MODULE OUTLINE – ECONOMICS

ECO3020 Economic History 2025–2026

Availability

This module is available to all level-3 students taking BSc Economics (including joint programmes), BSc Business Economics, and BA Politics, Philosophy and Economics. It is also available to exchange students with sufficient prior economics training in microeconomics, macroeconomics and statistical methods (by permission).

Teaching schedule

See Canvas for lecture times, tutorial group allocations and teaching locations.

Teaching staff

Module coordinator:	Dr Chris Colvin
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Website:	https://pure.qub.ac.uk/en/persons/chris-colvin

Module aims

1. To familiarise students at an advanced undergraduate level with the fields of economic history and historical economics.
2. To develop students' appreciation of the value of historical enquiry within economics and the wider social sciences.
3. To enhance students' understanding of key themes in economics, including demographic transition, industrialisation, competing economic systems, and economic crises.
4. To give students an awareness of current academic debates in economic history, including major sub-fields such as business history and financial history.
5. To strengthen students' ability to read academic articles critically, interpret data, evaluate evidence, and draw conclusions from both quantitative and qualitative sources.
6. To equip students with the skills needed to identify, frame, and pursue independent research.

Module description

Economic history is the study of economies or economic phenomena in the past. Historical economics is about testing the generality of economic theory using history. This final-year undergraduate module is an introduction to these two inerrelated fields.

The topics chosen are taught in a roughly chronological order, starting with the demographic transition and ending with Britain's exit from the European Union. While they are all important topics that will

teach students about the origins of the modern economy, the choice is not intended to be comprehensive but instead reflects the expertise and preferences of the course lecturer.

This module is not designed principally as a history of the economy; rather, this module intends to facilitate students' independent learning about how to *use* their economic theory and empirical methods in historical enquiry.

This module is a reading-intensive course and is not designed around a single textbook. Students must engage with a selection of academic articles published in economics, history and economic history journals. Students are expected to read these articles as part of the course. While this might seem daunting at first, one aim of this module is to teach students *how* to read academic texts in a critical and efficient manner.

The articles chosen are either considered classics of the genre, offer contrasting or controversial perspectives, review important works in a particular literature, or are brand-new contributions to the field. Additionally, a number of recommended texts are listed at the start of the syllabus which will provide more general background reading. Some of these include popular textbooks that are used at other universities.

Learning outcomes

Knowledge and understanding

This module covers various topics in the economic history of the world across the last 500 years. It is intended to complement other final year modules; accordingly it emphasises the *application* of microeconomic and macroeconomic theory, and qualitative and quantiative methods, to solve historical puzzles. On completion, students should be able to consider how economic reasoning can be used to explain both major historical events and long-run historical processes. Applied economics which uses historical data is also considered in this module. Tutorials concentrate on the in-depth discussion of landmark papers, especially in the New Economic History tradition, and on country-specific material, especially on Britain and Ireland.

Intellectual skills

Students should understand the relationship between historical evidence and economic/quantitative reasoning. They should be able to use objective arguments, to weigh evidence and draw up conclusions based on narrative and empirical analyses.

Practical skills

Besides gaining an awareness of how economics can be used practically to better understand of the wealth and poverty of nations, students will also develop their oral and written communication skills. The skillset acquired by students in this module is particularly useful for those intending to pursue undergraduate research (e.g. a dissertation) or postgraduate study in economics or related disciplines, for those wishing to work as a consultant or civil servant, or more widely for those intending to pursue careers that require problem-solving and independent research skills.

Teaching

Lectures

This module is taught in 24 hours of lectures: 2 hours per week in Weeks 1 to 12. These lectures will cover the topics outlined in this module outline, and guide students through their independent reading.

Tutorials

There will also be 10 hours of tutorials: 1 hour per week in Weeks 2 to 11. During these tutorials we will present, discuss and debate assigned articles and coursework. This module is assessed entirely with coursework, and some material is only discussed in tutorials. Students are expected to attend.

