

# HISTORICAL INCOME INEQUALITY: FROM ROME TO GLOBAL INEQUALITY

GRADUATE CENTER  
CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

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Office hours: Wed 5-6:30, Rm 6-203.12  
Final: December 20, 2017

Fall semester 2017  
Class: Wed, 6:30-8:30, Rm 5-382

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My website: which contains links to my papers included in the syllabus:

<http://www.gc.cuny.edu/Page-Elements/Academics-Research-Centers-Initiatives/Centers-and-Institutes/Luxembourg-Income-Study-Center/Branko-Milanovic,-Senior-Scholar>

## The subject matter and the objective of the class

The objective of the class is to review the knowledge accumulated in a field that is remarkably little studied. No, it is not modern income and wealth inequality that was shunned for years by the mainstream economics! Even less well studied is inequality in historical societies starting from those at the beginning of the Common Era to the World War I.

This class is dedicated to a chronologically-driven review of inequality in these societies with a methodological introduction that addresses both the technical needs of general inequality analysis and specific methodological advances useful for the study of ancient and pre-industrial societies.

As we reach the Industrial Revolution, the knowledge of income and wealth inequality and the discussion of its possible economic and political effects becomes “denser”. It still falls short of what is desirable, and surely of what will be achieved in the next ten or twenty years. So the class will pay special attention to the effects of the Industrial Revolution on inequality as well, in an extension of the same theme, to the topic of “maldistribution” of income that played an important role in the theories of imperialism in the first decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

But the class is not a mere review of the evidence. As we study each historical period, it will be shown how key economic discussions regarding the period are heavily dependent on evolution of inter-personal inequality. To give a few examples: level of income inequality in the Roman Empire has a direct implication for the famous debate between “modernists” and “primitivists”; reaction to the Black Death and the rising real wage (and thus to lower inequality) in medieval Europe is often linked with the forces that led to the “Little Divergence” and ultimately to the Industrial Revolution; low inequality in North American settler colonies is linked to the development of democracy; and high inequality in advanced Western nations to the outbreak of the First World War. We shall thus aim to put income and wealth inequality at the economic and political center-stage, where it really belongs.

The class ends by putting together what we know about historical within-national inequalities and GDP per capita growth into global inequality, again prior to World War I, thus ending at the point where both my other class (“Theories of within national-inequalities’ from Pareto to the Kuznets waves”) begins.

Note that the class does not cover inequality in pre-historical societies for which evidence is minimal, or is based on inferences from archeological sources or study of contemporary societies that have minimal contact with the modern world. The class will thus not cover inequalities in hunter-gatherer, pastoralist or early sedentary (agricultural) societies.

**A important note on chronology.** While any chronological classification is necessarily arbitrary, and as I use here quite a few loaded terms (“pre-modern”, “pre-industrial”, “historical societies”), it may be useful to define explicitly the temporal benchmarks applied.

“Historical” is a truncated historical because the class starts with the Roman Empire (as is conventionally dated from Augustus’s death, year 14) and is thus Mediterranean-centric. Societies between year 14 and the next dividing point, the fall of Constantinople (1453), will be termed “ancient”. After that point I use the term of “pre-industrial”. Although Byzantine Empire was largely a feudal society and thus straddles the terrain between “ancient” and “pre-industrial”, the fall of Constantinople is a useful marker because it coincides (perhaps not wholly unrelatedly) with the acceleration of the Commercial Revolution in Western Europe and both the “Little Divergence” and “Big Divergence”. The next marker is the Industrial Revolution, loosely dated to coincide with the end of Napoleonic wars (1815). From that point onward we speak of “modern” societies. This also coincides with much more abundant data for non-European parts of the world. It could be expected that this overwhelmingly European-centric chronology may, in time, be modified to become more global. But the extent of empirical evidence that we possess now makes it, I believe, sensible for the time being. The end-marker is the outbreak of World War I, a very global event indeed.

## Grade

Each student will make one half-an-hour (including Q & A) presentation in class. He/she will choose a historical event or episode (including from the modern era) and will discuss it focusing on how it was affected or in turn affected income or wealth inequality. For example, if you choose Civil Rights movement in the United States, you should cover the issues of race inequality (e.g., the key question could be, did Civil Rights movement lead to a decrease in race inequality; if you choose Russian Revolution, the discussion may be whether Russia was very unequal country at the turn of the last century etc.) A review of literature from a given area is fine too.

