

Winter 2001
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ECONOMICS 312

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

1. INTRODUCTORY NOTES

Module Outline

This module surveys and seeks to explain the main trends in economic development in Europe in the twentieth century. The emphasis is on the western industrial nations. The final part of the module examines developments in the eastern bloc.

The first few classes examine the main trends in economic development up to the present day. This is followed by a more thematic approach which surveys the debate on the growth process and on international convergence patterns.

Subsequent classes pursue the nature of industrial growth in the west. We assess the evidence for changes in comparative advantage in industrial performance and survey the debate on causal factors. We will look at the role of economic policy, and undertake country and industry case studies. The remaining classes widen the agenda to examine the main trends in the economic history of Eastern Europe in the twentieth century.

The approach adopted is thematic and comparative. Seminars and assessed essays provide opportunities to explore in depth topics and regions of particular interest.

(b) Teaching Methods

The organisation of this module is designed to offer a variety of teaching and learning strategies. Lectures provide a set of basic and essential information along with a historiographic outline of the literature concerning twentieth century European economic history. Seminars provide an opportunity to engage in debates

and discussion; students present papers, construct arguments, disagree and dispute (when things go well) as well asking for guidance, clarification of issues raised in lectures and additional references.

(c) Basis For Evaluation

- i. There will be two examinations on this course. The first exam will count for 20% of the student's final course grade. The second exam will count for 30% of the student's final course grade. The first exam will be held on week commencing 12th February.
- ii. There will be one assessed essay due for each student. It will be 15 pages in length. It is up to the student to choose the subject for discussion, but as a general guideline, it must be related to the themes of the course (which are broad). It will be due on Monday 2nd April and will count towards 30% of the course grade.
- iii. The student's contribution to the seminar discussion will be worth 20% of the overall mark.

2. CLASS SCHEDULE

<u>Topic</u>	<u>Week Commencing</u>
Introduction	8 th January
Europe after the First World War	15 th January
The Great Depression and 'Recovery' in the 1930s	23 rd January
Main trends in European economic history since 1945	29 th January
'Catching up and falling behind?' Explanations for comparative performance in the twentieth century	5 th February
Comparative advantage: industrial performance in Europe	12 th February
Political institutions and change: the role of economic policy	26 th February
Changes in comparative advantage: country case studies	5 th March –26 th March
The economic history of the Soviet Union in the Twentieth Century	2 nd April
Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century	9 th April

3. BIBLIOGRAPHY

- A. Basic Texts
- B. Main Trends in the Twentieth Century: 1914 – 1945
- C. Main Trends in the Twentieth Century: 1945 – 2001
- D. Comparative Performance: Catching up and Falling Behind?
- E. Comparative Advantage: Industrial Performance in Europe
- F. Political Institutions and Economic Policy
- G. Changes in Comparative Advantage: Country Case Studies
- H. Changes in Comparative Advantage: Industry Case Studies
- I. Europe and the World
- J. Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century

The bibliography will be updated every two-three weeks, although I don't want to go overboard on the reading material for this course. If you find an article or book which is not included, please bring it to my attention.

Please be aware of the following abbreviations:

<i>AER</i>	<i>American Economic Review</i>
<i>BPEA</i>	<i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>
<i>EHR</i>	<i>Economic History Review</i>
<i>EP</i>	<i>Economic Policy</i>
<i>ER</i>	<i>Economic Review</i>
<i>JEH</i>	<i>Journal of Economic History</i>
<i>JPE</i>	<i>Journal of Political Economy</i>
<i>IMF</i>	<i>IMF Staff Papers</i>
<i>OBES</i>	<i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>

