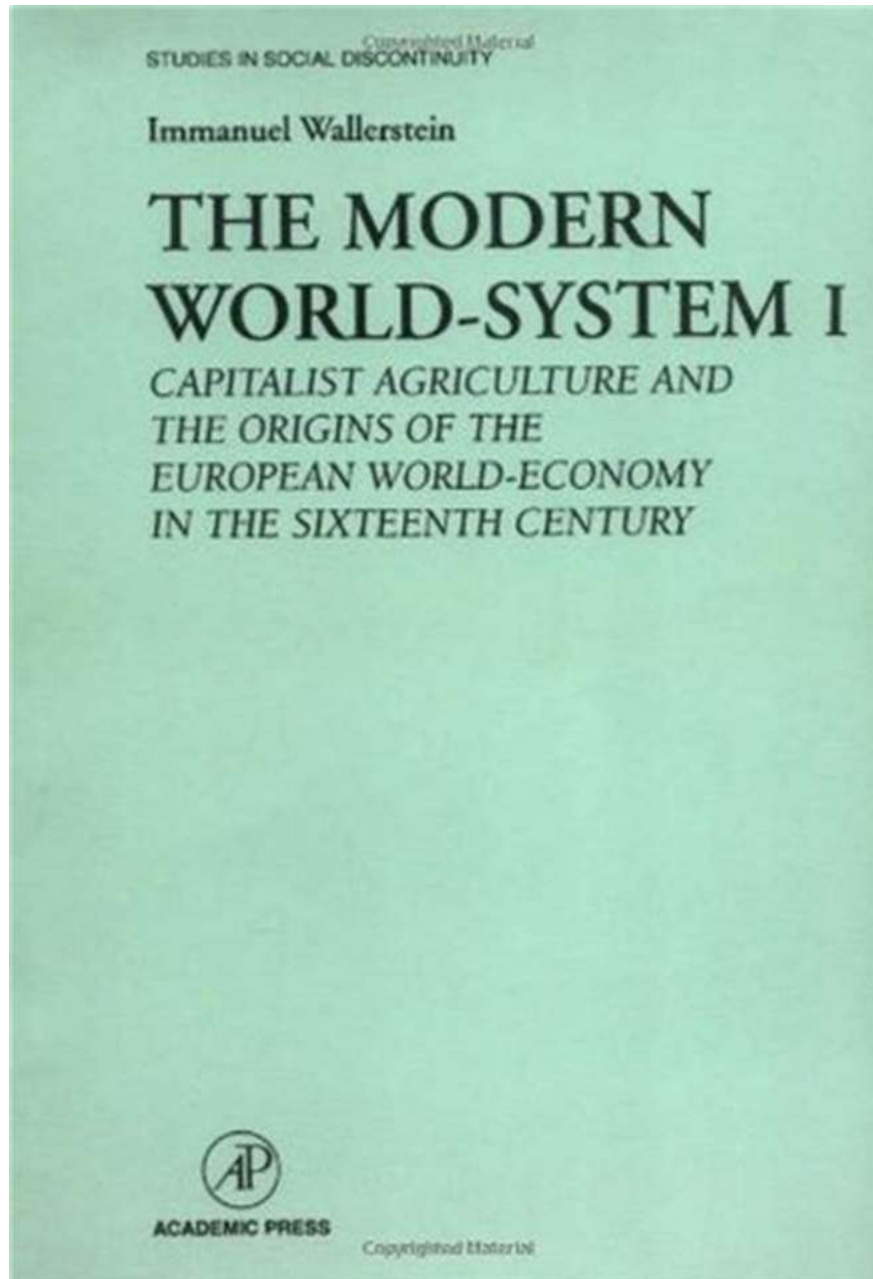


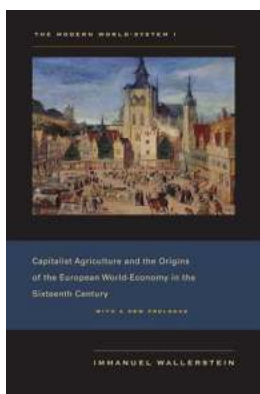
Capitalist Agriculture And The Origins Of The European World Economy



The origins of the modern global economy can be traced back to the period of capitalist agriculture in Europe. This marked the beginning of a transformational phase in agricultural practices and trade that eventually led to the development of the European world economy.