Help and feedback

Help or feedback on your performance can be sought in tutorials, by visiting my (virtual) office hours, through the Canvas discussion board, or by email. I will typically also be available for questions after lectures. We strive to provide students with formative comments within three weeks of submission of written material.

Assessment

Review essay (30%)

Students will write one academic review of a recent unpublished working paper in economic history. Students will be taking on the role of peer reviewers, whose job it is to advise a journal editor on the publication potential of a journal submission. This review, which counts for 30% of students' overall module grade, will contextualise the working paper's arguments by assessing its data, methodology and findings, and by contrasting its conclusions with those of more established, already published, articles on related topics from this module's reading list. A separate document containing detailed instructions, the assessment criteria and a shortlist of potential working papers available to review will be made available in Week 4 on Canvas.

Survey essay (70%)

Students will write one literature survey essay, which counts for 70% of their overall module grade. This exercise will involve searching, selecting and critically evaluating relevant literature from the syllabus, and elsewhere. A separate document containing detailed instructions and marking criteria will be made available in Week 12 on Canvas.

Core text

This module's core text is *An Economist's Guide to Economic History*, a multi-authored edited volume designed specifically for students at Queen's University Belfast. The book is free to download; the McClay Library has an institutional subscription to the eBook version.

M. Blum & C. L. Colvin, eds. (2018), *An Economist's Guide to Economic History*, Cham: Palgrave Macmillan.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-96568-0.

Recommended textbooks and handbooks

The readings listed in the this module's syllabus are all articles published in academic journals. The books listed below expand on some of these topics, placing their scholarly contribution in a wider historical context, or explaining the methods used to make their arguments. The bibliographies within these books provide ideas for further reading and may prove especially useful when writing your essays. All these books are deposited in the McClay Library.

S. Broadberry & K. O'Rourke, eds. (2010), *The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Europe*, 2 vols., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

R. Floud, J. Humphries & P. Johnson, eds. (2014), *The Cambridge Economic History of Modern Britain*, 2nd ed., 2 vols., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

S. Broadberry, B. Campbell, A. Klein, M. Overton & B. van Leeuwen (2015), *British Economic Growth, 1270-1870*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

K. G. Persson & P. Sharp (2015), *An Economic History of Europe: Knowledge, Institutions and Growth, 600 to the Present*, 2nd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

J. Baten, ed. (2016), *A History of the Global Economy, 1500 to the Present*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

P. Hudson & M. Ishizu (2016), *History by Numbers: An Introduction to Quantitative Approaches*, 2nd ed., London: Bloomsbury Academic.

L. Neal & R. Cameron (2016), *A Concise Economic History of the World from Paleolithic Times to the Present*, 5th ed., Oxford: Oxford University Press.

A. Bisin & G. Federico (2021), *The Handbook of Historical Economics*, Amsterdam: Elsevier.

M. Koyama & J. Rubin (2022), *How the World Became Rich: The Historical Origins of Economic Growth*, Cambridge: Polity Press.

J. Fourie (2025), *Our Long Walk to Economic Freedom: Lessons from 100 000 Years of Human History*, 2nd ed., Cape Town: Tafelberg.

Syllabus topics and reading list

All readings below can be accessed on-campus by clicking on the links provided. Access off-campus is through the library catalogue, or through Canvas. Additional readings will be referred to in lectures. A subset of these articles will be discussed in tutorials and therefore represent required reading. A tutorial schedule will be distributed on Canvas which lists these readings, once agreed. Other readings are used to inform discussion in these tutorials, as a basis for my lectures, and as material to prepare for your continuous assessment assignments. These readings are sorted chronologically by date of publication in order to better understand how arguments have changed over time (this is known as historiography).

Topic 1: Economics, History and Economic History

What is economic history? What is the relationship between economic history, economics and history? What is the Cliometric Revolution? And what is the future of economic history?

D. N. McCloskey (1976), 'Does the past have useful economics?', *Journal of Economic Literature* 14(2), pp. 434-461.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/2722462.

