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Índice

Pág.

<i>A big history of big recessions in the long twentieth century</i>	05
<i>Adam Smith</i>	06
<i>Economía de la educación</i>	07
<i>Grand transitions: how the modern world was made</i>	08
<i>Human development and the path to freedom: 1870 to the present</i>	09
<i>John Maynard Keynes: the art of choosing the right model</i>	10
<i>Keynes and Marx</i>	11
<i>Marx returns</i>	12
<i>Risk, choice, and uncertainty: three centuries of economic decision-making</i>	13

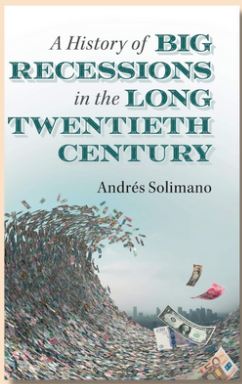
<i>The collapse of antiquity: Greece and Rome as civilization's oligarchic turning point</i>	14
<i>The currency of politics: the political theory of money from Aristotle to Keynes</i>	15
<i>The Meddlers: sovereignty, empire, and the birth of global economic governance</i>	16
<i>The Nobel factor: the prize in economics, social democracy, and the market turn</i>	17
<i>The postwar economic order: national reconstruction and international cooperation</i>	18
<i>The world of sugar: how the sweet stuff transformed our politics, health, and environment over 2,000 years</i>	19

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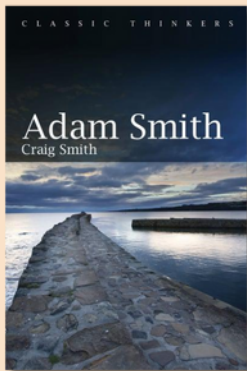
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A big history of big recessions in the long twentieth century

This book examines the array of financial crises, slumps, depressions and recessions that happened around the globe during the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries. It covers events including World War I, hyperinflation and market crashes in the 1920s, the Great Depression of the 1930s, stagflation of the 1970s, the Latin American debt crises of the 1980s, the post-socialist transitions in Central Eastern Europe and Russia in the 1990s, and the great financial crisis of 2008-9. In addition to providing wide geographic and historical coverage of episodes of crisis in North America, Europe, Latin America and Asia, the book clarifies basic concepts in the area of recession economics, analysis of high inflation, debt crises, political cycles and international political economy. An understanding of these concepts is needed to comprehend big recessions and slumps that often lead to both political change and the reassessment of prevailing economic paradigms...



Adam Smith

*Almost everyone has heard of Adam Smith, founding father of modern economics and author of *Wealth of Nations*. There is, however, much more to him than this. This new introduction gives a crystal clear overview of the entirety of Smith's thought. It demonstrates how Smith's economic theories fit into a larger system of thought that encompasses moral philosophy, philosophy of science, legal and political theory, and aesthetics. Examining the central arguments of his major works, ranging from *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* to his lectures on jurisprudence and beyond, Smith's thought is explained in its full intellectual and historical context. As the book unfolds, the long-standing caricature of Adam Smith as an uncritical defender of capitalism red in tooth and claw is systematically challenged, revealing a far more complex and nuanced figure whose rich legacy remains highly relevant today.*



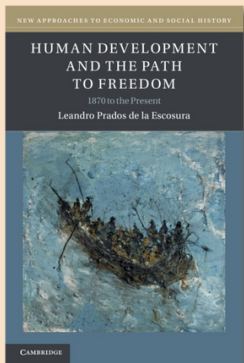
Economía de la educación

El libro *Economía de la Educación*, elaborado con la colaboración de 22 investigadores, proporciona una visión integral y actualizada sobre el estado del arte en este campo de la investigación. Este manual combina análisis comparativos del sistema educativo español y europeo con enfoques económicos y econométricos avanzados para evaluar y sugerir políticas educativas efectivas. *Economía de la Educación* está especialmente diseñado como un buen libro de texto que está al día con los avances empíricos y que puede ser utilizado en cursos avanzados de Grados y Master, tanto para Economía como para otras disciplinas relacionadas como Educación, Gestión, Recursos Humanos, Política Pública y otras ciencias sociales. Es un recurso también valioso para las administraciones públicas, ya que ofrece una base sólida de evidencia empírica que puede orientar la toma de decisiones en materia educativa...



