# Historia Económica Mundial 1500-1900

**ECON 4620-1**

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1. **Horario profesor titular:** miércoles de 2 p.m. a 5 p.m., oficina C – 302.
   **Profesor Asistente:** Jonathan Díaz M. jon-diaz@uniandes.edu.co
   Horario de atención: miércoles de 2:00 p.m. a 4:00 p.m. oficina A – 303

## 2. Objetivos de la materia

El objetivo del curso es entender cómo la historia determina los resultados económicos actuales. Se examinarán experiencias y eventos de la historia económica de Europa, África, Asia (específicamente China e India) y América.

## 3. Contenido

El curso se divide en cuatro partes. La primera es una introducción a la historia económica y a la relación de esta con los resultados económicos actuales. Se hará énfasis en las *Instituciones* como determinante fundamental del desempeño económico. A su vez, habrá lecturas aplicadas a casos específicos de países relacionando la historia con los resultados económicos actuales. La segunda parte cubre los siglos XVI y XVII, *Edad Moderna Temprana*, presentando los efectos económicos del descubrimiento de América, la colonización, el mercado trasatlántico, cambios en sistemas políticos en Europa, la estructura agraria en China y Europa y el mercado de esclavos africanos al Nuevo Mundo. La tercera parte abarca el período 1700 - 1850, *Edad Moderna Tardía y Revolución Industrial*, y cubre los antecedentes a la Revolución Industrial, Revolución Francesa, la decadencia del Imperio Español y a la Independencia de las colonias americanas. A su vez presenta la proto-industrialización en Asia, el Imperio Británico en India y el surgimiento de la agricultura americana. La última sección analiza el proceso de (*des*)*Industrialización* en el centro y la periferia, así como también la *Globalización* anterior a la primera Guerra Mundial.

## 4. Metodología

La aproximación a los temas se hará en orden cronológico a partir de lecturas de diversos historiadores económicos. Las lecturas son de carácter transversal con el fin de realizar comparaciones entre economías y establecer patrones de convergencia y divergencia. Los textos en su mayoría son documentos de investigación de gran relevancia internacional que se apoyan en herramientas econométricas o estadísticas para sustentar sus hipótesis.

## 5. Competencias

Al finalizar el curso, los estudiantes contarán con una visión global y analítica de los grandes cambios estructurales que determinaron la historia económica mundial en el periodo de estudio.

## 6. Criterios de Evaluación (Porcentajes de cada evaluación)

La clase de Historia Económica Mundial 1500-1900 es intensiva en lectura por lo cual la evaluación se realizará de cuatro maneras:

1. Ensayos cortos (25%): ensayos quincenales basados en las lecturas vistas en clase que consisten en responder dos o tres preguntas ya sean estas específicas y/o transversales.
2. Exposiciones (15%): presentación de alguno de los artículos complementarios del programa. La duración es de 30 minutos y debe realizarse en formato Power Point.
3. Parciales (30%): evaluaciones que podrán realizarse en clase o por fuera según consenso.
4. Trabajo Final (30%): consiste en la elaboración de un análisis acerca de: a) un episodio en la historia (ej. Las consecuencias económicas de de las guerras napoleónicas, la política fiscal y la Revolución Francesa, etc.); b) una política económica en la historia (ej. la llegada del libre comercio a Europa, la política de migración en América Latina en el siglo XIX y sus consecuencias); o una interpretación sobre: c) la historia económica de alguna sociedad durante determinado periodo (ej. desarrollo exportador en Brasil a finales del siglo XIX, la decadencia española en el siglo XVIII, etc.).
La nota del trabajo final se realizará sobre un avance (10%) y sobre el documento definitivo (20%).

## 7. Sistema de aproximación de Notas definitivas

- 1-2.24 equivale una definitiva de 2
- 2.25-2.75 equivale una definitiva de 2.5
- 2.76-3.24 equivale una definitiva de 3
- 3.25-3.74 equivale una definitiva de 3.5
- 3.75-4.24 equivale una definitiva de 4
- 4.25-4.74 equivale una definitiva de 4.5
- 4.26-5 equivale una definitiva de 5

## 8. Bibliografía

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