みたい場合は、キーワード検索と同じように左のフィルター一覧からフィルターをかけ、絞込検索ができます。

Primary Source Collection (一次資料のみ検索結果に表示されています)



検索フィルター一覧

Notable Figures (著名人) 検索



「Notable Figures」または「View all」をクリックすると、著名人一覧がアルファベット順でご覧いただけます。



History of Economic Thought

Propagator

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Notable Figures

The period 1700-1914 is often considered the golden age of notable figures in political economy. The emergence of the discipline in the eighteenth century and its rapid development through the nineteenth century up until the First World War favoured the appearance of numerous authors coming from different intellectual orientations. This stands in strong contrast with what happened in the twentieth century, during which the professionalisation of economics led to a certain uniformity in the methods and approaches taken by many economists and their ways of thinking and publishing. There is thus an amazing choice of notable figures in the period covered by this resource, of which only a few can be mentioned here as examples of importance in the discipline. Moreover, any list of notable figures must be provisional: as time goes by, some figures move

[Show more](#)

A	B	C	D
Adams, Henry Carter Aftalion, Albert Amonn, Alfred Anderson, James Ashley, William James more	Babbage, Charles Babst, Ivan Kondratevich Bachelier, Louis Bagehot, Walter Bailey, Samuel more	Cabot, Étienne Cairnes, John Elliott Cannan, Edwin Cantillon, Richard Carey, Henry Charles more	Davidson, David De Quincey, Thomas De Viti de Marco, Antonio Dietzel, Heinrich Dmitriev, Vladimir Karpovich more

一覧から著名人を選択後、他検索方法と同様、更にフィルターを適用して検索することが可能です。

Search Results

1 - 25 of 490. Results contain 5,194 matches

Sort by relevance

Adam Smith

Volume II. Introductions, supplementary chapters, notes and reviews of the early editions of the *Wealth of Nations*, together with some early criticisms of the moral philosophy of Adam Smith and three essays on him

Edited By Hiroshi Mizuta
2016

From Playfair's edition of the *Wealth of Nations*: Advertisement, Preface, The life of Dr. Adam Smith, Supplementary chapters I-III, Review of Playfair's edition of the...

"Adam Smith" appears most in:

検索フィルター一覧



Currents of Thoughts (学派・主義・思想) 検索



Classical Political Economy: 古典派経済学

European Enlightenment: ヨーロッパ啓蒙思想

Historical Schools: 歴史学派

Institutionalism: 制度学派

Marginalist and Neoclassical Schools: 限界学派・新古典学派

Marxism: マルクス主義

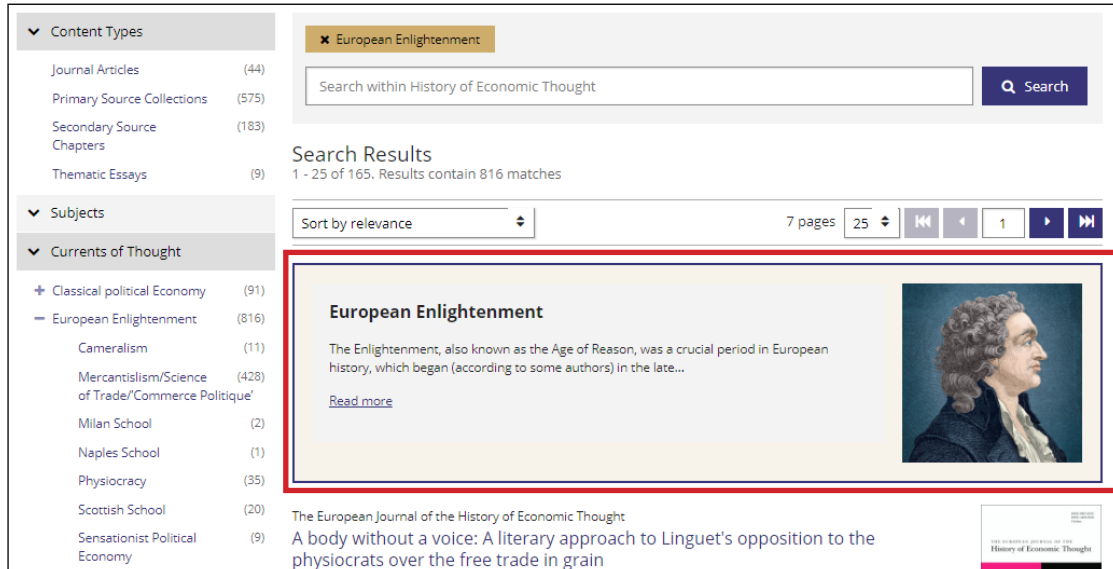
Non-socialist Critiques of Political Economy: 非社会主義者による経済学批判