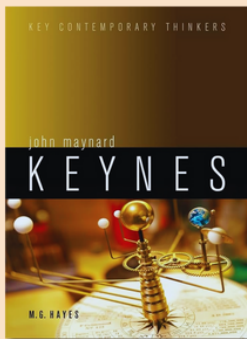
Grand transitions: how the modern world was made

The modern world was created through the combination and complex interactions of five grand transitions. First, the demographic transition changed the total numbers, dynamics, structure, and residential pattern of populations. The agricultural and dietary transition led to the emergence of highly productive cropping and animal husbandry (subsidized by fossil energies and electricity), which eliminated famines, reduced malnutrition, and improved the health of populations but also resulted in enormous food waste and had many environmental consequences. The energy transition brought the world from traditional biomass fuels and human and animal labor to fossil fuel, ever more efficient electricity, lights, and motors, which transformed both agricultural and industrial production and enabled mass-scale mobility and instant communication. Economic transition has been marked by relatively high growth rates of total national and global product, by fundamental structural transformation (from...



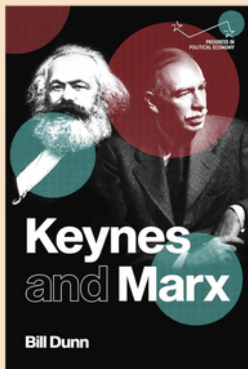
Human development and the path to freedom: 1870 to the present

How has human development evolved during the last 150 years of globalization and economic growth? How has human development been distributed across countries? How do developing countries compare to developed countries? Do social systems matter for wellbeing? Are there differences in the performance of developing regions over time? Employing a capabilities approach, Human Development and the Path to Freedom addresses these key questions in the context of modern economic growth and globalization from c.1870 to the present. Leandro Prados de la Escosura shows that health, access to knowledge, standards of living, and civil and political freedom can substitute for GDP per head as more accurate measures of our wellbeing.



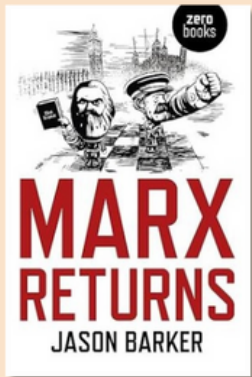
John Maynard Keynes: the art of choosing the right model

*John Maynard Keynes is the 20th century's greatest economist. He sparked an intellectual revolution that transformed economic theory and policymaking. This book, written in plain English with minimal mathematics, is a concise and probing account of his major ideas. Keynes, argues Mark Hayes, showed that economics is a science of thinking in terms of models, in which progress depends on recognising when established models have become obsolete and new ones are required. Hayes outlines how Keynes did this, tracing his progression from the 'Classical' model that he inherited through to his masterpiece, *The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, and beyond. The intellectual narrative is placed in its historical context, from the Versailles Peace Conference in 1919 to Bretton Woods. The final chapters consider the impact of Keynes's legacy, including his relevance to reform of the Euro. This accomplished study is not only a comprehensive introduction for students and general readers, but also a crystal-clear demonstration of how...*



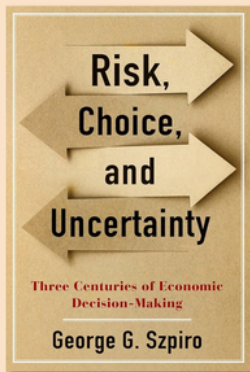
Keynes and Marx

Keynes was an elitist and pro-capitalist economist, whom the left should embrace with caution. But his analysis provides a concreteness missing from Marx and engages with critical issues of the modern world that Marx could not have foreseen. This book argues that a critical Marxist engagement can simultaneously increase the power of Keynes's insight and enrich Marxism. Dunn explores Keynes's work in the context of the extraordinary times in which he lived, his philosophy, and his politics. By offering a detailed overview of his critique of mainstream economics and General Theory, Dunn argues that Keynes provides an enduringly valuable critique of orthodoxy, and develops a Marxist appropriation of Keynes's insights. The book considers the prospects of returning to Keynes, critically reviewing the practices that have come to be known as 'Keynesianism' and the limits of the theoretical traditions that have made claim to his legacy.



