

3.0 credits

30.0 h

1q

Teacher(s) :	Dorban Michel ; Marchetti Patrick ;
Language :	Français
Place of the course	Louvain-la-Neuve
Main themes :	Paying attention to chronological and geographical specificities, as well as sources and methods, this course presents the various concepts of economic and social history, while being particularly attentive to the evolution and most recent tendencies and debates of historiography. It analyses both the structures of the economic and social life of the period involved and the dynamics running through it and making it evolve, while paying attention to both permanence and discontinuity.
Aims :	In connection with political economy, sociology and quantitative methods in history courses, by the end of this course, students should be able to handle the various concepts of economic and social history, analyse the key moments in its economic and social evolution and its short as well as middle and long term movements; identify crises, their nature and factors, describe actors and contexts. <i>The contribution of this Teaching Unit to the development and command of the skills and learning outcomes of the programme(s) can be accessed at the end of this sheet, in the section entitled "Programmes/courses offering this Teaching Unit".</i>
Content :	P. Marchetti : This first-level course is conceived as an introduction to the specifics of ancient economy in the three major stages of its development: the palatial economy, the particular case of the Greek city-state, and the administration of the Roman Empire by a centralized government that was the captive of the urban plebs. We begin by tracing the origins of now largely obsolete theories on the distinguishing characteristics of the ancient economy. Next, we try to identify the specific features of each stage and to define its lasting aspects, knowing that Greek city-states first adopted and then adapted many elements of the palatial economy. At the same time, we examine how the Greek city-state also served as a substrate to nascent Rome. Rome was indeed founded on the model of a Greek city, before undergoing a dramatic transformation as it gradually evolved into an imperial capital. In this process it was influenced by the Near Eastern empires that it conquered. Special attention will be devoted to the emergence of standards of value, from Ancient Mesopotamia to the end of the Roman Empire.
Cycle and year of study :	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Bachelor in History > Bachelor in Ancient Languages and Literatures: Oriental Studies > Bachelor in Psychology and Education: General > Bachelor in Ancient and Modern Languages and Literatures > Bachelor in Information and Communication > Bachelor in Philosophy > Bachelor in Engineering : Architecture > Bachelor in Ancient languages and Literatures : Classics > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures: German, Dutch and English > Bachelor in French and Romance Languages and Literatures : General > Bachelor in Economics and Management > Bachelor in Motor skills : General > Bachelor in Human and Social Sciences > Bachelor in Modern Languages and Literatures : General > Bachelor in Sociology and Anthropology > Bachelor in Political Sciences: General > Bachelor in History of Art and Archaeology : General > Bachelor in Mathematics > Bachelor in Biomedicine > Bachelor in Pharmacy > Bachelor in Religious Studies
Faculty or entity in charge:	HIST