R. M. Solow (1985), 'Economic history and economics', *American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings* 75(2), pp. 328-331.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/1805620.

C. Goldin (1995), 'Cliometrics and the Nobel', *Journal of Economic Perspectives* 9(2), pp. 191-208.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.9.2.191.

R. Abramitzky (2015), 'Economics and the modern economic historian', *The Journal of Economic History* 71(4), pp. 1240-1251.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050715001667.

D. Cantoni & N. Yuchtman (2025), 'Acemoglu, Johnson, and Robinson: The identification of historically contingent causal effects', *The Scandinavian Journal of Economics* 127(3), pp. 495-510.
Available at https://doi.org/10.1111/sjoe.12596.

Topic 2: Population Dynamics and the Demographic Transition

What determined economic life before modernity? How have population dynamics changed since this demographic transition, and why? What has happened to social mobility across centuries?

O. Galor (2005). 'The demographic transition and the emergence of sustained economic growth', *Journal of the European Economic Association* 3(2-3), pp. 494-504.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1162/jeea.2005.3.2-3.494.

G. Clark (2005), 'The condition of the working class in England, 1209-2004', *Journal of Political Economy* 113(6), pp. 1307-1340.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1086/498123.

G. Clark & G. Hamilton (2006), 'Survival of the richest: The Malthusian mechanism in pre-industrial England', *The Journal of Economic History* 66(3), pp. 707-736.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050706000301.

R. Allen (2008), 'Review of Gregory Clark's *A Farewell to Alms: A Brief Economic History of the World*', *Journal of Economic Literature* 46(4), pp. 946-973.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/27647086.

G. Clark & N. Cummins (2015), 'Malthus to modernity: Wealth, status, and fertility in England, 1500-1879', *Journal of Population Economics* 28(1), pp. 3-29.
Available at: http://doi.org/10.1007/s00148-014-0509-9.

Topic 3: Institutions and the Origins of Financial Capitalism

What is the impact of institutions on economic growth? How has the financing of states, firms and households changed across time? And what was the role of the limited liability corporation in the emergence of capitalism?

D. C. North & B. C. Weingast (1989), 'Constitutions and commitment: The evolution of institutions governing public choice in seventeenth-century England', *The Journal of Economic History* 49(4), pp. 803-832.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/2122739.

G. Clark (1996), 'The political foundations of modern economic growth: England, 1540–1800', *Journal of Interdisciplinary History* 26(4), pp. 563-588.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/205042.

L. Neal (2000), 'How it all began: The monetary and financial architecture of Europe during the first global capital markets, 1648–1815', *Financial History Review* 7(2), pp. 117-140.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0968565000000081.

D. Acemoglu, S. Johnson & J. A. Robinson (2001), 'The colonial origins of comparative development: An empirical investigation', *American Economic Review* 91(5), pp. 1369-1401.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.91.5.1369.

O. Gelderblom & J. Jonker (2011), 'Public finance and economic growth: The case of Holland in the seventeenth century', *The Journal of Economic History* 71(1), pp. 1-39.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050711000015.

O. Gelderblom, A. de Jong & J. Jonker (2013), 'The formative years of the modern corporation: The Dutch East India Company VOC, 1602–1623', *The Journal of Economic History* 73(4), pp. 1050-1076.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050713000879.

Topic 4: Pace, Place and Space of Britain's Industrial Revolution

What are the causes of the Industrial Revolution? Why did it occur first in Britain and not France, in Europe and not Asia? What is the evidence used to answer questions about its causes, location and timing, and how can we judge the persuasiveness of competing narratives?

N. F. R. Crafts (1977), 'Industrial Revolution in England and France: Some thoughts on the question, "Why was England first?"', *The Economic History Review* 30(3), pp. 429-441.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2594877.

P. K. O'Brien (1996), 'Path dependency, or why Britain became an industrialized and urbanized economy long before France', *Economic History Review* 49(2), pp. 213-249.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2597914.

