

**Business History**

Code: 102095  
ECTS Credits: 6

Degree	Type	Year	Semester
2501231 Accounting and Finance	OT	3	2
2501231 Accounting and Finance	OT	4	0

The proposed teaching and assessment methodology that appear in the guide may be subject to changes as a result of the restrictions to face-to-face class attendance imposed by the health authorities.

**Contact**

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**Use of Languages**

Principal working language: catalan (cat)  
Some groups entirely in English: No  
Some groups entirely in Catalan: Yes  
Some groups entirely in Spanish: No

**Prerequisites**

To follow this course, it is highly recommended that students had done the course World Economic History

**Objectives and Contextualisation**

There are two main goals to accomplish.

First of all, this course will start with the analysis of the evolution of business all through the last two centuries and, therefore, to see the changes in size and form. This is for the student to acquire a dynamic vision of business by contrasting theory and historical reality, and to be able to understand the way the determining factors of transformations work in terms of technological changes, resources, potential demand, market structure, financial system, institutional framework... in their magnitude, structure, and in the organization of the enterprises.

Second, this course is about giving the students some knowledge in order to understand the relationship that exists between companies and economic growth. This way, the course will emphasize on the construction of well defined organizational capacities in space and time (nations and regions) and then we will be able to study the relationship between determined forms of business and the intensity of the economic growth.

**Competences**

Accounting and Finance

- Applying the methodology of reasoning of financial economy, distinguishing it from its equivalent in the real economy.
- Communicating in oral and written form in Catalan, Spanish and English, in order to be able to summarise and present the carried out project in both forms.
- Efficiently searching information, discriminating irrelevant information.
- Interpreting and using mathematical tools and statistics in order to identify and solve problems of the economical and business scope with deterministic or/and random components.

- Preparing and interpreting financial statements and reports for accounting, fiscal, financial and organizational purposes.
- Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
- Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.

## Learning Outcomes

1. Analyse the dynamics of the internal operation of companies in the long term.
2. Communicating in oral and written form in Catalan, Spanish and English, in order to be able to summarise and present the carried out project in both forms.
3. Describe the evolution of labour and capital markets in the evolution of the company during the process of economic development.
4. Efficiently searching information, discriminating irrelevant information.
5. Producing technical accounting reports for the company managers, to help them take decisions related to management.
6. Students must be capable of applying their knowledge to their work or vocation in a professional way and they should have building arguments and problem resolution skills within their area of study.
7. Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
8. Students must develop the necessary learning skills to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.
9. Students must have and understand knowledge of an area of study built on the basis of general secondary education, and while it relies on some advanced textbooks it also includes some aspects coming from the forefront of its field of study.
10. Understand the existence and dynamics of national and international company models in the long term.

## Content

### Block I. THE COMPANY IN THE FIRST INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

#### 1. COMPANY IN THE PROPERTY CAPITALISM

- 1.1. Origins of the factory system and of the new industrial company
- 1.2. The new dimensions of the industrial company
- 1.3. The predominant form of company
- 1.4. Enterprise within commerce and finances

### Block II. SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND THE BIG MODERN COMPANY: THE EMERGENCE OF CAPITALS MARKET

#### 2. PRECEDENTS OF THE BIG MODERN COMPANY AND THE MODERNIZATION OF THE FINANCIAL SYSTEM

- 2.1. The railway and the new challenges of business complexity
- 2.2. The Second Industrial revolution and the integration of the international market
- 2.3. The modernization of the financial system

### 3. GROWTH STRATEGIES AND THE NEW COMPETENCE

#### 3.1. Growth strategies

#### 3.2. The new competence

#### 3.3. The new commercialization techniques

#### 3.4. The emergence of the multinational companies

### 4. DEVELOPMENT OF THE BIG COMPANY AND DIVERSITY OF FINANCING FORMS

#### 4.1. The USA: from the trusts to the big multidivisional company. The role of the Stock Exchange

#### 4.2. Big companies and cooperative capitalism in Germany. The importance of the banks

#### 4.3. Japan: a business and financial integration model

### Block III. OTHER FORM OF ENTERPRISES IN THE WESTERN WORLD

### 5. CONTINUITIES AND CHANGES: FAMILY BUSINESS AND SME

#### 5.1. Family business: the complexities

#### 5.2. the Small and Medium size Companies and the district phenomenon

### Block IV: THE COMPANY IN THE LATEST CAPITALIST GLOBALIZATION

### 6. THE COMPANY IN THE RECENT SUCCESSFUL PROCESSES OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

#### 6.1. The recent industrialization economies: developments, technology transfer paradigms and forms of companies

#### 6.2. Chinese emergent companies

## Methodology

The methodology of the subject Business History is conventional and face-to-face learning and involves a series of formative activities (autonomous, directed and supervised) whose objective is to lead to the improvement of the students' competences as detailed.

The proposed teaching methodology may undergo some modifications according to the restrictions imposed by the health authorities on on-campus courses.

## Activities

Title	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Type: Directed			
Exercise resolution, presentations in class	13.5	0.54	2
Theory	33	1.32	
Type: Supervised			
Attendance at seminars and conferences	22	0.88	2
Type: Autonomous			

Search and extension of complementary materials	15	0.6
Study of the material and preparation of study work	63.5	2.54

## Assessment

### Assessment method

The assessment of the course is composed by four types of activities. On the one hand, there will be two midterm exams, worth 35% each one of the final mark. On the other hand, the assessment will also include a third activity in the shape of an essay or an oral presentation, worth 20% of the final mark. The professor will be in charge of the realization of this activity taking into account the size and the characteristics of the group. Finally, the active participation of the student in the classroom will suppose 10% of the final mark.