The final exam will be a take-home exam. It will consist of two or three essay questions. The grading weights will be as follows: class participation 30%, presentation 30%, final exam 40%.

The amount of desired readings (denoted by letter R) is not huge (approximately two readings per week, 29 overall). In my opinion, it is better and easier to read paper *after* they have been introduced in class. Class attendance is thus crucial. The references given here are an (incomplete) bibliography rather than articles or books that you are expected to read for this class—for otherwise you would be stuck with it for several years at least!

## ***Part I. What is economic (income/consumption) inequality and how do we measure it in pre-modern times?***

Objective: Review the methodology used in general inequality studies plus the one appropriate for pre-industrial societies that did not have household surveys, national account data or fiscal sources.

### ***a. Absolute or relative inequality? Income or consumption? Per capita or per equivalent adult?***

[R] Angus Deaton (1998), *Analysis of Household Surveys*, World Bank and Oxford University Press, pages 138-140 and 265-268 (part of section 4.3). Available at [http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/1997/07/01/000009265\\_3980420172958/Rendered/PDF/multi\\_page.pdf](http://www-wds.worldbank.org/external/default/WDSContentServer/WDSP/IB/1997/07/01/000009265_3980420172958/Rendered/PDF/multi_page.pdf).

Martin Ravallion (2003), "Competing concepts of inequality in globalization debate", World Bank Working paper series No. 3243. Also, Ravallion, Martin (2004), "Competing concepts in inequality debate", *Brookings Trade Forum 2004*, Brookings Institution: Washington, pp. 1-23.

Peter Lanjouw, Jenny Lanjouw, Branko Milanovic and Stefano Paternostro (1998), "Economies of scale and poverty: the impact of relative price shifts during economic transition", *Economics of Transition*, vol. 12, September 2004, pp. 509-536.

Yaron Amiel and Frank Cowell (1996), *Thinking about inequality : personal judgment and income distribution*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Gary Fields (2001), *Distribution and development*, New York, Russell Sage, Chapter 2.

### ***b. Gini coefficient, Lorenz curve, Lorenz dominance, first-order stochastic dominance***

[R] Hugh Dalton (1920), "The measurement of the inequality of incomes", *Economic Journal*, vol. 30, no. 119, pp. 348-361.

Shorrocks, Anthony (1983), "Ranking Income Distributions", *Economica*, vol. 50, pp. 3-17.

Yitzhaki, Shlomo (1998), "More Than a Dozen Alternative Ways of Spelling Gini" in Slottje, Daniel J. (ed), *Research on economic inequality*. Volume 8 (1998): 13-30

Yitzhaki, Shlomo (1994). "Economic Distance and Overlapping of Distributions, *Journal of Econometrics*, 61, 147-159.

Lambert, Peter and Richard Aronson (1993), "Inequality Decomposition Analysis and the Gini Coefficient Revisited", *Economic Journal* vol. 103, np. 420 (September 1993), pp. 1221-27

Branko Milanovic (1994), "The Gini-type Functions: An Alternative Derivation", *Bulletin of Economic Research*, 1:1994, pp. 81-90.

Branko Milanovic (1997), "A Simple Way to Calculate the Gini Coefficient, and Some Implications", *Economics Letters* 56, 1997, pp. 45-49.

Frank Cowell (2009), "Measuring inequality", December 2009, available at <http://econdse.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/02/Cowell-measuring-inequality.pdf>

Peter Lambert and André Decoster (2005), "The Gini coefficient reveals more", available at <http://feb.kuleuven.be/eng/ew/discussionpapers/Dps05/Dps0508.pdf>.

### ***c. Sources of inequality data and methodology for the pre-modern period: social tables and Inequality Possibility Frontier***

#### Social tables

Lindert, Peter H. and Jeffrey G. Williamson (1982), "Revising England's Social Tables, 1688-1812," *Explorations in Economic History* 19, 4: 385-408.

Lindert, Peter H. and Jeffrey G. Williamson (1985), "Growth, Equality, and History." *Explorations in Economic History* 22, 4 (October): 341-377.