H.-J. Voth (1998), 'Time and work in eighteenth-century London', *The Journal of Economic History* 58(1), pp. 29-58.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050700019872.

J. Mokyr (2009), 'Intellectual property rights, the Industrial Revolution, and the beginnings of modern economic growth', *American Economic Review: Papers & Proceedings* 99(2), pp. 349-355.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/25592423.

R. C. Allen (2011), 'Why the Industrial Revolution was British: Commerce, induced invention, and the Scientific Revolution', *The Economic History Review* 64(2), pp. 357-384.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0289.2010.00532.x.

M. Kelly & C. Ó Gráda (2016), 'Adam Smith, watch prices, and the Industrial Revolution', *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 131(4), pp. 1727-1752.
Available at https://doi.org/10.1093/qje/qjw026.

J. Z. Stephenson (2018), '"Real wages?" Contractors, workers, and pay in London building trades, 1650-1800', *The Economic History Review* 71(1), pp. 106-132.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.12491.

A. Fernihough & K. H. O'Rourke (2021), 'Coal and the European Industrial Revolution', *The Economic Journal* 131(635), pp. 1135-1149.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/ej/ueaa117.

S. D. Billington (2021), 'What explains patenting behaviour during Britain's Industrial Revolution?', *Explorations in Economic History* (101426).
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2021.101426.

Topic 5: Women, Weddings, Weans, Work and Wages

How can we measure the contribution of women and children to the Industrial Revolution? How can we better incorporate women into economic history writing more generally?

S. Horrell & J. Humphries (1995), '"The exploitation of little children": Child labor and the family economy in the Industrial Revolution', *Explorations in Economic History* 32(4), pp. 485-516.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1006/exeh.1995.1021.

C. Goldin (2006), 'The quiet revolution that transformed women's employment, education, and family', *American Economic Review* 96(2), pp. 1-21.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/000282806777212350.

J. Humphries (2012), 'The lure of aggregates and the pitfalls of the patriarchal perspective: A critique of the high wage economy interpretation of the British Industrial Revolution', *The Economic History Review* 66(3), pp. 693-714.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0289.2012.00663.x.

S. Horrell & D. Oxley (2013), 'Bargaining for basics? Inferring decision making in nineteenth-century British households from expenditure, diet, stature, and death', *European Review of Economic History* 17(2), 147-170.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/ereh/het003.

J. Humphries & J. Weisdorf (2015), 'The wages of women in England, 1260-1850', *The Journal of Economic History* 75(2), pp. 405-447.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050715000662.

Topic 6: Death, Migration and the Great Irish Famine

What caused the Great Irish Famine? What were the Famine's long-run costs and consequences? What explains Ireland's post-Famine economic, social and demographic development?

J. Mokyr & C. Ó Gráda (2002), 'What do people die of during famines: The Great Irish Famine in comparative perspective', *European Review of Economic History* 6(3), pp. 339-363.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S1361491602000163.

C. Read (2016), 'Laissez-faire, the Irish famine, and British financial crisis', *The Economic History Review* 69(2), pp. 411–434.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.12274.

C. Ó Gráda (2019), 'The next world and the new world: Relief, migration, and the Great Irish Famine', *The Journal of Economic History* 79(2), pp. 319-355.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S002205071900010X.

S. Henderson (2019), 'Religion and development in post-famine Ireland', *The Economic History Review* 72(4), pp. 1251-1285.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.12815.

A. Fernihough & C. Ó Gráda (2022), 'Population and poverty in Ireland on the eve of the Great Famine', *Demography* 59(5), pp. 1607-1630.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1215/00703370-10218438.

M. Blum, C. L. Colvin & E. McLaughlin (2025), 'Scarring and selection in the Great Irish Famine', *The Economic History Review* (March).
Available at:https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.70013.

Topic 7: Slavery, Discrimination and American Capitalism

What was the role of slavery in the emergence of the US economy? How has the legacy of slavery affected the development of American society?