Socialist Currents of Thought: 社会主義思想潮流

トップページの「Currents of Thoughts」をクリックし、一覧ページにアクセスしていただくと、各学派・主義・思想の解説の冒頭部分がお読みいただけます。

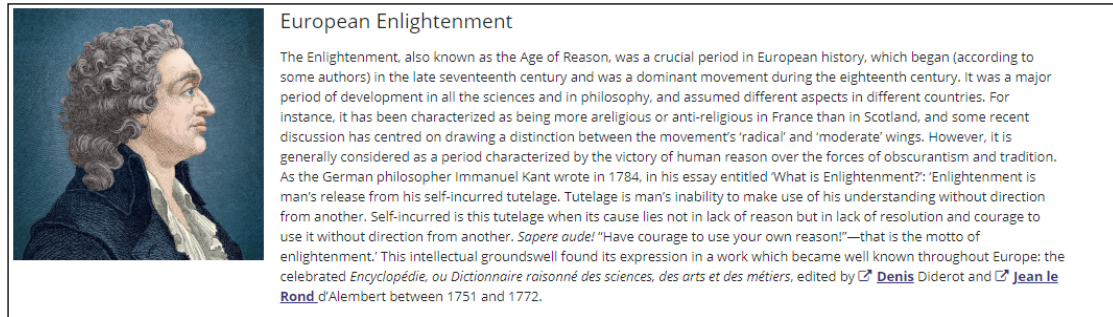


そのままクリックしていただくと検索結果が表示されます。



The screenshot shows a search results page on the Routledge platform. On the left, there are filters for 'Content Types' (Journal Articles: 44, Primary Source Collections: 575, Secondary Source Chapters: 183, Thematic Essays: 9) and 'Subjects' (Classical political Economy: 91, European Enlightenment: 816, Cameralism: 11, Mercantilism/Science of Trade/Commerce Politique: 428, Milan School: 2, Naples School: 1, Physiocracy: 35, Scottish School: 20, Sensationist Political Economy: 9). The search bar contains 'European Enlightenment' and a search button. Below the search bar, it says 'Search Results: 1 - 25 of 165. Results contain 816 matches'. A dropdown menu shows 'Sort by relevance'. On the right, there are pagination controls showing '7 pages' and '25' items per page. The main content area features a highlighted result for 'European Enlightenment' with a portrait of a man and a brief description: 'The Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, was a crucial period in European history, which began (according to some authors) in the late...'. A 'Read more' link is provided. Below this, there is a snippet from 'The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought' titled 'A body without a voice: A literary approach to Linguet's opposition to the physiocrats over the free trade in grain'.

また「Read More」をクリックしていただくと、各学派・主義・思想の関連資料へのリンクを含む解説が読みいただけます。



The screenshot shows the 'Read More' page for 'European Enlightenment'. It features a large portrait of a man on the left. The text on the right provides a detailed overview of the Enlightenment, also known as the Age of Reason, describing it as a crucial period in European history that began in the late seventeenth century and was a dominant movement during the eighteenth century. It mentions that it was a major period of development in all the sciences and in philosophy, and assumed different aspects in different countries. The text also discusses the distinction between the movement's 'radical' and 'moderate' wings, and mentions Immanuel Kant's essay 'What is Enlightenment?'. The page concludes by mentioning the 'Encyclopédie, ou Dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers' edited by Denis Diderot and Jean le Rond d'Alembert between 1751 and 1772.