It is only when it comes to publish the final marks of the subject that the modality of the resit exam will be given. Only the students whose final mark is between 3.5 and 4.9 will be allowed to do the resit exam. Any student who goes to the resit exam and passes it will pass the exam with a 5.

Any student will get the mark "Not Assessable" only if they have taken exams whose weight is below one third of the final mark.

### Calendar of evaluation activities

The dates of the evaluation activities (midterm exams, exercises in the classroom, assignments, ...) will be announced well in advance during the semester.

The date of the final exam is scheduled in the assessment calendar of the Faculty.

"The dates of evaluation activities cannot be modified, unless there is an exceptional and duly justified reason why an evaluation activity cannot be carried out. In this case, the degree coordinator will contact both the teaching staff and the affected student, and a new date will be scheduled within the same academic period to make up for the missed evaluation activity." **Section 1 of Article 115. Calendar of evaluation activities (Academic Regulations UAB)**. Students of the Faculty of Economics and Business, who in accordance with the previous paragraph need to change an evaluation activity date must process the request by filling out an Application for exams' reschedule.

[https://eformularis.uab.cat/group/deganat\\_feie/application-for-exams-reschedule](https://eformularis.uab.cat/group/deganat_feie/application-for-exams-reschedule)

### Grade revision process

After all grading activities have ended, students will be informed of the date and way in which the course grades will be published. Students will be also be informed of the procedure, place, date and time of grade revision following University regulations.

### Retake Process

"To be eligible to participate in the retake process, it is required for students to have been previously been evaluated for at least two thirds of the total evaluation activities of the subject." Section 3 of Article 112 ter. The recovery (UAB Academic Regulations). Additionally, it is required that the student to have achieved an average grade of the subject between 3.5 and 4.9.

The date of the retake exam will be posted in the calendar of evaluation activities of the Faculty. Students who take this exam and pass, will get a grade of 5 for the subject. If the student does not pass the retake, the grade will remain unchanged, and hence, student will fail the course.

### Irregularities in evaluation activities

In spite of other disciplinary measures deemed appropriate, and in accordance with current academic regulations, *"in the case that the student makes any irregularity that could lead to a significant variation in the grade of an evaluation activity, it will be graded with a 0, regardless of the disciplinary process that can be instructed. In case of various irregularities occur in the evaluation of the same subject, the final grade of this subject will be 0"*. **Section 10 of Article 116. Results of the evaluation. (UAB Academic Regulations).**

The proposed evaluation activities may undergo some changes according to the restrictions imposed by the health authorities on on-campus courses.

## Assessment Activities

Title	Weighting	Hours	ECTS	Learning Outcomes
Partial exam 1	35%	1.5	0.06	1, 4, 3, 5, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 2
Partial exam 2	35%	1.5	0.06	1, 4, 3, 5, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 2

## Bibliography

### REFERENCE BOOK, COMPULSORY

- VALDALISO, Jesús M.; LÓPEZ, Santiago (2007), *Historia Económica de la Empresa*, Barcelona: Crítica.

### INTERNATIONAL REFERENCE BOOK

- JONES, Geoffrey; ZEITLIN, Jonathan (2008), *The Oxford handbook of business history* Oxford; New York : Oxford University Press.

### COMPLEMENTARY REFERENCES

- BAUMOL, William J.; LITAN, Robert E; Schramm, Carl J.(2007), *Bad Capitalism and the Economics of Growth and Prosperity*. New Heaven: Yale University Press.

- BLACKFORD, Mansel G. (1998), *The Rise of Modern Business in Great Britain, the United States and Japan*. Chapel Hill.

- CARNEVALI, F.(2005), *Europe's Advantage: Banks and Small Firms in Britain, France, Germany and Italy since 1918*. Oxford- New York: Oxford University Press.

- CHANDLER, Alfred D. (1987), *La mano visible. La revolución en la dirección de la empresa norteamericana*. Madrid: Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.

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- COLPAN, Asli M.; HIKINO, Takashi; Lincoln, James R. (ed) (2010), *The Oxford Handbook of Business Groups*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

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- DEI OTTATI, Gabi (1996). "El distrito industrial y el equilibrio entre cooperación y competencia", *Información Comercial Española*, 754, 1996, 85-95.
- DORE, Ronald (2005), *Capitalismo bursátil, capitalismo del bienestar. Japón y Alemania versus los anglosajones*. Madrid: Akal, 31-52 y 201-217.
- JONES, Geoffrey (2005), *Multinationals and Global Capitalism: From the Nineteenth to Twenty-First Century*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- PIORE, Michael J.; SABEL, Charles F. (1990), *La Segunda Ruptura Industrial*. Madrid: Alianza.
- POLLARD, S. (1987), *La génesis de la dirección de la empresa moderna*. Madrid, Ministerio de Trabajo y Seguridad Social.
- YOSHIMORI, Masaru (1993), "Claves de la competitividad japonesa", *Harvard-Deusto Business Review*, 56, 1993, 20-30.