3A. BASIC TEXTS

- Aldcroft, D. H. (2001). *The European Economy, 1914-2000*
- van Ark, B. and Crafts, N. F. R. (eds.) (1996). *Quantitative Aspects of Postwar European Economic Growth*
- Crafts, N. F. R and Toniolo, G. (eds.) (1996). *Economic Growth in Europe Since 1945*
- Craig, Lee A. and Fisher, D. (1997). *The Integration Of The European Economy 1850-1913*
- Dent, C. M. (1997). *The European economy: the global context*
- Dyker, D. (ed.) (1992). *The European Economy*
- Dyker, D. (ed.) (1992). *The National Economies of Europe*
- Feinstein, C. H., Temin, P. & Toniolo, G. (1997). *The European economy between the wars*
- Kenwood, A. G. and Lougheed, A. L. (1999). *The Growth of the International Economy, 1820-2000*
- Pollard, S. (1981). *Peaceful Conquest: The Industrialisation of Europe, 1760-1970*
- Pollard, S. (1997). *The International Economy Since 1945*
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economics: A Comparative Study*
- Tipton, F. B. and Aldrich, R. (1987). *An Economic and Social History of Europe since 1890 (two volumes)*

3B. MAIN TRENDS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: 1914 – 1945

- Eichengreen, B. (1992). *Golden Fetters: The Gold Standard and the Great Depression*
- Eichengreen, B. (1993). *Elusive Stability: Essays in the History of International Finance, 1919 –1939*
- Fearon, P. (1979). *The Origins and Nature of the Great Slump*
- Kindleberger, C. P. (1987). *The World in Depression, 1929-1939*
- Munting, R. and Holderness, B. A. (1991). *Crisis, Recovery and War: An Economic History of Continental Europe, 1918-1945*
- Svennilson, I. (1954). *Growth and Stagnation in the European Economy*

3C. MAIN TRENDS IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY: 1945 – 2001

- Ahnstrom, L. (1990). *Economic Growth, Stagnation and the Working Population in Western Europe*, Chp. 2
- Apper, E. (1998). *European Monetary Integration: 1958-2002*
- Crafts, N. (1995). 'The Golden Age of Economic Growth in Western Europe, 1950-1973', *EHR*, Vol. XLVIII, No. 3
- Henderson, D. (1990). 'Comparative Economic Performance of the OECD Countries, 1950-1987: A summary of the evidence', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 13
- Maddison, A. (1989). *The World Economy in the Twentieth Century*
- Maddison, A. (1991). *Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development*
- Maddison, A. (1995). *Monitoring the world economy, 1820-1992*
- Marglin, S. A. (1990). 'Lessons of the Golden Age: An Overview', in Marglin, A and Schor, J. B. (eds.), *The Golden Age of Capitalism: Reinterpreting the Post-War Experience*
- Millward, A. (1984). *The Reconstruction Of Western Europe, 1945-51*
- von Tunzelman, N. (1992). 'The main trends of European economic history since the Second World War', in Dyker, D. (ed.), *The European Economy*
- Ungerer, H. (1997). *A Concise History of European Monetary Integration: From EPU to EMU*

3D. COMPARATIVE PERFORMANCE: CATCHING UP AND FALLING BEHIND?

- Abramovitz, M. (1986). 'Catching up, forging ahead and falling behind', *JEH*, Vol. 46, No. 2
- van Ark, B. (1999) *Economic Growth and Labour Productivity in Europe: Half a Century of East-West Comparisons*
- Barro, R. J. (1997). *Determinants of Economic Growth: A Cross-Country Empirical Study*
- Crafts, N. F. R. (1992). 'Productivity Growth Reconsidered', *EP*, Vol. 7, No. 15
- Dowrick, S. & Nguyen, D. T. (1989). 'OECD Comparative Economic Growth, 1950-1985: Catch Up and Convergence', *AER*, Vol. 79, No. 5

- Feinstein, C. H. (1991). 'Benefits of Backwardness and Costs of Continuity',
in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.),
Government and Economies in the Post-war World, Chp. 14
- Maddison, A. (1991). *Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development*, Chps 3–5
- Maizels, A. (1963). *Industrial Growth and World Trade*
- Olson, M. (1982). *The Rise and Decline of Nations*

