

sammenhänge kausale und funktionale Beziehungen aufzudecken, die auf andere Weise nur schwer zu erkennen und nicht sicher zu belegen sind.

Ein großer Wurf ist »Das rebellische Jahrhundert« nicht geworden, trotz aller Vorbehalte aber ein wichtiges und lesenswertes Buch. Mit der kollektiven Aktion untersucht es zum erstenmal ein nicht nur in der deutschen Geschichtsschreibung vernachlässigtes Thema zeit- und länderübergreifend auf der gesamtgesellschaftlichen Ebene. Es bietet einen bisher nicht verfügbaren Überblick über die Entwicklung der kollektiven Gewalt im 19. und frühen 20. Jahrhundert. Es korrigiert hartnäckige Vorurteile, formuliert eine Fülle anregender Hypothesen, mit denen sich die weitere Forschung auseinandersetzen muß, aber es demonstriert auch die Gefahren, denen sie sich dabei gegenübersehen wird. So ausgewiesene Konflikthistoriker und versierte Quantifizierer die Tillys auch sind, sie haben sich mehr vorgenommen, als beim gegenwärtigen Forschungsstand zu erreichen ist. Das Standardwerk über den sozialen Protest im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert, das der Titel vermuten läßt, ist noch zu schreiben.

Heinrich Volkmann

Alan S. Milward / S. B. Saul, *The Development of the Economies of Continental Europe, 1850–1914*, George Allen & Unwin, London 1977, pp. 555, clothbound, £ 12.50.

This economic history of continental Europe, 1850–1914, is a continuation of an earlier work which covered the period 1780–1870. The authors point out in their introduction that certain topics which the reader might expect to find in the second volume have already been discussed in the first. These topics include economic changes in population and technology as well as the development of the Scandinavian states. The two works clearly belong together and it is a pity that they have not been described as Volume I and Volume II.

The second volume will prove to be a boon to students of economic history since it deals in an authoritative fashion not only with national economies which had become highly industrialised by 1914 but also with hitherto neglected countries which were still predominantly agrarian in character in the early twentieth century, though important branches of manufacture had developed in some of them. It would be difficult to find anywhere else such excellent discussions on the economic history in modern times of the Habsburg territories, Spain, Italy, and the Balkans. The authors attempt, with considerable success, to explain why some countries enjoyed periods of rapid economic growth, while others did not. They rightly stress the fact that expansion results from the interaction of many diverse factors and that no single factor is ever likely to be the sole cause of economic growth or retardation. The volume is an excellent introduction to a difficult subject and the bibliographies at the end of each chapter are a useful guide to further reading.

An economic history of Europe can be written in several ways, each of which has its merits and its drawbacks. It is possible to discuss the economic development of particular states or of regions which cover more than one country. And it is possible to deal with the continent as a whole by examining various topics such as industrialisation, agriculture, transport, banking and so forth. The authors of this book have used three methods. France, Germany, Russia, and Austria-Hungary each have a chapter to themselves but Italy and Spain as well as the Balkan states are examined together. And the last two chapters deal with topics covering the whole of Europe. The employment of a diversity of methods of examining the economic development of modern Europe is not without its drawbacks and the authors might have served their readers better if they had presented their material in one way.

The maps leave something to be desired. If an economic history is to have maps then they should illustrate factors of economic significance such as natural resources, industries, crops, or communications. The maps in this book are political maps and provide very little information concerning the economic development of countries or regions. In the map of Germany the »Kingdom« of Baden should be the Grand Duchy.

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