

## Themenvorschläge (Einstiegsliteratur in Klammern):

### *Die Messung von Humankapital*

1. UNTERSCHREIBEN KÖNNEN  
(F. W. Grubb (1990): Growth of Literacy in Colonial America: Longitudinal Patterns, Economic Models, and the Direction of Future Research, *Social Science History* 14, 451-482.)
2. UM SEIN GEBURTSTAG WISSEN  
(B. A'Hearn, J. Baten und D. Crayen (2009): Quantifying Quantitative Literacy: Age Heaping and the History of Human Capital, *Journal of Economic History* 69, 783-808.)
3. ZUR SCHULE GEHEN  
(C. Goldin und L. Katz (2008): *The Race between Education and Technology*, Cambridge/MA.)
4. BÜCHER LESEN  
(S. Ogilvie, J. Edwards und M. Kùpker (2016): *Economically Relevant Human Capital or Multi-Purpose Consumption Good? Book Ownership in Pre-Modern Wùrttemberg*, Cambridge Working Paper Economics 1655.)

### *Die Messung von Innovationen*

5. PATENTE  
(J. Streb, J. Baten und S. Yin (2006): Technological and Geographical Knowledge Spillover in the German Empire, 1877-1918, *Economic History Review*, 59, 347-373.)
6. WELTAUSSTELLUNGEN  
(P. Moser (2012): Innovation without Patents: Evidence from World's Fairs, *Journal of Law and Economics* 55, 43-74.)
7. ZITATE  
(A. Nuvolari und V. Tartari (2011): Bennet Woodcroft and the Value of English Patents, 1617-1841, *Explorations in Economic History* 48, 97-115.)

### *Humankapital und Religion*

8. PROTESTANTISMUS  
(S. O. Becker und L. Wößmann (2009): Was Weber Wrong? A Human Capital Theory of Protestant Economic History, *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 124, 531-596.)
9. SÄKULARISATION  
(S. O. Becker, M. Nagler und L. Wößmann (2017): Education and Religious Participation: City-Level Evidence from Germany's Secularization Period 1890-1930, *Journal of Economic Growth* 22, 273-311.)

### *Ursachen von Innovationen*

10. GREAT INVENTORS  
(Z. Khan und K. Sokoloff (1993): Schemes of Practical Utility: Entrepreneurship and innovation among Great Inventors in the United States, 1790-1865, *Journal of Economic History* 53, 289-307.)
11. DER EINFLUSS DER INSTITUTIONEN  
(A. Donges, J.-M. Meier und R. Silva (2017): The Impact of Institutions on Innovation, verfügbar unter SSRN: <https://dx.doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2815541>)

*Humankapital, Innovationen und Industrialisierung*

12. DIE ROLLE DER HANDWERKER

(R. Meisenzahl und J. Mokyr (2011): *The Rate and Direction of Invention in the British Industrial Revolution: Incentives and Institutions*, NBER Working Paper No. 16993.)

13. DIE ROLLE DER GEBILDETEN OBERSCHICHT

(M. P. Squicciarini und N. Voigtländer (2015): Human Capital and Industrialization: Evidence from the Age of Enlightenment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics* 130, 1825-1883.)

14. DIE ROLLE DER ALLGEMEINEN SCHULPFLICHT

(F. Cinnirella und J. Streb (2017): The Role of Human Capital and Innovation in Economic Development: Evidence from Post-Malthusian Prussia, *Journal of Economic Growth* 22, 193-227.)

15. DIE ROLLE DER BÖRSE

(S. Lehmann-Hasemeyer u. J. Streb (2016): The Berlin Stock Exchange in Imperial Germany - A Market for New Technology? *American Economic Review* 106, 3558-3576.