The Shift Towards Capitalism

During the late medieval and early modern periods, Europe witnessed a significant shift in its agricultural production systems. The traditional feudal methods gave way to capitalist agriculture, which focused on maximizing profits and increasing productivity through the use of innovative techniques and technologies.



The Modern World-System I: Capitalist Agriculture and the Origins of the European World-Economy in the Sixteenth Century

by Andrew Yang (1st Edition, Kindle Edition)

★★★★☆ 4.6 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 4407 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Print length : 444 pages

Lending : Enabled



Capitalist agriculture brought about a revolution in land use practices. The enclosure movement, for example, saw the privatization of common lands and the consolidation of small peasant farms into larger, more efficient units. This allowed for the rationalization of agricultural production and economies of scale.

In addition, the of new crops and agricultural practices further contributed to the growth of capitalist agriculture. The cultivation of cash crops for export, such as tobacco and sugar, became highly lucrative ventures for European landowners.

These crops required specialized labor and large-scale production, leading to the establishment of plantation economies in colonies around the world.

The Implications for Trade

Capitalist agriculture had profound implications for international trade. As European economies became increasingly reliant on cash crop production, the need for global markets grew. This spurred the expansion of European overseas exploration, colonization, and the establishment of trade networks that spanned the globe.

The European world economy was built upon the exploitation of resources and labor from colonies in the Americas, Africa, and Asia. The plantation economies fueled the demand for slave labor, resulting in the transatlantic slave trade and the emergence of a highly profitable international trading system.

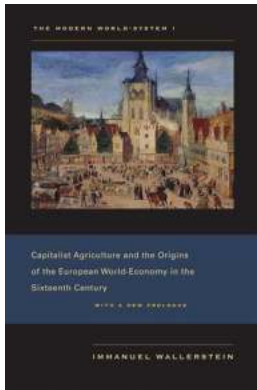
The Rise of Industrialization

The profits generated from capitalist agriculture played a crucial role in financing the Industrial Revolution. The surplus capital accumulated by landowners and merchants was reinvested in new industries, fueling technological advancements and the mechanization of production processes.

This industrialization further strengthened European dominance in the global economy. The development of manufacturing sectors led to increased trade, urbanization, and the growth of the middle class. Europe became the center of innovation and economic power, setting the stage for the modern capitalist world.

Capitalist agriculture was a defining moment in European history, laying the foundations for the emergence of the European world economy. The shift towards profit-driven agricultural production, the exploitation of colonies, and the

subsequent rise of industrialization transformed Europe into a dominant force in the global economic landscape.



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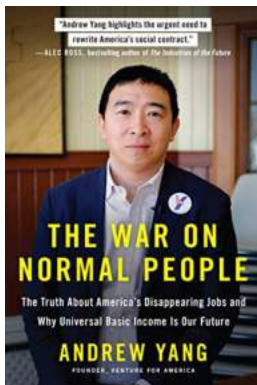
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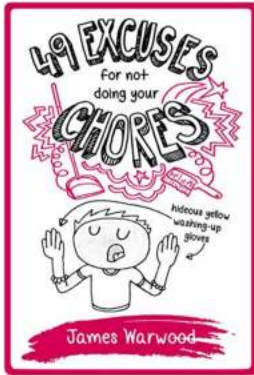


Immanuel Wallerstein's highly influential, multi-volume opus, *The Modern World-System*, is one of this century's greatest works of social science. An innovative, panoramic reinterpretation of global history, it traces the emergence and development of the modern world from the sixteenth to the twentieth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



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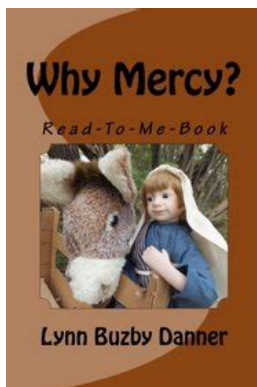
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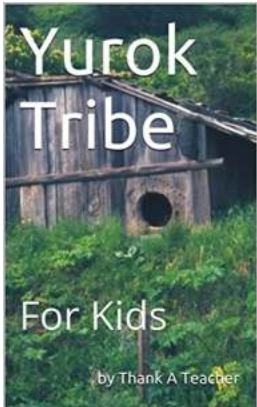
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