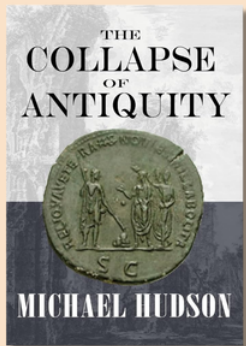
Marx returns

Persecuted by a tyrannical housekeeper and ignored by his sexually liberated wife, Marx immerses himself in his writing, believing that his book on capital is the surest way of ushering in the workers' revolution and his family out of poverty. But when a mysterious figure begins to take an obsessive interest in his work Marx's revolutionary journey takes an unexpected turn... Marx Returns combines historical fiction, psychological mystery, philosophy, differential calculus and extracts from Marx and Engels's collected works to reimagine the life and times of one of history's most exceptional minds.



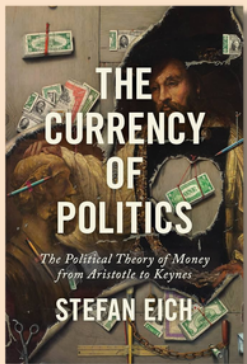
***Risk, choice,
and uncertainty:
three centuries
of economic
decision-making***

In Risk, Choice, and Uncertainty, George G. Szpiro offers a new narrative of the three-century history of the study of decision making, tracing how crucial ideas have evolved and telling the stories of the thinkers who shaped the field. Szpiro examines economics from the early days of theories spun from anecdotal evidence to the rise of a discipline built around elegant mathematics through the past half century's interest in describing how people actually behave. Considering the work of Locke, Bentham, Jevons, Walras, Friedman, Tversky and Kahneman, Thaler, and a range of other thinkers, he sheds light on the vast scope of discovery since Bernoulli first proposed a solution to the St. Petersburg Paradox. Presenting fundamental mathematical theories in easy-to-understand language, Risk, Choice, and Uncertainty is a revelatory history for readers seeking to grasp the grand sweep of economic thought...



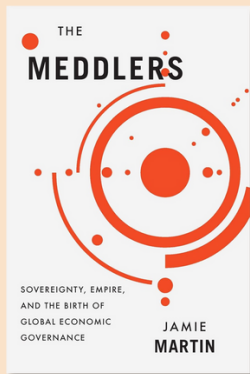
***The collapse
of antiquity:
Greece and Rome
as civilization's
oligarchic
turning point***

Rome's collapse was the forerunner of the debt crises, economic polarization and austerity caused by subsequent Western oligarchies. The West's pro-creditor laws and ideology inherited from Rome make repeated debt crises transferring control of property and government to financial oligarchies inevitable. Classical antiquity's great transition to the modern world lay in replacing kingship not with democracies but with oligarchies having a pro-creditor legal philosophy. That philosophy permits creditors to draw wealth, and thereby political power, into their own hands, without regard for restoring economic balance and long-term viability as occurred in the Ancient Near East through Clean Slates. Rome's legacy to subsequent Western civilization is thus the structure of creditor oligarchies, not democracy in the sense of social structures and policies that promote widespread prosperity.