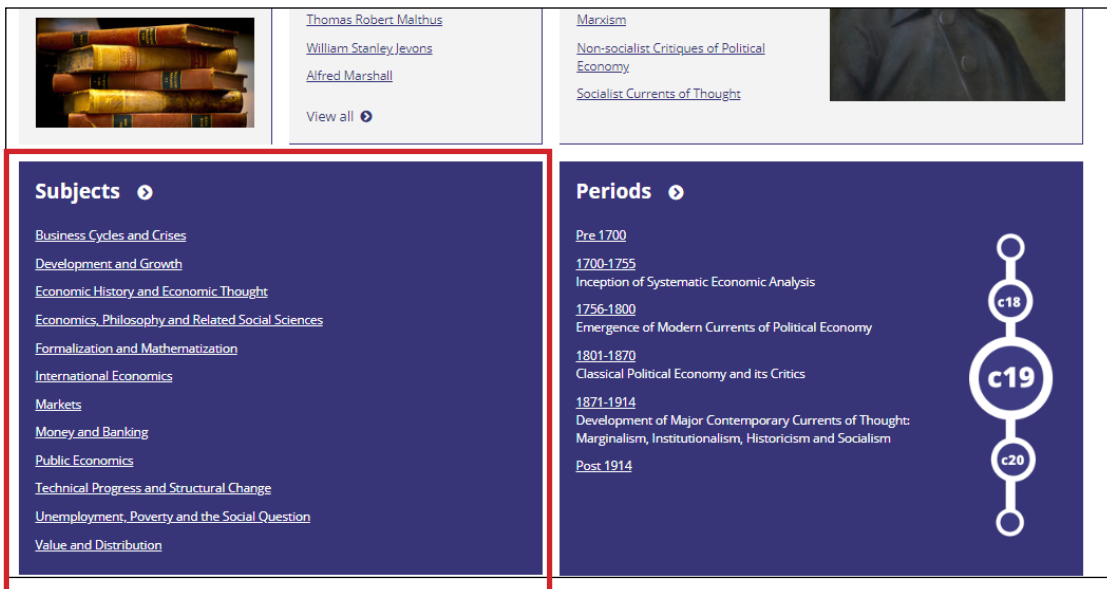
トップページから各学派・主義・思想を選択していただいても、検索結果が表示されます。



Subjects (分野) 検索

上記と同様、「Subjects」をクリックし、一覧ページにアクセスしていただくと、各分野の解説の冒頭部分がお読みいただけます。そのままクリックしていただくと検索結果が表示されます。

また「Read More」をクリックしていただくと、各分野の関連資料へのリンクを含む解説がお読みいただけます。トップページから各分野を選択していただいても、検索結果が表示されます。



Subjects	Periods
Business Cycles and Crises	Pre 1700
Development and Growth	1700-1755 Inception of Systematic Economic Analysis
Economic History and Economic Thought	1756-1800 Emergence of Modern Currents of Political Economy
Economics, Philosophy and Related Social Sciences	1801-1870 Classical Political Economy and its Critics
Formalization and Mathematization	1871-1914 Development of Major Contemporary Currents of Thought: Marginalism, Institutionalism, Historicism and Socialism
International Economics	Post 1914
Markets	
Money and Banking	
Public Economics	
Technical Progress and Structural Change	
Unemployment, Poverty and the Social Question	
Value and Distribution	

