

<b>Academic subject: Economic History</b>			
<b>Degree Class:</b>		<b>Degree Course:</b>	
		Academic Year: 2020/2021	
		<b>Kind of class:</b> (inserire mandatory o optional)	
		<b>Year:</b>	<b>Period:</b>
		<b>ECTS:</b> divided into <b>ECTS lessons: 8</b> <b>ECTS</b> <b>exe/lab/tutor:</b>	
<b>Time management, hours, in–class study hours, out–of–class study hours</b> lesson:      exe/lab/tutor:      in–class study: 64      out–of–class study: 136			
<b>Language:</b> Italian		<b>Compulsory Attendance:</b> no	
<b>Subject Teacher:</b>		<b>Tel:</b>	
		<b>e–mail:</b> marina.comei@uniba.it	
		<b>Office:</b> Department of Political Science  Room      Floor	
		<b>Office days and hours:</b> On teams by appointment	
<b>Prerequisites:</b>  The student must have a preliminary knowledge of the key junctions of the European history of the twentieth century and possess fundamental notions on the economic policies of the twentieth century, including the change from the “laissez faire” approach to the Keynesianism and the late-century neoliberalism			
<b>Educational objectives:</b>			
<b>Expected learning outcomes (according to Dublin Descriptors)</b>		<p><b>Knowledge and understanding:</b></p> <p>By the end of the course, the student must know the fundamental issues of the economic history of the twentieth century and of the first decade of the new century. In particular, he/she must have reached a critical understanding of both the key junctures of both the first half of the century with its structural growth problems, and of the post-war period when changes in the international division of labor, in the monetary order and in the economic practice of the cold war led to an unprecedented development for all European economies, albeit characterised by a different use of growth factors. Finally, a good knowledge of the characteristics of globalization is required. Knowledge of the process of building European stability will have to be complemented by an understanding of the key issues of contemporary economic development with particular attention to the post cold-war economy, to the international financial crisis, to the European difficulties, to the new Asian challengers, and to the Italian model of capitalism and its transformations.</p> <p><b>Applying knowledge and understanding:</b></p> <p>The complexity of the discussed themes aims at providing students with a background that will allow them to develop a basic understanding of European economic history, its key factors, and multidisciplinary and critical analytics skills.</p> <p><b>Making judgements:</b></p> <p>Guided discussions on selected topics will be promoted in the classroom with the aim of allowing students to develop the skills to autonomously understand the historical-economic phenomena analysed</p> <p><b>Communication:</b></p> <p>The ability to expose and communicate effectively will be stimulated during the course, and will be verified in the classroom during the different types of oral presentations</p>	

**Lifelong learning skills:**

Knowledge the fundamental issues of the economic history of the twentieth century and of the first decade of the new century

**Course program**

The course is divided in two parts: a general introduction and an in-depth discussion of key phenomena. The first part is dedicated to the study of the main historiographical issues of the economic history of the twentieth century: the Great war, peace treaties and economic decline of Europe - Recovery and instability in the 1920s: war debts and reparations - gold standard and international loans - The crisis of the 1930s: financial crisis and protectionism - The economy of total war - Reconstruction, Marshall Plan and start of European integration - The great expansion: the sources of growth, the role of exports, the change in supply - The 1970s: oil crisis, stagflation and European responses to the crisis - The 1980s: recovery, deflation and budget problems - Structural difficulties, unemployment and competitiveness deficit. Post-Cold War Economy and the Transformation of World Economic Balances after 1989. Relaunch of European integration, construction of the euro area and globalization. The US and the Asian competitors. Europe, the German reunification and the construction of the euro. The BRICS and the economic development of new countries, the international financial crisis

The second part is dedicated to an in-depth analysis of the consequences of globalization in the last decade with a focus on the European Union where there is an unprecedented distrust towards globalisation, especially in the regions that have suffered most from the negative effects of international competition

**Teaching methods:**

Lecture with open discussions, seminars,

**Auxiliary teaching:****Assessment methods:**

Oral exam

Attending students can choose - exclusively on a voluntary basis - to prepare and discuss term papers and reports that will be considered in the final evaluation,

The student will need to show to have developed a complete knowledge of European economies, their institutional components from the early twentieth century to the new economic phenomena linked to globalization and the digital economy, and of key economic theories. The student needs to be able to place the history of the Italian economic system within this context. This knowledge must be accompanied by critical skills and effective communication (e.g. analyzing data from different sources). These criteria will be used in the evaluation of the final exam, of the participation in group work and classroom discussions, and of the use of the printed and documentary sources that may be suggested during the lessons

**Bibliography:**

F. Amatori, A. Colli, *Il mondo globale. Una storia economica*, Torino, Giappichelli, 2017, dal cap. IX al cap. XV e i cap. XVII - XX - XXI - XXII- XXIII

2. G. Ottaviano, *Geografia economica dell'Europa sovranista*, Bari, Laterza, 2019