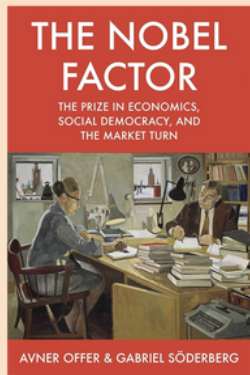
The currency of politics: the political theory of money from Aristotle to Keynes

In the wake of the 2008 financial crisis, critical attention has shifted from the economy to the most fundamental feature of all market economies - money. Yet despite the centrality of political struggles over money, it remains difficult to articulate its democratic possibilities and limits. The Currency of Politics takes readers from ancient Greece to today to provide an intellectual history of money, drawing on the insights of key political philosophers to show how money is not just a medium of exchange but also a central institution of political rule. Money appears to be beyond the reach of democratic politics, but this appearance - like so much about money - is deceptive. Even when the politics of money is impossible to ignore, its proper democratic role can be difficult to discern.



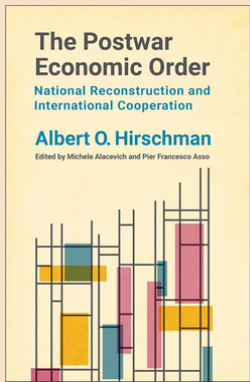
***The Meddlers:
sovereignty,
empire, and
the birth of global
economic
governance***

The Meddlers tells the story of the first international institutions to govern the world economy, including the League of Nations and Bank for International Settlements, created after World War I. These institutions endowed civil servants, bankers, and colonial authorities from Europe and the United States with extraordinary powers: to enforce austerity, coordinate the policies of independent central banks, oversee development programs, and regulate commodity prices. In a highly unequal world, they faced a new political challenge: was it possible to reach into sovereign states and empires to intervene in domestic economic policies without generating a backlash?



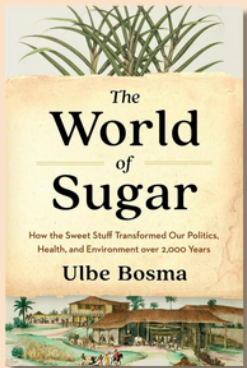
***The Nobel factor:
the prize in
economics, social
democracy, and
the market turn***

Economic theory may be speculative, but its impact is powerful and real. Since the 1970s, it has been closely associated with a sweeping change around the world--the "market turn." This is what Avner Offer and Gabriel Soderberg call the rise of market liberalism, a movement that, seeking to replace social democracy, holds up buying and selling as the norm for human relations and society. Our confidence in markets comes from economics, and our confidence in economics is underpinned by the Nobel Prize in Economics, which was first awarded in 1969. Was it a coincidence that the market turn and the prize began at the same time? The Nobel Factor, the first book to describe the origins and power of the most important prize in economics, explores this and related questions by examining the history of the prize, the history of economics since the prize began, and the simultaneous struggle between market liberals and social democrats in Sweden, Europe, and the United States. The Nobel Factor tells how the prize, created by the...



***The postwar
economic order:
national
reconstruction
and international
cooperation***

This book will change the way you look at money. Money may seem hopelessly mundane and culturally meaningless, but it has dominated - and documented - world history since the time of the ancient Greeks. This heavily illustrated book provides a spirited account of the first coinages and their living descendants in our pockets and purses. It explains how people from Jesus to The Beatles have used numismatics to explore the social, political, economic, and religious history of the world.



***The world of sugar:
how the sweet stuff
transformed our
politics, health, and
environment over
2,000 years***

The definitive 2,500-year history of sugar and its human costs, from its little-known origins as a luxury good in Asia to worldwide environmental devastation and the obesity pandemic. For most of history, humans did without refined sugar. After all, it serves no necessary purpose in our diets, and extracting it from plants takes hard work and ingenuity. Granulated sugar was first produced in India around the sixth century BC, yet for almost 2,500 years afterward sugar remained marginal in the diets of most people. Then, suddenly, it was everywhere. How did sugar find its way into almost all the food we eat, fostering illness and ecological crisis along the way? The World of Sugar begins with the earliest evidence of sugar production. Through the Middle Ages, traders brought small quantities of the precious white crystals to rajahs, emperors, and caliphs. But after sugar crossed the Mediterranean to Europe, where cane could not be cultivated, demand spawned a brutal quest for supply. European cravings were satisfied by enslaved labor; two-thirds of the 12.5 million Africans taken across the...



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