3E. COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE: INDUSTRIAL PERFORMANCE IN EUROPE

- Ahnstrom, L. (1990). *Economic Growth, Stagnation and the Working Population in Western Europe*, Chp. 3
- Crafts, N. F. R. (1992). 'Productivity Growth Reconsidered', *EP*,
- Duchene, F. & Shepherd, G. (eds.) (1987). *Managing Industrial Change in Western Europe*
- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Part 1
- Sharp, M. (1992). 'Changing Industrial Structures in Western Europe', in
Dyker, D. (ed.), *The European Economy*
- Tidd, J. (1990). *Flexible Manufacturing Technologies and International Competitiveness*
- van der Wee, H. (1983). *Prosperity and Upheaval: The World Economy, 1945-1980*,
Part IV, Chps. 1–4.

3F. POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS AND ECONOMIC POLICY

- Boltho, A. (1982). *The European Economy; Growth and Crisis*, Part II
- Foreman-Peck, J. (1995). *A History of the World Economy: International Economic Relations since 1850*
- Graham, A. & Seldon, A. (ed.) (1990). *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*
- Kenwood, A. G. & Lougheed, A. L. (1999). *The Growth of the International Economy, 1820-2000*
- Maddison, A. (1991). *Dynamic Forces in Capitalist Development*, Chp. 6
- Marquand, D. (1991). 'Political Institutions and Economic Performance',
in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.),
Government and Economies in the Post-war World, Chp. 17

- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Part 1
- Rebelo, S. (1991). 'Long run policy analysis and long run economic growth, *JPE*, Vol. 99
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economics: A Comparative Study*

3G. CHANGES IN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE: COUNTRY CASE STUDIES

France

- Holmes, P. (1992). 'France', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chap 2
- Lynch, F. (1990). 'France', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 4
- Sautter, C. (1982). 'France', in Andrea Boltho (ed.), *The European Economy*, Part III
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economies: A Comparative Study*, Chp 4

Germany

- Dumke, R. H. (1990). 'Reassessing the Wirtschaftswunder: reconstruction and post-war growth in West Germany in an international context', *OBES*, 52.
- Flockton, C. (1982). 'Federal Republic of Germany', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chp 3
- Hallett, G. (1991). 'Germany', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 5
- Owen-Smith, E. (1994). *The German Economy*
- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Chp 7
- Smyser, W. R. (1993). *The German Economy: Colossus At The Crossroads*
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economies: A Comparative Study*, Chp 2

Italy

- Paci, P. (1992). 'Italy', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chp 4
- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Chapter 8
- Rey, G. (1982). 'Italy', in Andrea Boltho (ed.), *The European Economy*, Part III, Chp 17
- Rossi, N. and Toniolo, G. (1992). 'Catching up or falling behind? Italy's Economic Growth 1895-1947', *EHR*, Vol. LV, No. 3
- Sasson, D. (1991). 'Italy', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 6
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economies: A Comparative Study*, Chp 5

Spain

- Harrison, J. (1985). *The Spanish Economy in the Twentieth Century*
- Harrison, J. (1993). *The Spanish Economy From the Civil War to the European Community*
- Lieberman, S. (1982). *The Contemporary Spanish Economy: A Historical Perspective*
- Preston, P. (1991). 'Spain', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 7
- Somers, F. (ed.) (1991). *European Economies: A Comparative Study*, Chp 3

Sweden

- Andersen, P. S. and Akerholm, J. (1982). 'Scandinavia', in Andrea Boltho (ed.), *The European Economy*, Part III, Chp 21
- Pettersson, L. (1992). 'Sweden', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chp 7
- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Chapter 7
- Salmon, P. (1991). 'Scandinavia', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 8

3H. CHANGES IN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE: INDUSTRY CASE STUDIES