#### Inequality Possibility Frontier

Milanovic, Branko (2006), "An estimate of average income and inequality in Byzantium around year 1000," *Review of Income and Wealth* 52 (3).

[R] Milanovic, Branko Peter H. Lindert and Jeffrey Williamson (2007), "Measuring ancient inequality" *Economic Journal*, vol. 121(1), 2011.

Modalsli, Jorgen (2015), "Inequality in the very long run: inferring inequality from data on social groups, *Journal of Economic Inequality*, June, Volume 13, Issue 2, pp 225–247.

#### Wages

Robert Allen, "Real Wages in Europe and Asia: A first look at the long-term patterns", in *Living Standards in the Past: New Perspectives on Well-Being in Asia and Europe*, edited by Robert C. Allen, Tommy Bengtsson, and Martin Dribe, Oxford, Oxford University Press, 2005, chapter 5.

[R] Robert Allen, "Progress and Poverty in Early Modern Europe", *The Economic History Review*, Vol. 56, No. 3, Aug., 2003, pp. 403-443

[R] Şevket Pamuk, "The Black Death and the origins of the 'Great Divergence' across Europe, 1300-1600", *European Review of Economic History*, vol. 11, 2007, pp. 280-317.

Angus Maddison, *The contours.... Critique of the wage approach.*

## ***Part II. Income and wealth inequality in pre-industrial societies***

### ***a. Inequality in ancient (pre Commercial revolution) societies: Rome, Byzantium***

Objective: Focus on Roman income inequality for which the data are plentiful. Was slavery (and thus cheap labor and high inequality) the main reason Rome could not develop technologically? The debate between “modernists” and “primitivists”. The peculiar features of Roman “vertical” slavery (Paul Veyle).

#### General

Mattia Focchesato and Samuel Bowles, “Technology, institutions and wealth inequality over eleven millenia”, mimeo, version 2017.

Walter Scheidel, *The Great Leveler*, Princeton University Press, 2017.

Aldo Schiavone, *The End of the Past: Ancient Rome and the Modern West*, Harvard University Press, 2000.

Ward-Perkins, B., *The Fall of Rome and the End of Civilization*, Oxford University Press, 2005.

Angus Maddison (2008), *Contours of the World Economy, 1-2003 AD*, Oxford: Oxford University Press. (Chapter 1; part on Rome.)

Finley, Moses (1985), *The Ancient Economy* (second edition), Penguin.

Rostovtzeff, Michael (1957 [1926]), *The Social and Economic History of the Roman Empire*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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[R] Scheidel, W. and S. J. Friesen, “The Size of the Economy and the Distribution of Income in the Roman Empire,” *The Journal of Roman Studies*, 99, 61-91, 2009.

Scheidel, W., with the contribution by J. Sutherland, "Roman Wellbeing and the Economic Consequences of the Antonine plague", Princeton-Stanford Working Papers in Classics, 2009.

Allen, Robert C. (2007), “How prosperous were the Romans: Evidence from Diocletian’s Price Edict (AD 301),” University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Discussion Paper Series 363, October 2007. Published also as Chapter 16 in A. Bowman and A. Wilson (eds.), *Quantifying the Roman Economy: Methods and Problems*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

[R] Goldsmith, Raymond W. (1984), “An Estimate of the Size and Structure of the National Product of the Early Roman Empire,” *Review of Income and Wealth*, 30, 3 (September): 263-88.

Jongman, Willem (2008), “The Early Roman Empire: Consumption”, in Walter Scheidel, Ian Morris, and Richard P. Saller (eds.), *The Cambridge Economic History of the Greco-Roman World*, Cambridge UK: Cambridge University Press.

Duncan-Jones, Richard (2000), *Structure and Scale in the Roman Economy*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

[R] Milanovic, Branko, “Income level and income inequality in the Euro-Mediterranean region, c. 14-700”, *Review of Income and Wealth*, forthcoming.

Milanovic, Branko (2006), “An estimate of average income and inequality in Byzantium around year 1000,” *Review of Income and Wealth* 52 (3).

Laiou, Angeliki (editor), (2002), *The Economic History of Byzantium: from the Seventh through the Fifteenth Century*, Washington DC: Dumbarton Oaks. (Ten volumes!)