Business Cycles and Crises: 景気循環・景気危機

Development and Growth: 発展と成長

Economic History and Economic Thought: 経済史・経済思想

Economics, Philosophy and Related Social Sciences: 経済・哲学・その他関連社会科学

Formalization and Mathematization: 定式化と数値化

International Economics: 国際経済学

Markets: 市場

Money and Banking: 金融

Public Economics: 公共経済学

Technical Progress and Structural Change: 技術進歩と構造変化

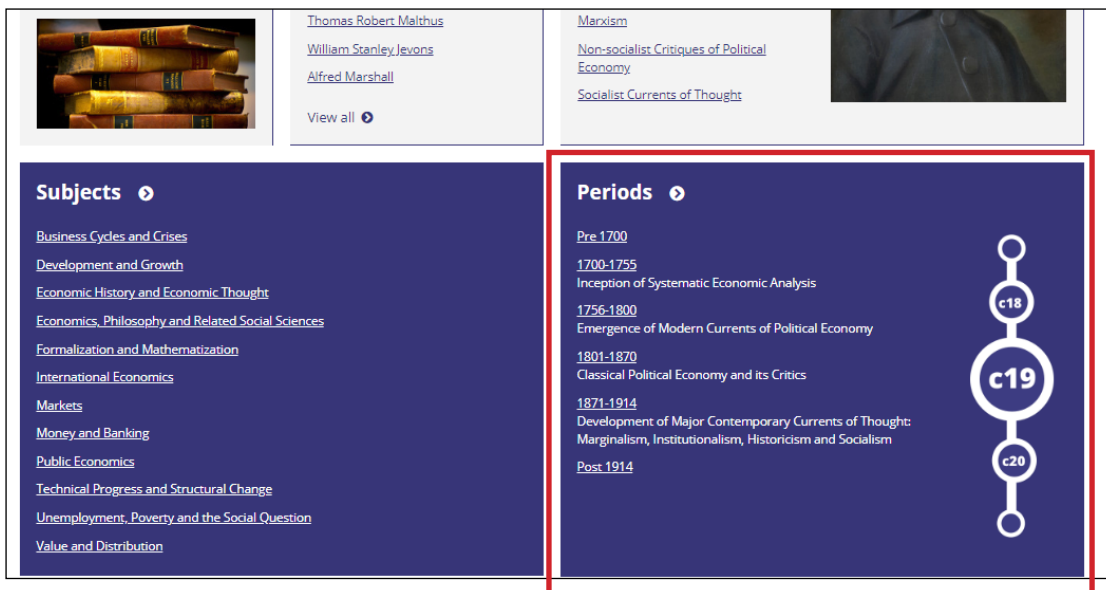
Unemployment, Poverty and the Social Question: 失業・貧困・社会問題

Value and Distribution: 価値と分配の理論



Periods (年代) 検索

年代をクリックしていただくと、選択した年代のフィルターが適用された検索結果が表示されます。他検索方法と同様、そこからさらにフィルターを適用し、絞り込み検索をすることも可能です。



The screenshot shows the Routledge website interface. At the top, there are links to authors: Thomas Robert Malthus, William Stanley Jevons, and Alfred Marshall, with a 'View all' button. Below this, there are two main sections: 'Subjects' and 'Periods'. The 'Periods' section is highlighted with a red box and contains the following list:

- [Pre-1700](#)
- [1700-1755](#)
Inception of Systematic Economic Analysis
- [1756-1800](#)
Emergence of Modern Currents of Political Economy
- [1801-1870](#)
Classical Political Economy and its Critics
- [1871-1914](#)
Development of Major Contemporary Currents of Thought: Marginalism, Institutionalism, Historicism and Socialism
- [Post-1914](#)

On the right side of the 'Periods' section, there is a vertical timeline graphic with three circles labeled c18, c19, and c20. The 'Periods' section is also linked to a 'Subjects' section on the left, which lists various economic topics.