- van Ark, B. (1993). *International Comparisons of Output and Productivity*
- Barro, R. & Sala-i-Martin, X. (1991). 'Convergence Across States and Regions', *BPEA*
Commission of the European Communities (quarterly) *European Economy*
- European Commission. (1983). 'Competitiveness of European Industry',
European Economy, No. 25, September
- Eurostat. (1991/2 & 1993). *Panorama of EC Industry*
- Eurostat. (1992). *Panorama of EC Industry*
- Freeman, C., Sharp, M. & Walker, W. (1991). *Technology and the Future of Europe:
Global Competition & the Environment in the 1990s*
- Hughes, K. (ed.) (1993). *European Competitiveness*
- Hobday, M. (1992). 'The European electronics industry', in David Dyker (ed.),
The European Economy, Chp 14
- Jones, D. T. (1992). 'The car industry', in David Dyker (ed.),
The European Economy, Chp 13
- Porter, M. (1990). *The Competitive Advantage of Nations*, Chapters 5 & 6
- Sharp, M. (ed.) (1985). *Europe and the New Technologies*
- Sharp, M. and Cook, L. (1992). 'Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals', in David Dyker (ed.),
The European Economy, Chp 15

3I. EUROPE AND THE WORLD

- Burk, K. (1991). 'The international environment',
in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.),
Government and Economies in the Post-war World, Chp. 2
- Dent, C. (1997). *The European Economy: the Global Context*
- Foreman-Peck, J. (1995). *A History of the World Economy:
International Economic Relations since 1850*
- Galbraith, J. K. (1994). *The World Economy Since the Wars*
- Giersch, H. (1991). *The World Economy In Perspective:
Essays On International Trade And European Integration*

- Holmes, P. & Smith, A. (1992). 'The EC, the USA and Japan: the trilateral relationship in world context', in David Dyker (ed.), *The European Economy*, Chp 10
- Olson, M. & Kähkönen, S. (2000). *A Not-So-Dismal Science: A Broader View Of Economies And Societies*
- Stevens, C. (1992). 'The EC and the Third World', in David Dyker (ed.), *The European Economy*, Chp 11
- van der Wee, H. (1983). *Prosperity and Upheaval: The World Economy, 1945-1980, Part II, Chps. 1&2.*

3J. EASTERN EUROPE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

- Aldcroft, D. H. & Morewood, S. (1994). *Economic Change in Eastern Europe Since 1918*
- Batt, J. (1988). *Reform and Political Change in Eastern Europe: A Comparison of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian Experiences*
- Bideleux, R. and Jeffries, I. (1998). *A History Of Eastern Europe: Crisis And Change*
- Bruno, M. (1992). 'Stabilisation and reform in Eastern Europe', *IMF*, Vol. 39, No. 4.
- Brus, W. and Laski, K. (1989). *From Marx to the Market*
- Crampton, R. J. (1994). *Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century*
- Crampton, R. J. (1997). *Eastern Europe in the Twentieth Century – and after*
- Crampton, R. J. (1997). *A Concise History of Bulgaria*
- Dyker, D. A. (1990). *Yugoslavia : Socialism, Development And Debt*
- Dyker, D. (1991). *Restructuring the Soviet Economy*
- Dyker, D. (1992). *The National Economies of Europe, Chps 9-12*
- Dyker, D. A. (ed.) (1995). *Investment Opportunities In Russia And The CIS*
- Dyker, D. A. (ed.) (1997). *The Technology Of Transition: Science And Technology Policies For Transition Countries*
- Dyker, D. A. (ed.) (1999). *Foreign Direct Investment And Technology Transfer In The Former Soviet Union*
- Dyker, D. A. and Vejvoda, I. (eds.) (1996). *Yugoslavia And After: A Study In Fragmentation, Despair And Rebirth*

