

The Capitalist World Economy

The Capitalist World-Economy

The Rise of China and the Demise of the Capitalist World Economy

The Politics of the World-Economy

The capitalist world-economy

Ephesus After Antiquity

Social Change in the Capitalist World Economy

Patterns and Prospectives of the Capitalist World-economy

The Modern World-system

The Capitalist World-economy

Stakeholder Capitalism

Labor in the Capitalist World-Economy

The Capitalist World-economy

Creating and Transforming Households

Historical Capitalism with Capitalist Civilization

The Modern World-System III

World-systems Analysis

Capitalist World Development

The Rise of China and the Capitalist World Order

Market Liberalism and Economic Patriotism in the Capitalist World-System

Selected Political and Economic Writings

Does Capitalism Have a Future?

The Capitalist World Economy

Restructuring the World Economy

The Modern World-System III

Social Change in the Capitalist World Economy

The Modern World-System I

World-Systems Analysis

The Modern World-System I

Modern World-System in the Longue Duree

Capitalism, Alone

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The Capitalist World Economy References

The Capitalist World Economy Descriptions

The Capitalist World Economy Books

What is the The Capitalist World Economy?

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1995 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein A succinct introduction to the history of capitalism by the renowned political theorist.

1978-04 Barbara Hockey Kaplan This first volume in the Political Economy of the World-System Annuals series defends, interprets and modifies Wallerstein's world-system model, dealing with the relations of core and peripheral countries, revolution, and global tension.

1989 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein The modern world-system/ Immanuel Wallerstein-v.3.

1992-08-27 Joan Smith A systematic and original approach to the intimate link between the micro-structures of households and the structures of the capitalist world-economy.

2004 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein A John Hope Franklin Center Book.

1982-04 Terence K. Hopkins The first volume in a new series from SAGE presenting work in the world-systems perspective, a school of social science thought that views the world economy as a single system across time and space. This first volume is a sourcebook reader of the most fundamental work in the field, drawn from Review, the journal most concerned with the work of this perspective, and from volumes in SAGE's Political Economy of the World-System Annuals.

2020-12-15 Eugen Varga Born in 1879, Eugen Varga was an immensely prolific writer who would become the most prominent Marxist economist in the Soviet Union - 'Stalin's economist'. This volume contains a wide and representative selection of his works written over a period of almost 40 years.

2011-05-11 Immanuel Wallerstein "The Modern World System", Immanuel Wallerstein's influential multivolume reinterpretation of global history, traces the emergence and development of the modern world from the sixteenth century to the twentieth. -- From publisher's description.

1978 Barbara Hockey Kaplan

2011-06-10 Immanuel Wallerstein Immanuel Wallerstein's highly influential, multi-volume opus, The Modern World-System, is one of this century's greatest works of social science. An innovative, panoramic reinterpretation of global history, it traces the emergence and development of the modern world from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.

2011-05-11 Immanuel Wallerstein "The Modern World System", Immanuel Wallerstein's influential multivolume reinterpretation of global history, traces the emergence and development of the modern

world from the sixteenth century to the twentieth. -- From publisher's description.

1981 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein

2019-02-06 Tamás Gerőcs This volume broadens the scope of 'comparative capitalism' within the Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) tradition. It endorses the employment of multiple perspectives, including critical political economy, institutionalist systems of capitalism, structuralist-dependency scholarship and world-systems theory. The contributors deal with the theory of economic patriotism in a conceptual framework, as well as case studies regarding rent-seeking behaviour, the patronage state in Hungary and Poland, the conflict between national regulation and the European legal framework and the perspective of wage relations in the European institutional framework. The book concludes with the legacy of developmentalism and dirigisme in a core-periphery relation, based on the French state and a range of non-European cases including Iran, Brazil and Egypt.

2019-09-24 Branko Milanovic For the first time in history, the globe is dominated by one economic system. Capitalism prevails because it delivers prosperity and meets desires for autonomy. But it also is unstable and morally defective. Surveying the varieties and futures of capitalism, Branko Milanovic offers creative solutions to improve a system that isn't going anywhere.

2015-11-17 Immanuel Wallerstein In this book prominent scholars from around the world debate two major themes: the past and future of the capitalist world-economy, and the ways in which a capitalist economy shapes Western research, the academy, and broader knowledge structures. Putting the two themes together, they also analyze the relationship between scholarship and the rest of the world. The book is published to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the Fernand Braudel Center. Contributors Samir Amin, Christopher Chase-Dunn, Bart Tromp, Claudia von Werlhof, Giovanni Arrighi, Pablo Gonzalez-Casanova, Marcel van der Linden, Randall Collins, Mahmood Mamdani, Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Michel-Rolph Trouillot, Janet Abu-Lughod, Maurice Aymard, and Immanuel Wallerstein.

1988 Joyce Kolko An analytical account of the current crisis of global capitalism. Kolko examines what the global capitalist system means today--for the United States, Japan, and Western Europe, for the less developed nations, and for the centrally planned economies of Eastern Europe, Russia, and China. The author's analysis moves from changes in banking and the service sector to the new technology industries; the dilemmas of world debt, efforts to restructure world trade, and the nature of monetary relations. Kolko describes the various strategies to restructure the global economy and maintains that reform on a national scale cannot begin to cope with the crisis. She shows how and

why the diverse efforts to restructure the global order reflect the character of the current crisis. ISBN 0-394-55920-7: \$24.95.