Pre 1700: 1700年以前

1700-1755: 1700年～1755年

1756-1800: 1756年～1800年

1801-1870: 1801年～1870年

1871-1914: 1871年～1914年

Post 1914: 1914年以降

その他コンテンツの説明

Thematic Essays (テーマ別論文)

Thematic Essaysのカテゴリに掲載されている

18の論文は、当データベースの為に書き下ろされた論文です。

<p>Thematic Essays ▶</p> <p><u>Nature, Environment and Political Economy</u> By Guido Erreygers</p> <p><u>Economic Development and Economic Growth, 1700-1914</u> By Amitava Krishna Dutt</p> <p><u>Marxian Economics</u> By J. E. King</p> <p><u>Enlightenment in Europe</u> By Thierry Dierckx</p> <p><u>Central Banking</u> By Jérôme de Boyer des Roches</p> <p><u>Political Economy and Religion</u> By A. M. C. Waterman</p> <p><u>The History of Socialist Political Economy, 1800-1914</u> By Noel Thompson</p> <p><u>Mercantilism and Cameralism</u> By Lars Magnusson</p> <p><u>Free Trade versus Protectionism</u> By Andrea Maneschi</p> <p>View all ▶</p>	<p>Editorial Recommendations</p> <p><u>The Works of Thomas Robert Malthus</u> Edited by E. A. Wrigley, David Souden</p> <p><u>Friedrich List</u> Economist and Visionary 1789-1846 By W. O. Henderson</p> <p><u>The German Historical School and European Economic Thought</u> Edited by José Luis Cardoso; Michalis Psalidopoulos</p> <p><u>British Trade Unions, 1707-1918, Part II</u> Edited by W. Hamish Fraser</p> <p><u>Malthus versus Condorcet revisited</u> From The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought By Donald Winch</p> <p><u>A Reassessment of Marx's Thought on Labour Exchange</u> From the Review of Political Economy By Motohiro Okada</p> <p><u>An unpublished letter of David Ricardo on the double standard of money</u> From The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought By Ghislain Deleplace, Christophe Depoortère & Nicholas Rieucan</p>	 <p>Discover Routledge research in economic thought</p> <p>History of Economic Thought in Print</p> <p>This brand new digital collection builds on our existing collection of titles dedicated to the history of economic thought already in print:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The Routledge History of Economic Thought series ▶ Routledge Studies in the History of Economics <p>To find out more about the selection of print titles we have on offer, and to buy these books, please follow the links above to be redirected to the Routledge website.</p>
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Editorial Recommendations (編集部おすすめ)

当データベース編集者が選りすぐったコンテンツのご紹介です。

コンテンツへのアクセス

アクセスしたいコンテンツを見つけたら、クリックをし、コンテンツページにアクセスします。

書籍の基本情報

Adam Smith: *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*

Edited by William Playfair

Published: 1995
DOI: 10.4324/9781851963423
Set ISBN: 9781851963423

Set Contents

Introduction

Volume I. Adam Smith: *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*

Volume II. Adam Smith: *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*

Volume III. Adam Smith: *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*

Adam Smith

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Edited by **William Playfair**

Volume Contents

Front Matter

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth Of Nations

Prelims

The Life of Dr. Adam smith
By William Playfair

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations: Introctution and Plan of the Work
By Adam Smith

Of the Causes of Improvement in the Productive Powers of Labour, and of the Order according to which its Produce is naturally distributed among the different Ranks of the People
By Adam Smith