R. H. Steckel (1986), 'A peculiar population: The nutrition, health, and mortality of American slaves from childhood to maturity', *The Journal of Economic History* 46(3), pp. 721-741.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/2121481.

L. D. Cook (2014), 'Violence and economic activity: Evidence from African American patents, 1870-1940', *Journal of Economic Growth* 19, pp. 221-257.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1007/s10887-014-9102-z.

T. R. Logan & J. M. Parman (2017), 'The national rise in residential segregation', *The Journal of Economic History* 77(1), pp. 127-170.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0022050717000079.

M. H. Wanamaker & C. K. Carruthers (2017), 'Separate and unequal in the labor market: Human capital and the Jim Crow wage gap', *Journal of Labor Economics* 35(3), pp. 655-696.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1086/690944.

G. Wright (2020), 'Slavery and Anglo-American capitalism revisited', *The Economic History Review* 73(2), pp. 353-383.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.12962.

C. Rosenthal (2020), 'Capitalism when labor was capital: Slavery, power, and price in Antebellum America', *Capitalism: A Journal of Hisory and Economics* 1(2), pp. 296-337.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1353/cap.2020.0002.

Topic 8: Macroeconomic Policy Mistakes of the Interwar Period

What caused the Great Depression in the early 1930s? What explains the recovery from this unprecedented recession? What policy mistakes were made, and what can we learn from them?

C. Romer (1990), 'The Great Crash and the onset of the Great Depression', *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 105(3), pp. 597-624.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2937892.

B. Bernanke (1995), 'The macroeconomics of the Great Depression: A comparative approach', *Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking* 27(1), pp. 1-28.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2077848.

B. Eichengreen & P. Temin (2000), 'The gold standard and the Great Depression', *Contemporary European History* 9(2), pp. 183-207.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/20081742.

N. Crafts & P. Fearon (2010), 'Lessons from the 1930s Great Depression', *Oxford Review of Economic Policy* 26(3), pp. 285-317.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/oxrep/grq030.

A. Fernihough, M. Lampe & K. H. O'Rourke (2019), 'When Britain turned inward: The impact of interwar British protection', *American Economic Review* 109(2), pp. 325-352.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20172020.

M. Bordo & H. James (2019), 'The trade-offs between macroeconomics, political economy and international relations', *Financial History Review* 26(3), pp. 247-266.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S096856501900012X.

P. T. Fliers & C. L. Colvin (2022), 'Going Dutch: Monetary policy in the Netherlands during the interwar gold standard, 1925–1936', *Financial History Review* 29(2), pp. 121-151.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S096856502200004X.

Topic 9: Planning, Coercion and Europe's Command Economies

How does central planning work? How did planning work in the Soviet Union? What explains the rise and fall of Europe's command economies?

M. Harrison (1988), 'Resource mobilization for World War II: the U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R., and Germany, 1938-1945', *The Economic History Review* 41(2), pp. 171-192.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2596054.

P. Temin (1991), 'Soviet and Nazi economic planning in the 1930s', *The Economic History Review* 44(4), pp. 573-593.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2597802.

M. Harrison (2003), 'Coercion, compliance, and the collapse of the Soviet command economy', *The Economic History Review* 55(3), pp. 397-433.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-0289.00226.

R. Allen (2005), 'A reassessment of the Soviet industrial revolution', *Comparative Economic Studies* 47, pp. 315-332.
Available at: https://link.springer.com/article/10.1057/palgrave.ces.8100101.

M. Suesse (2018), 'Breaking the unbreakable union: Nationalism, disintegration and the Soviet economic collapse', *The Economic Journal* 128(615), pp. 2933-2967.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ecoj.12564.

L. Kukić (2024), 'Technical change and the postwar slowdown in Soviet economic growth in a long run perspective, 1885-2019', *Economic History Review* 77(2), pp. 644-674.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.13284.

Topic 10: Continuity and Change in China's Economic Transition

Why did China fall behind when Europe industrialised? What were the consequences of China's Revolution? How has Chinese society changed, and how has it remained the same?