- Earle, J. S., *et al.* (eds.) (1993). *Privatization in the Transition to a Market Economy*
- Fischer, S. (1993). 'Socialist Economy Reform: Lessons of the First Three Years', *AER*, Vol. 83, No. 2
- Good, D. F. (ed.) (1994). *Economic Transformations in East and Central Europe*
- Hanson, P. (1990). 'The Soviet Union', in Andrew Graham and Anthony Seldon (ed.), *Government and Economies in the Post-war World*, Chp. 10
- Hare, P. G. (1992). 'Hungary', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chap 9
- Jeffries, I. (1990). *A guide to the socialist economies*
- Jeffries, I. (1993). *Socialist Economies and the Transition to the Market: A Guide*
- Journal of Economic Perspectives.* (1991). Vol. 5, No. 4
- Kaser, M. & Radice, E. A. (eds.) (1985). *The Economic History of Eastern Europe, 1919-1975*, Vols I & II
- Leitzel, J. (1995). *Russian Economic Reform*
- Munting, R. (1982) *The Economic Development Of The USSR*
- Myant, M. (1989). *The Czechoslovak Economy, 1948-1988*
- Nove, A. (1983). *The Economics of Feasible Socialism*
- Oxford Review of Economic Policy.* (1991). Vol. 7, No. 4
- Schaffer, M. E. (1992). 'Poland', in David Dyker (ed.), *The National Economies of Europe*, Chap 10
- Swain, G. and N. (1993). *Eastern Europe Since 1945*
- Szekely, I. & Newbery, D. (eds.) (1993). *Hungary: An Economy in Transition*
- Teichova, A. (1988). *The Czechoslovak Economy, 1918-1980*
- White, S., Batt, J. Lewis, P. G (eds.) (1993). *Developments in East European politics*
- White, S., Batt, J. Lewis, P. G (eds.) (1998). *Developments in Central and East European politics 2*

4. **FORMAT FOR ESSAYS**

1. Please type all essays, reports and assignments and follow these instructions:

- a. Try to use either Helvetica or Palatino font, set to 12 pitch.
- b. The top, bottom and right margins should be set at 1 inch and the left margin at 1.5 inches.
- c. Please double space the text, except where you include a lengthy quote (discussed below).
- d. Number pages consecutively, in the top right hand corner of each page. Do not number the cover/title sheet.
- e. Place figures and tables either within the text (if you can do this) or at the end of the document.

2. To reference an article, chapter or book in an essay, please note the following example:

This is coupled to the second criticism of monetarism, about how a faster rate of money growth is divided between higher output and rising prices. Friedman once stated that this area was the 'missing equation' of monetarist theory (Friedman 1970, pp. 221-222).

3. If you quote from an author who has produced more than one book or article in that particular year, then the format is as follows:

Following on from the Green Paper, the authorities prepared a series of discussion papers, culminating in new arrangements from 5 August 1981 (Bank of England 1980, 1981a, 1981b).

4. If you wish to include a quotation from an article or book which is longer than two lines, then there are two ways of doing this. Note that the quotation is indented and is in single spacing, while the main text is double spaced. The pitch (size) of the font DOES NOT change.

Either:

This failure by Friedman to provide a clear analytical response to this problem even led Johnson (1971, p. 12) to comment that the monetarist counter-revolution would 'peter out' because:

I believe the Keynesians are right in their view that inflation is a far less serious social problem than mass unemployment . . . [T]he second reason is that monetarism is seriously inadequate as an approach to monetary theory, judged by prevailing standards of academic economics, and in the course of repairing its intellectual fences and achieving full scientific respectability it will have to compromise irretrievably with its Keynesian opposition.

Or:

This failure by Friedman to provide a clear analytical response to this problem even led one author to comment that the monetarist counter-revolution would 'peter out' because:

I believe the Keynesians are right in their view that inflation is a far less serious social problem than mass unemployment . . . [T]he second reason is that monetarism is seriously inadequate as an approach to monetary theory, judged by prevailing standards of academic economics, and in the course of repairing its intellectual fences and achieving full scientific respectability it will have to compromise irretrievably with its Keynesian opposition.