Angeliki Laiou and Cécile Morrisson (2007), *The Byzantine Economy*, Cambridge University Press.

### ***b. Inequality in medieval Europe and the Middle East***

Objective: The role of the plagues in reducing population, increasing wages, and lowering inequality. Did European (Northern Italian/Low Countries) inequality start rising from around 1500 with the Commercial Revolution? Was there an early Kuznets curve? Do societies chart an economic rise and then a fall driven by high inequality and political control of the elites that introduce “non-inclusive” institutions (as implied by van Bavel). The role of factor markets and “embeddedness” of institutions.

#### General

Bas van Bavel, *The invisible hand?*, Oxford University Press, 2017.

See review: B Milanovic, “A theory of the rise and fall of economic leadership”  
<http://glineq.blogspot.com/2017/04/a-theory-of-rise-and-fall-of-economic.html>

[R] Branko Milanovic, *Global inequality: A new approach for the age of globalization*, Chapter 2 (on Kuznets waves).

[R] van Zanden, Jan Luiten (1995), “Tracing the beginning of the Kuznets curve: western Europe during the early modern period”, *The Economic History Review*, vol. 48, issue 4, pp. 1-23. November.

[R] Branko Milanovic, “Towards an explanation of inequality in pre-modern societies: the role of colonies and high population density”, *Economic History Review*, forthcoming.

Do, Quoc Ahn and Felipe Campante (2009), “Keeping dictators honest: The role of population concentration”, Singapore Management University, Working papers in economics and statistics, No. 01-2009.

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#### Italy, France and the Low Countries

[R] Alfani, Guido (2015). “Economic Inequality in Northwestern Italy: A Long-term View (Fourteenth to Eighteenth Centuries).” *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 75, no. 4, pp. 1058–96.

Alfani, Guido and Walter Ryckbosch (2016), “Growing apart in early modern Europe? A comparison of inequality trends in Italy and the Low Countries, 1500–1800”, *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 62, October, pp. 143-53.

Alfani, Guido (2010). “The effects of plague on the distribution of property: Ivrea, Northern Italy 1630”, *Population Studies*, vol. 64(1), pp. 61-75.

Alfani, Guido and Francesco Ammannati (2014), “Economic inequality and poverty in the very long run: The case of Florentine State (late thirteenth-early nineteenth centuries)”, Dondena Working Paper No. 70, University Bocconi, Milan. Forthcoming in *Economic History Review*, available at <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/ehr.12471/epdf>.

Herlihy, David, and Christiane Klapisch-Zuber (1985), *Tuscans and their Families*. New Haven: Yale University Press. . See also <http://www.stg.brown.edu/projects/catasto/overview.html>, accessed January 2008. Edited by David Herlihy, Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, R. Burr Litchfield and Anthony Molho. The Online Catasto is a World Wide Web searchable database of tax information for the city of Florence in 1427-29. It is based on David Herlihy and Christiane Klapisch-Zuber, Principal Investigators, “Census and Property Survey of Florentine Dominions in the Province of Tuscany, 1427-1480.”

[R] Ryckbosch, Wouter (2014), “Inequality and growth before the Industrial Revolution: A case study of the Low Countries (14th-19th centuries)”, Bocconi University, Dondena Working Papers No, 67.

Morrisson, Christian and Wayne Snyder. 2000. “The Income Inequality of France in Historical Perspective.” *European Review of Economic History* 4: 58-83.

Branko Milanovic, “The level and distribution of income in mid-18th century France, according to François Quesnay”, *Journal of the History of Economic Thought*, vol. 37, No. 1, March 2015, pp. 17-37.

### Ottoman Empire

[R] Pamuk, Şevket (2007). “The Black Death and the origins of the ‘Great Divergence’ across Europe, 1300–1600.” *European Review of Economic History*, vol. 11, pp. 289–317.

Canbakal, Hülya (2012), “Wealth and inequality in Ottoman Bursa, 1500-1840”, draft paper. Available at <http://www.econ.yale.edu/~egcenter/Wealth%20and%20Inequality%20in%20Ottoman%20Bursa-Canbakal.pdf>.

Coşgel, Metin (2008), “Estimating rural incomes and inequality in the Ottoman Empire”, *International Journal of Middle East Studies*, Volume 40, No. 3, August, p 374.