K. Pomeranz (2002), 'Political economy and ecology on the eve of industrialization: Europe, China, and the global conjuncture', *American Historical Review* 107(2), pp. 425-446.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1086/532293.

A. Greif & G. Tabellini (2010), 'Cultural and institutional bifurcation: China and Europe compared', *American Economic Review* 100(2), 135-140.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.100.2.135.

R. C. Allen, J.-P. Bassino, D. Ma, C. Moll-Murata & J. L. van Zanden (2011), 'Wages, prices, and living standards in China, 1738-1925: In comparison with Europe, Japan, and India', *The Economic History Review* 64(S1), pp. 8-38.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0289.2010.00515.x.

L. Brandt, D. Ma, & T. G. Rawski (2014), 'From divergence to convergence: Reevaluating the history behind China's economic boom', *Journal of Economic Literature* 52(1), pp. 45-123.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.52.1.45.

N. Yuchtman (2017), 'Teaching to the tests: An economic analysis of traditional and modern education in late Imperial and Republican China', *Explorations in Economic History* 63, pp. 70-90.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2016.11.003.

X. Meng, N. Qian & P. Yared (2015), 'The institutional causes of China's Great Famine, 1959-1961', *The Review of Economic Studies* 82(4), 1568-1611.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/restud/rdv016.

Topic 11: The Golden Age and British Relative Decline

How severe was the UK's relative economic decline during the post-war Golden Age? What were the causes and consequences of Britain's productivity problems? How has the concept of decline influenced economic policy?

N. F. R. Crafts (1995), 'The Golden Age of economic growth in Western Europe, 1950-73', *The Economic History Review* 48(3), pp. 429-447.
Available at: https://www.jstor.org/stable/2598175.

N. F. R. Crafts (1996), 'Deindustrialisation and economic growth', *The Economic Journal* 106(434), pp. 172-183.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2234941.

J. Tomlinson (1996), 'Inventing 'decline': The falling behind of the British economy in the postwar years', *The Economic History Review* 49(4), pp. 731-757.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.2307/2597971.

S. N. Broadberry & N. F. R. Crafts (1996), 'British economic policy and industrial performance in the early post-war period', *Business History* 38(4), pp. 65-91.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/00076799600000135.

H. Pemberton (2004), 'Relative decline and British economic policy in the 1960s', *The Historical Journal* 47(4), pp. 989-1013.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0018246X04004078.

N. F. R. Crafts (2012), 'British relative economic decline revisited: The role of competition', *Explorations in Economic History* 49(1), pp. 17-29.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.eeh.2011.06.004.

Topic 12: Partitions, Paramilitaries, Troubles and Tigers

How was the new Irish state organised following the partition of the island? What accounts for the reversal of economic fortunes between Ireland's two jurisdictions? How can we use economics to understand terrorism and political violence?

N. F. R. Crafts (1995), 'The golden age of economic growth in postwar Europe: Why did Northern Ireland miss out?', *Irish Economic and Social History* 22, pp. 5-25.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/033248939502200101.

G. Brownlow (2015), 'Back to the failure: An analytic narrative of the De Lorean debacle', *Business History* 57(1), pp. 156-181.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/00076791.2014.977875.

N. Foley-Fisher & E. McLaughlin (2016), 'Capitalising on the Irish land question: Land reform and state banking in Ireland, 1891-1938', *Financial History Review* 23(1), pp. 71-109.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S0968565016000019.

K. H. O'Rourke (2017), 'Independent Ireland in comparative perspective', *Irish Economic and Social History* 44, pp. 19-46.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0332489317735410.

A. W. Dnes & G. Brownlow (2017) 'The formation of terrorist groups: An analysis of Irish Republican organizations', *Journal of Institutional Economics* 13(3), pp. 699-723.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1017/S1744137416000461.

C. Ó Gráda & K. H. O'Rourke (2022), 'The Irish economy during the century after partition', *The Economic History Review* 74(2), pp. 336-370.
Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/ehr.13106.

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