(Johnson 1971, p. 12)

5. As you are using the Harvard referencing system, there is no need for footnotes. You might want to include endnotes, however. If you do use endnotes, please keep endnotes to a minimum. Try to keep only technical definitions or points of clarification for endnotes. Endnotes should be placed at the end of the assignment, but before the references. These should be double spaced, e.g.:

Mrs Thatcher believed that previous governments had either ignored the rise in inflation, or had concluded that the costs of ridding inflation from the system would require a high sacrifice ratio.¹

1. The *sacrifice ratio* is the amount of lost output that an economy experiences in order to reduce inflation.

6. Citing web pages:

<http://www.eh.net/etc/etc.html> (accessed May 20, 1999)

7. How to compile the references. Please use only this format for the references. All of the examples here should cover every type of reference that you will need for your assignment and reports. Please note that the references are single spaced.

Aldcroft, D. H. (1977), *From Versailles to Wall Street, 1919-1929*, London: Allen Lane.

Aldcroft, D. H. (1993a), *The European Economy, 1914-1990*, London: Routledge.

Aldcroft, D. H. and Oliver, M. J. (1995), 'The Legacy of the Gold Standard', *The Economic Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 25-27.

Artis, M. J. and Cobham, D. (eds.) (1991), *Labour's Economic Policies 1974-1979*. Manchester: Manchester University Press.

Bean, C. and Crafts, N. (1996), 'British economic growth since 1945: relative economic decline . . . and renaissance?', in N. Crafts and G. Toniolo (eds.), *Economic Growth in Europe Since 1945*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

5. EVALUATION RUBRIC FOR ESSAYS

Competency:	Analyzing Economic Environments
Sub-competency:	Macroeconomic Environments
<p>(Grade A) 60 – 100</p> <p>A + = 70+ A = 65-69 A - = 60-64</p>	<p>Changes in the variable are accurately summarised and explained in terms of all the relevant causal variables. The summary is timely. Forecasts are reasonable given current trends, and fully justified in terms of reasonable projections of all the relevant causal variables. Theoretically irrelevant variables do not enter the analysis. There is no confusion between dependent and independent variables or between autonomous versus induced changes in variables (i.e., shifts in versus movements along a curve).</p>
<p>(Grade B) 53 – 59</p> <p>B + = 58-59 B = 55-57 B - = 53-54</p>	<p>Trends are accurately summarised and the summary is timely. The analysis of change and/or the forecast is fundamentally sound, although there are minor errors or omissions in parts of the analysis.</p>
<p>(Grade C) 41 – 52</p> <p>C+ = 50-52 C = 45-49 C - = 41-44</p>	<p>The summary of trends is basically correct, although there may be minor inaccuracies or some of the information may be slightly outdated. Although the analysis of changes or the forecast shows some understanding of macroeconomic theory, errors or omissions were prevalent enough to warrant a review of the material and more practice.</p>
<p>(Grade D) 39-40</p>	<p>The summary of trends is missing or seriously lacking, and the analysis shows some understanding even though errors are prevalent <u>OR</u>, the analysis demonstrates little understanding of macroeconomic theory, and the summary of trends is basically correct but with some inaccuracies or outdated information.</p>
<p>(Grade F) 0-38</p>	<p>The summary of trends is missing or seriously deficient and the analysis demonstrates little understanding of macroeconomic cause-effect relationships.</p>

