

## **Programm**

### **FREITAG, den 20. Juni, SP 319**

**15.15**

Exkursion in die Brauerei

**17.15**

Eröffnung

**18.00**

Festvortrag von prof. Charvát

### **SAMSTAG, den 21. Juni, SP 319**

**10.00**

**Ivo Budil – Maria Theresa Thaler in Ethiopia in the Context of World System Theory**

*The integration of Maria Theresa thaler into Ethiopia's Monetary system, as analyzed by Charles Schaefer, presented an interesting case study demonstrating the emergence of the modern world system with the core in Western Europe in the eighteenth and nineteenth century and the process of the adaptation of overseas territories to the new international economic system. The phenomenon will be studied in the wider context of the Ethiopian political, social and economic history.*

**10.30**

**Markus Denzel – Hamburg as a Centre of Central European Overseas Trade from the 17<sup>th</sup> Century up to 1870**

**11.00–11.15**

**Kaffeepause**

**11.15**

**Roman Kodet, Lukáš Novotný – Germany and the Problem of Railways in China after the Russo-Japanese War**

*The contribution aims to present and analyze the German view of the complicated question of railway-building in China at the end of the Qing Empire era – concretely in the years 1905–1906. The authors plan to start at the end of the Russo-Japanese war, which was a key event in the transformation of the Great Powers policy in China, with the concentration on the German policy in the Middle Kingdom. They will then turn their attention to the German economic interests in this country with special regard to the building of the Chinese railways, which were conducted by foreign companies. They will define the construction of railways as a policy of following the political and economic interests of the Great Powers in China. The contribution will also focus on the question of the German methods to gain railway concession and how successful Germany was in its policy and whether it was able to take advantage of its opportunities.*

**11.45**

**Miroslav Šedivý – The Importance of the Regions beyond the Mediterranean and Black Sea for Austria’s Industry during Vormärz**

*The primary goal of the paper is to explain the importance of some Near Eastern and North African regions for Austria’s nascent industry during Vormärz (1815–1848). Attention is particularly paid to Egypt and Syria in the Mediterranean and the Caucasian coast of the Black Sea. With the use of a vast range of primary sources housed in several European archives, statistics and of course scientific literature, the paper attempts to prove that these regions were of the highest importance for Austria’s industry either as sources of raw materials or markets for its products, or both, and that the Austrian government was well aware of this fact and supported commercial relations with these overseas regions.*

**12.15–14.00**

**Mittagessen**

**14.00**

**Philipp Rössner – Mercantilism, Great Divergence and the Reconfiguration of a Productive Landscape: The Case of the Periphery**

*The paper re-evaluates the role played by the state in Scotland’s early industrial development. It does so by studying the multilateral feedback processes and patterns of interaction between political economy as an economic discourse (mercantilism) and political economy put in practice by the state’s activity. In a first section the Scottish development discourse of the early eighteenth century will be examined with particular regard to the recipes suggested to reconfigure the Scottish economy into a more productive and competitive landscape. These recipes differed from the later paradigm heralded by Enlightenment philosophers such as Smith or Hume. They were by and large informed by the pre-classical political economy schedule known as ‘Mercantilism’. The introduction of English mercantilism in Scotland by the Union of 1707 in the shape of the Restorations customs system arguably laid the institutional foundations for the rapidly increasing colonial trades of Glasgow. The ideas about societal and industrial development formulated by the Scottish ‘mercantilists’ in the 1720s and 1730s also turned out to be quite successful, when subsequently implemented in the Scottish linen industry. From linen eventually came the decisive impact towards the transition to mechanization, first in the linen-cotton mixtures, later on the cotton economy in south-west Scotland. Eventually this contributed to the global process known to world historians as the ‘Great Divergence’. In this way the state played a considerable part in Scotland’s social and economic transition towards the industrial age, which is something not usually appreciated by historians.*

**14.30**

**Aleš Skřivan, Sr., Aleš Skřivan, Jr. – Der Transport aus Österreich-Ungarn nach Übersee**

*The aim of this contribution is to present and appreciate the development and the problems of the transportation from the Austria-Hungary to the overseas. In this connection the authors will concentrate their attention to the most important Austrian shipping companies – Austrian Lloyd and Austro-Americana. As to the main destinations, the principal attention will be focused on the question of the transportation to the ports in Asia, especially in the Far East.*

**15.00–15.15**

**Kaffeepause**

**15.15**

**Mark Häberlein – Atlantic Sugar and Southern German Merchant Capital in the Sixteenth Century: The Case of the Welser Company**

*Scholars have long recognized the importance of sugar in the emergence of the “Atlantic plantation complex” (Philip D. Curtin), and recent studies have explored the multinational origins of the Atlantic sugar economy. While it is well known that southern German merchant houses like the Welsers of Augsburg invested in sugar production and trade in the sixteenth century, the contribution of trading companies from German imperial cities to the emergence of this core field of the Atlantic economy has not been examined in detail. The presentation focuses on the investments of the Welser firm in sugar production on the island of Madeira (1507–1514), the Canary Islands (1509–1513) and Santo Domingo (1528–1547) and examines the commercial links between south German imperial cities, western European centres of maritime commerce (Antwerp, Seville, Lisbon) and the Mediterranean.*

**16.00**

**Tagung der GÜSG**

**18.00**

**Gemeinsames Mittagessen**

**SONNTAG, den 22. Juni, SP 319 (Jungforum)**

**10.00**

**Václav Švepeš**

Immigration from Central and Eastern Europe to Argentina at the Turn of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Century

**10.20**

**Jiří Kárník**

Causes of Second British-Afghan War, 1878–1881

**10.40**

**Jaroslav Valkoun**

The Role of the Dominions at the Paris Peace Conference until the Signing of the Treaty of Versailles

**11.00**

**Jiří Boritzka**

The Frontier Administration of the Ottoman Empire in the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century

11.20

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11.40

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