Coşgel, Metin and Boğaç A. Ergene (2012), “Inequality of wealth in the Ottoman Empire: War, weather, and long-term trends in eighteenth century Kastamonu”, *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 72, pp. 308-331.

Cosgel, Metin (2004), “Ottoman Tax Registers”, *Historical Methods*, vol. 37, No. 2 (Spring).

### Iberian Peninsula

Alvarez-Nogal, Carlos and Leandro Prados de la Escosura (2007), “The decline of Spain 1500-1850: Conjectural estimates”, *European Review of Economic History*, vol. 11, pp. 319-366.

[R] Alvarez-Nogal, Carlos and Leandro Prados de la Escosura (2013), "The rise and fall of Spain (1270–1850)," *Economic History Review*, vol. 66(1), pages 1-37.

[R] Reis, Jaime (2017), "Deviant behavior? Inequality in Portugal 1565–1770", *Cliometrica*, vol. 11, No. 3, online version.

### British Isles

Campbell, Bruce (2007), “Benchmarking Medieval Economic Development: England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland c. 1209” *Economic History Review*, 60: 1-50.

Arkell, Tom (2006), “Illuminations and Distorsions: Gregory King’s Scheme Calculated for the Year 1688 and the Social Structure of Later Stuart England”, *Economic History Review*, vol. 59, No. 1, pp. 32-60.

Clark, Gregory (2005), “The Condition of the Working Class in England, 1209-2004”, *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 115, No. 6, pp. 1307-1340.

[R] Hoffman, P.T, D. Jacks, P.A. Levin and P.H. Lindert (2002), “Real Inequality in Europe since 1500”, *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 62, no. 2, pp. 322-55.

## ***Part III. Income and wealth inequality in modern societies***

### ***a. Inequality and the Industrial Revolution: from the Napoleonic wars to World War I***

Objective: Why did observers notice worse poverty and inequality in industrially more developed areas (compared to the less advanced)? The effect of the Industrial Revolution in England on wages and inequality: when did inequality reach a peak in the UK? Was Marx wrong in believing in an iron law of wages precisely when wages started to rise? Embourgeoisement of the English working class and the role of colonies (Engels). The emergence of first social tables and national income accounting.



Did different endowments, leading to different patterns of wealth inequality, play a big role in making some colonies permanently more unequal than the others? Acemoglu-Johnson-Robinson vs. Allen-Murphy-Schneider.

### General

Alexis de Tocqueville, *Memoir on pauperism*, Civitas, 1997. Translated by Seymour Drescher, p. 58. First published in 1835.

[R] Kuznets, Simon (1955), "Economic Growth and Income Inequality", Presidential address delivered to the Sixty-seventh meeting of the American Economic Association, Michigan., December 1954. Published in *American Economic Review*, vol. XLV, No. 1, March 1955, Reprinted in Simon Kuznets, *Economic Growth and Structure: Selected Essays*, New Delhi: Oxford & IBH Publishing Company, 1965.

Peer Vries, *Escaping poverty*, Vienna University Press, 2013. See my review: <http://glineq.blogspot.com/2016/06/the-origins-of-great-divergence.html>

[R] Engerman, Stanley L. and Kenneth Sokoloff (2002), "Institutions, Factor Endowments, and Paths of Development in the New World", *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, vol. 14, No. 3 (Summer).

Branko Milanovic, "Preindustrial inequality", Entry for New Palgrave Dictionary of Economic, February 2009.

[R] Daron Acemoglu, James Robinson and Simon Johnson, "The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation", *American Economic Review*, vol. 9, No.5, December 2001. Available at <https://economics.mit.edu/files/4123>.

[R] Bob Allen, Robert Murphy and Eric Schneider, "The colonial origins of the divergence in the Americas: A labor market approach", *Journal of Economic History*, Volume 72, Issue 4 December 2012, pp. 863-89.

Bob Allen, *Industrial revolution: A very short introduction*, 2016.

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#### ***a. Inequality in advanced economies***

Lindert, Peter H. and Jeffrey Williamson (2016), *Unequal Gains: American Growth and Inequality since 1700*, Princeton University Press.