Competency:	Effective Communication
Sub-competency:	Writing (Brief Documents)
<p>(Grade A) 60 – 100</p> <p>A + = 70+ A = 65-69 A - = 60-64</p>	<p>The document stands out as being effective. It is well organized and addresses the audience. Conclusions are clearly stated and supported where appropriate with properly formatted citations. It flows crisply with concisely written sentences and well chosen words. Spelling, punctuation, grammar, and syntax are excellent. Tables and charts support the analysis and are clearly explained.</p>
<p>(Grade B) 53 – 59</p> <p>B + = 58-59 B = 55-57 B - = 53-54 C + = 50-52</p>	<p>The document is satisfactorily written with good organization and spelling. However, it has a few mechanical errors, awkward sentences, or poor word choices. <u>OR</u>, important tables, charts, or references are missing or poorly explained or formatted.</p>
<p>(Grade C) 41 – 52</p> <p>C+ = 50-52 C = 45-49 C - = 41-44</p>	<p>The document has potential, but needs editing. The organization is decent and there are only a few spelling or mechanical errors. However, sentences often do not flow crisply enough, passive voice is used too often, or vocabulary is imprecise. Good writing is within reach. As you read, pay attention to style, sentence structure, and word selection. Actively practice, carefully proof read, re-write, and ask a good writers to review your drafts.</p>
<p>(Grade D) 39-40</p>	<p>Although you have a message, your credibility is undermined due to ineffective writing. It is disorganized and/or there are many spelling, grammar, syntax, and punctuation errors. Sentences do not flow crisply and word choice is awkward. Because you are making basic errors, you should study grammar and composition texts, enroll in writing courses, and seek outside help as you practice.</p>
<p>(Grade F) 0-38</p>	<p>The document is incoherent; it is not clear what your message is. There are many spelling, grammar, and punctuation errors. Sentences do not flow crisply and word choice is awkward. You should study writing and critical thinking texts, enroll in basic skills courses, and seek outside help as you practice in these areas.</p>

Competency:	Utilizing Computers
Sub-competency:	Word Processing and Desktop Publishing
<p>(Grade A) 60 – 100</p> <p>A + = 70+ A = 65-69 A - = 60-64</p>	<p>The document stands out as being neat and aesthetically pleasing. Margins, fonts, and spacing are consistent. If appropriate, technical or quantitative information is effectively presented in tables and charts that are clear and properly labelled.</p>
<p>(Grade B) 53 – 59</p> <p>B + = 58-59 B = 55-57 B - = 53-54 C + = 50-52</p>	<p>The document is neat and satisfactorily presented, but the presentation doesn't stand out. <u>OR</u>, essential tables and charts are missing or not too useful.</p>
<p>(Grade C) 41 – 52</p> <p>C+ = 50-52 C = 45-49 C - = 41-44</p>	<p>The document is neat and has potential, but it needs work in more than one area (aesthetics/layout, margins and spacing, fonts, integration of tables or charts, etc.).</p>
<p>(Grade D) 39-40</p>	<p>The presentation detracts from your message and undermines credibility with your audience. It needs considerable work in many areas.</p>
<p>(Grade F) 0-38</p>	<p>The document is so sloppy, unappealing, and disorganized, the audience is unwilling to invest effort in reading and contemplating its message.</p>

This article covers the Economic history of Europe from about 1000 AD to the present. For the context, see History of Europe. Early in the first millennium, improvements in technique and technology began to emerge. Monasteries spread throughout Europe and became important centers for the collection of knowledge related to agriculture and forestry. The manorial system, which existed under different names throughout Europe and Asia, allowed large landowners significant control over both their land and A major history of economic regimes and economic performance in Europe throughout the twentieth century. Ivan T. Berend looks at the historic development of the twentieth-century European economy, examining both its failures and its successes in responding to the challenges of this crisis-ridden and troubled but highly successful age. About the Author. Ivan T. Berend is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of California, Los Angeles. His numerous publications include *Decades of Crisis: Central and Eastern Europe Before World War II* (1998) and *History Derailed: Central and East* In the second half of the twentieth century, the lives of Europeans were transformed almost beyond recognition. In 1950, many of the continent's residents heated their homes with coal, cooled their food with ice, and lacked even rudimentary forms of indoor plumbing. Today, their lives are eased and enriched by natural-gas furnaces, electric refrigerators, and an array of electronic gadgets that boggles the mind. Gross domestic product per capita, what the income of a typical resident of Europe will buy, tripled in the second half of the twentieth century. The quality of life improved even