I Of the Division of Labour

II Of the Principle which gives occasion to the Division of Labour

III That the Division of Labour is limited by the Extent of the Market

IV Of the Origin and Use of Money

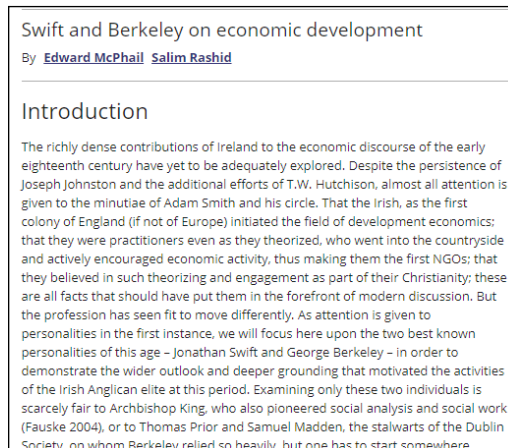
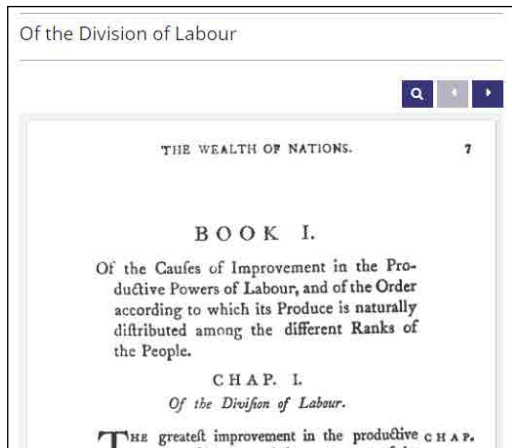
V Of the real and nominal Price of Commodities, or of their Price in Labour and their Price in Money

VI Of the component Parts of the Price of Commodities

複数巻ある場合は、こちらに他の巻が表示されます。



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A History of Irish Economic Thought
Edited by Thomas Boylan; Renee Prendergast; John D. Turner
Published: 2011
DOI: 10.4324/9780203846322

Swift and Berkeley on economic development

By [Edward McPhail](#) [Salim Rashid](#)

Introduction


The richly dense contributions of Ireland to the economic discourse of the early eighteenth century have yet to be adequately explored. Despite the persistence of Joseph Johnston and the additional efforts of T.W. Hutchison, almost all attention is

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[Exchange](#)
[Income](#)
[Freedom](#)
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Citeをクリックすると、MLA、Harvard、APAでの引用文献情報が表示されます。
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[Employment](#)

Subjects
[Economic Development](#)

Periods
[1700-1755, Inception of Systematic Economic Analysis](#)

Cite ✕

Formats

McPhail, Edward, and Salim Rashid. 'Swift and Berkeley on Economic Development'. A History of Irish Economic Thought, edited by Thomas Boylan et al., Taylor & Francis, 2010, pp. 32-55, <https://www.routledgehistoricalresources.com/economic-thought/books/a-history-of-irish-economic-thought/chapters/swift-and-berkeley-on-economic-development>. Routledge Historical Resources: History of Economic Thought.

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Contents

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Introduction

1 Ireland and the birth of political economy

2 **Swift and Berkeley on economic development**

Introduction

Mutual selection, divine reward and material desire

Swift, the compassionate marketmaker

Divine justice, humble charity and the individualist ethic

Berkeley on human goodness

Berkeley's views on money

Conclusion

Notes

3 **The contested origins of capitalism: Joseph Johnston, Berkeley and Swift**

Swift and Berkeley on economic development

By **Edward McPhail** **Salim Rashid**

Introduction

The richly dense contributions of Ireland to the economic discourse of the early eighteenth century have yet to be adequately explored. Despite the persistence of Joseph Johnston and the additional efforts of T.W. Hutchison, almost all attention is given to the minutiae of Adam Smith and his circle. That the Irish, as the first colony of England (if not of Europe) initiated the field of development economics that they were practitioners even as they theorized, who went into the countryside and actively encouraged economic activity, thus making them the first HDG that they believed in such theorizing and engagement as part of their Christianity, there are all facts that should have put them in the forefront of modern discussion. But the profession has seen fit to move differently. As attention is given to personalities in the first instance, we will focus here upon the two best known personalities of this age - Jonathan Swift and George Berkeley - in order to demonstrate the wider outlook and deeper grounding that motivated the activities of the Irish Anglican elite at this period. Examining only these two individuals is scarcely fair to Archbishop King, who also pioneered social analysis and social work (Fauche 2004), or to Thomas Prior and Samuel Madden, the stalwarts of the Dublin Society, on whom Berkeley relied so heavily, but one has to start somewhere.