Malanima, Paolo (2006), "Pre-modern equality: income distribution in the Kingdom of Naples (1811)," paper presented at XIV International Congress of Economic History, August 2006, Helsinki. Available at <http://www.helsinki.fi/iehc2006/papers3/Malanima.pdf>.

Wavell Grant, Oliver (2014), "Does industrialization push up inequality ? New evidence on the Kuznets curve from nineteenth century Prussian tax statistics", University of Oxford, Discussion Papers in Economic and Social History, Number 48, September.

[R] Williamson, Jeffrey (1991), "British Inequality during the Industrial Revolution: Accounting for the Kuznets curve", in Y.S. Brenner, Hartmut Kaelble and Mark Thomas (eds.), *Income Distribution in Historical Perspective*, Cambridge and Paris: Cambridge University Press and Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, 1991.

Feinstein, Charles (1988), "The Rise and Fall of the Williamson Curve", *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 48, No. 3, September, pp. 699-729.

Allan, Robert (2016), "Revising England's social tables once again", Discussion paper in economic and social history Number 146, July 2016. Available at <http://www.economics.ox.ac.uk/materials/papers/14550/paper-146-july-2016.pdf>

Brandolini, Andrea and Giovanni Vecchi (2011), "The well-being of Italians", Banca d'Italia, Economic History Working Paper No. 19, October.

Lindert, Peter J. and Jeffrey Williamson (1983), "Reinterpreting British social tables 1688-1913", *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 20. pp. 94-109.

Lindert, Peter H. (2000), "Three centuries of inequality in Britain and the United States", in A. Atkinson and F. Bourguignon (eds.), *Handbook of Income Distribution*, North Holland.

Lindert, Peter H. and Jeffrey G. Williamson (1985), "Growth, equality and history", *Explorations in Economic History*, vol. 22, pp. 341-377, 1985.

Moriguchi, Chiaki and Emmanuel Saez (2005), "The Evolution of Income Concentration in Japan, 1885-2002: Evidence from Income Tax Statistics," unpublished, University of California, Berkeley.

Dumke, Rolf J. (1991), "Income inequality and industrialization in Germany 1850-1913: Kuznets hypothesis re-examined" in Y.S. Brenner, Hartmut Kaelble and Mark Thomas (eds.), *Income Distribution in Historical Perspective*, Cambridge and Paris: Cambridge University Press and Editions de la Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, pp. 117-148.

Schwarz, L. D. (1979), "Income Distribution and Social Structure in London in the Late Eighteenth Century", *Economic History Review*, vol. 32, no.2 (May), pp. 250-259.

Soltow, Lee (1968), "Long-run Changes in British Income Inequality", *Economic History Review*, vol. 21, pp. 17-29.

Soltow, Lee. and van Zanden, Jan-Luiten (1998), *Income and Wealth Inequality in the Netherlands, 16th-20th Century*, Amsterdam: Het Spinhuis.

Sussman, Nathan (2005), "Income Inequality in Paris at the Heyday of the Commercial Revolution", Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Available at [http://economics.huji.ac.il/faculty/sussman/sussman\\_gobaleconomies.pdf](http://economics.huji.ac.il/faculty/sussman/sussman_gobaleconomies.pdf).

Williamson, Jeffrey G. (1980), "Earnings inequality in Nineteenth Century England", *Journal of Economic History*, vol. 40, pp. 457-476.

Williamson, Jeffrey G. (1985), *Did British Capitalism Breed Inequality?*, Boston: Allen and Unwin.

### ***b. Inequality in the “Third World” and colonized societies***

Objective: how unequal were colonized societies? The gap between colonizers and natives. Was Latin America unequal before the Spanish conquest, did it become unequal then, or only after independence?

#### Asia

Merette, Sarah (2013), “Preliminary analysis of inequality in colonial Tonkin and Cochinchina”, mimeo, June.

Booth, Anne (1988), “Living Standards and the Distribution of Income in Colonial Indonesia,” *Journal of Southeast Asia Studies* 19, 2 (September): 310-334.

Van Leeuwen, Bas and Peter Foldvari (2010), “The Development of Inequality and Poverty in Indonesia, 1932-1999”, mimeo. Available at <http://www.basvanleeuwen.net/bestanden/expinequalityIndonesia1.pdf>.