2013-03-28 Assoc Prof Li Xing China's rise within global society and politics has brought it into the spotlight - for social scientists, the country's long and dramatic transformations in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries make it an ideal case study for research on political and economic development and social changes. China's size, integration and dynamism are impacting on the functioning of the capitalist world system. This book offers a non-conventional analysis of the possible outcomes from China's transformation and provides a dialectical understanding of the complexities and underlying dynamics brought about by the rise of modern-day China. The theoretical and methodological approaches will prove useful for students and researchers of development studies and international relations.

2013 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein In Does Capitalism Have a Future?, the prominent theorist Georgi Derleugian has gathered together a quintet of eminent macrosociologists to assess whether the capitalist system can survive.

1979-03-15 Immanuel Wallerstein Focuses on the two central conflicts of capitalism, bourgeois versus proletarian and core versus periphery.

Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein (1930-, author)

1980 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein

2008 Minqi Li In recent years, China has become a major actor in the global economy, making a remarkable switch from a planned and egalitarian socialism to a simultaneously wide-open and tightly controlled market economy. Against the establishment wisdom, Minqi Li argues in this provocative and startling book that far from strengthening capitalism, China's full integration into the world capitalist system will, in fact and in the not too distant future, bring about its demise. The author tells us that historically the spread and growth of capitalist economies has required low wages, taxation, and environmental costs, as well as a hegemonic nation to prevent international competition from eroding these requirements. With the decline of the economic power of the United States, its current hegemonic role will deteriorate and the unprecedented growth of China will so erode the foundations of capital accumulation--by pushing wages and environmental costs up, for example--that the entire capitalist system will be shaken to its core. This is essential reading for those who still believe that there is no alternative.

1979-01-01 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein

1984-06 Charles Bergquist Essays on the economic policy of work in the international capitalist economy - includes theoretical approaches to the politics of production and labour exploitation; covers colonialism

in India, economic development in Guatemala, black migration in South Africa R, working class culture of textile workers in Portugal, labour movements in the USA and Western Europe, the impact of industrial restructuring, export oriented industry in the East Asia, and historical boycotts in India and China. Graphs, references, statistical tables.

1980 Immanuel Maurice Wallerstein

1986 Stuart Corbridge Corbridge provides a fascinating review of the conflict of interest between metropolitan capitalism and the development of the periphery of the modern world system.

2021-01-27 Klaus Schwab Reimagining our global economy so it becomes more sustainable and prosperous for all Our global economic system is broken. But we can replace the current picture of global upheaval, unsustainability, and uncertainty with one of an economy that works for all people, and the planet. First, we must eliminate rising income inequality within societies where productivity and wage growth has slowed. Second, we must reduce the dampening effect of monopoly market power wielded by large corporations on innovation and productivity gains. And finally, the short-sighted exploitation of natural resources that is corroding the environment and affecting the lives of many for the worse must end. The debate over the causes of the broken economy—laissez-faire government, poorly managed globalization, the rise of technology in favor of the few, or yet another reason—is wide open. Stakeholder Capitalism: A Global Economy that Works for Progress, People and Planet argues convincingly that if we

don't start with recognizing the true shape of our problems, our current system will continue to fail us. To help us see our challenges more clearly, Schwab—the Founder and Executive Chairman of the World Economic Forum—looks for the real causes of our system's shortcomings, and for solutions in best practices from around the world in places as diverse as China, Denmark, Ethiopia, Germany, Indonesia, New Zealand, and Singapore. And in doing so, Schwab finds emerging examples of new ways of doing things that provide grounds for hope, including: Individual agency: how countries and policies can make a difference against large external forces A clearly defined social contract: agreement on shared values and goals allows government, business, and individuals to produce the most optimal outcomes Planning for future generations: short-sighted presentism harms our shared future, and that of those yet to be born Better measures of economic success: move beyond a myopic focus on GDP to more complete, human-scaled measures of societal flourishing By accurately describing our real situation, Stakeholder Capitalism is able to pinpoint achievable ways to deal with our problems. Chapter by chapter, Professor Schwab shows us that there are ways for everyone at all levels of society to reshape the broken pieces of the global economy and—country by country, company by company, and citizen by citizen—glue them back together in a way that benefits us all. 2011-06-10 Immanuel Wallerstein Immanuel Wallerstein's highly influential, multi-volume opus, *The Modern World-System*, is one of this century's greatest works of social science. An innovative, panoramic reinterpretation of global history, it traces the emergence and development of the modern world from the sixteenth to the twentieth century.

1984-05-17 Immanuel Wallerstein In these essays, written (with one exception) between 1978 and 1982, Immanuel Wallerstein elaborates on the political and theoretical implications of the world-systems perspective outlined in his celebrated books *The Modern World-System* and *The Capitalist World-Economy*. Whereas those books centred on the historical development of the modern world-system, the essays in this volume explore the nature of world politics in the light of Wallerstein's analysis of the world-system and capitalist world-economy. Throughout, the essays offer new perspectives on the central issues of political debate today: the roles of the USA and the USSR in the world-system, the relations of the Third World states to the capitalist 'core', and the potential for socialist or revolutionary change. Different sections deal with the three major political institutions of the modern world-system: the states, the antisystemic movements, and the civilizations. The states are a classic rubric of political analysis. For Wallerstein, the limits of sovereignty are at least as important as the powers - these limits deriving from the obligatory location of the modern state in the interstate system. Social movements are a second classic rubric. For Wallerstein, the principal questions are the degree to which such movements are antisystemic, and the dilemmas state power poses for antisystemic movements. Civilizations, in contrast, are not normally seen as a political institution. That however is for Wallerstein the key to the analysis of their role in the contemporary world, and thereby a key to understanding the politics of social science.

1979 Clive Foss Professor Foss charts the fluctuations of Ephesus from the tenth to the nineteenth centuries.