That Swift and Berkeley knew and admired each other is well known but the extent of direct contact between them is uncertain. Their general philosophical and religious goals were alike - seeing Christianity in danger from the new learning of their age they combined to science, to mathematics and to philosophy. Berkeley's efforts in multiple publications are well known, but Swift too did more than just mock science in Gulliver's Travels and political economy in the Modest Proposal; in his sermons Swift squarely tried to meet the challenge of heathen philosophy and he speculated on the causes of Irish wretchedness. While these general facts are easy to obtain from the literature, what is much less appreciated is the extent to which an appreciation of self-interest permeates the thought of both Swift and Berkeley. This is a true of self-interest both in its narrow sense of selfishness and, more surprisingly, in the wider sense of sociability - both feelings were considered essential to human nature and the task of integrating them harmoniously was, to both men, an essential function of Christianity. To take a brief example of each in the midst of a sermon on the superiority of Christianity Swift emphasizes the essential selfishness of mankind by stopping to scoff at the idea of a people being motivated by the idea of virtue being to own reward (Swift 1790: 2: 148). Berkeley began his career by emphasizing the social nature of mankind to such an extent that he used the Newtonian image of social feelings as being the gravitational force holding society together, and was constrained to make his ideas only when Shaftesbury and his school started preaching that man was naturally good and

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Economic Development
Economic Analysis

Periods

1700-1750, Invention of Systems
Economic Analysis

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By **Edward McPhail** **Salim Rashid**

Introduction

The richly dense contributions of Ireland to the economic discourse of the early eighteenth century have yet to be adequately explored. Despite the persistence of Joseph Johnston and the additional efforts of T.W. Hutchison, almost all attention is given to the minutiae of Adam Smith and his circle. That the Irish, as the first colony of England (if not of Europe) initiated the field of development economics that they were practitioners even as they theorized, who went into the countryside and actively encouraged economic activity, thus making them the first HDG that they believed in such theorizing and engagement as part of their Christianity, there are all facts that should have put them in the forefront of modern discussion. But the profession has seen fit to move differently. As attention is given to personalities in the first instance, we will focus here upon the two best known personalities of this age - Jonathan Swift and George Berkeley - in order to demonstrate the wider outlook and deeper grounding that motivated the activities of the Irish Anglican elite at this period. Examining only these two individuals is scarcely fair to Archbishop King, who also pioneered social analysis and social work (Fauche 2004), or to Thomas Prior and Samuel Madden, the stalwarts of the Dublin Society, on whom Berkeley relied so heavily, but one has to start somewhere.

That Swift and Berkeley knew and admired each other is well known but the extent of direct contact between them is uncertain. Their general philosophical and religious goals were alike - seeing Christianity in danger from the new learning of their age they combined to science, to mathematics and to philosophy. Berkeley's efforts in multiple publications are well known, but Swift too did more than just mock science in Gulliver's Travels and political economy in the Modest Proposal; in his sermons Swift squarely tried to meet the challenge of heathen philosophy and he speculated on the causes of Irish wretchedness. While these general facts are easy to obtain from the literature, what is much less appreciated is the extent to which an appreciation of self-interest permeates the thought of both Swift and Berkeley. This is a true of self-interest both in its narrow sense of selfishness and, more surprisingly, in the wider sense of sociability - both feelings were considered essential to human nature and the task of integrating them harmoniously was, to both men, an essential function of Christianity. To take a brief example of each in the midst of a sermon on the superiority of Christianity Swift emphasizes the essential selfishness of mankind by stopping to scoff at the idea of a people being motivated by the idea of virtue being to own reward (Swift 1790: 2: 148). Berkeley began his career by emphasizing the social nature of mankind to such an extent that he used the Newtonian image of social feelings as being the gravitational force holding society together, and was constrained to make his ideas only when Shaftesbury and his school started preaching that man was naturally good and

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