#### Latin America

[R] Bertola, Luis, Cecilia Castelnuovo, Javier Rodriguez and Henry Willebald (2008), “Income distribution in the Latin American Southern Cone during the first globalization boom: ca 1870-1920”, Paper presented at the Midterm conference of the international sociological association, University of Neuchâtel, June 26-28.

Berry, Albert (1990), “International Trade, Government and Income Distribution in Peru since 1870”, *Latin American Research Review*, 25, 2: 31-59.

[R] Prados de la Escosura, Leandro (2007), “Inequality and poverty in Latin America: A long-run exploration”, in T.H. Hatton, Kevin H. O’Rourke and A. M. Taylor (eds.), *The new comparative economic history: Essays in honor of Jeffrey G. Williamson*, Cambridge: Mass, chapter 12.

Rodriguez Weber, Javier (2014), *La economía política de la desigualdad en Chile, 1850-2009*, Tesis de doctorado en historia económica, Universidad de la República, Montevideo.

Bértola, Luis, C. Castelnovo, E. Reis and H. Willebald (2006), “Income distribution in Brazil, 1839-1939.” Paper presented at Session 116, “A Global History of Income Distribution in the Long 20th Century,” XIV International Economic History Congress, Helsinki-Finland 21-25 August.

Bleynat, Ingrid, Amilcar Challu and Paul Segal (2017), “Inequality, living standards and growth in Mexico: A long-run perspective”, mimeo.

Williamson, Jeffrey G. (2009), “History without Evidence: Latin American Inequality since 1491”, mimeo.

## Africa

Bigston, Arne (1986), “Welfare and Economic Growth in Kenya, 1914-76”, *World Development*, 14, 6: 1151-60.

Tony Atkinson, “Top incomes in East Africa before and after independence”, 2016.  
<http://www.tony-atkinson.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Atkinson-2016-%E2%80%93-Top-incomes-in-East-Africa-before-and-after-indpendence.pdf>.

### ***c. “Maldistribution of income”, imperialism and the First World War***

Was “maldistribution” of income (Hobson’s term) responsible for low domestic aggregate demand, search for new foreign markets, struggle for territories and ultimately imperialism and war?

## General

[R] Lenin, Vladimir I. (1916), *Imperialism, the highest stage of capitalism*. Available at <https://www.marxists.org/archive/lenin/works/1916/imp-hsc/>.

[R] Hobson, John A. (1965), *Imperialism: A Study*, Ann Arbor Classics, introduction by Philip Siegelman, originally published in 1902 (Part I, Chapters 5-7)

Bukharin, Nikolai (1929), *Imperialism and world economy*, introduction by V. I. Lenin, New York: Monthly Review Press; reprint of the 1929 Progress Publishers edition. The Russian original published in 1917.

Antony Brewer, *Marxist Theories of Imperialism: A Critical Survey*. Routledge, Second edition, 1990.

Bill Warren, *Imperialism: Pioneer of Capitalism*, Verso, 1980.

Niall Ferguson, *The pity of war*, 1998.

Avner Offer (1989), *The First World War: An Agrarian Interpretation*, Clarendon Press, Oxford.

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[R] Thomas Hauner, Branko Milanovic and Suresh Naidu, “Inequality, foreign investment and imperialism”, draft, May 20117.

Thomas Piketty (2003) “Income inequality in France 1900-1988”, *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 111, no. 5. Available at <http://piketty.pse.ens.fr/fichiers/public/Piketty2003b.pdf>.

Smolensky, Eugene and Robert Plotnick (1992), “Inequality and poverty in the United States: 1900 to 1990”, University of Wisconsin Maddison, Institute for Research on Poverty Discussion Paper No. 998-93. Available at <http://www.irp.wisc.edu/publications/dps/pdfs/dp99893.pdf>.

María Gómez-León and Herman de Jong (2017), “Distribution Dynamics in Turbulent Times: Income inequality in Germany and Britain, 1900-1950”, unpublished MS.

#### ***Part IV. Global inequality from the Napoleonic Wars to the First World War***

Objective: how the first technological revolution created the world of high inequalities, both domestically and more importantly, between nations. How the preponderant role of “class” (within-national inequality) was during the 19<sup>th</sup> century replaced by the role of location (“between national inequality”). The rise of “labor aristocracy” in advanced countries.

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