University of Gdańsk

Subject card

Subject name and code	History of Economic Thought, PG_00200031						
Field of study	Economics						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2026		Academic year of realisation of subject		2027/2028		
Education level	Master's studies		Subject group		Obligatory subject group in the field of study Subject group related to scientific research in the field of study		
Mode of study	part-time studies		Mode of delivery		at the university		
Year of study	2		Language of instruction		Polish		
Semester of study	3		ECTS credits		3.0		
Learning profile	academic		Assessment form		exam		
Conducting unit	Department of Microeconomics -> Faculty of Economics -> Rector						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		dr Marcin Brycz				
	Teachers						
Lesson types	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	14
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	14		2.0		59.0	75
Subject objectives	Acquiring knowledge regarding the main directions of contemporary economic thought (from a historical perspective). Ability to search for data sources and source materials. A critical assessment of the current economic situation from a historical perspective						

Learning outcomes

Course outcome	Subject outcome	Method of verification
[EKONMU2_W05] has a knowledge of the human being as a manufacturer and consumer and has a knowledge of the human being as a creator of culture and social structures	The student will be able to seek the opinions of other people and reliably assess the quality of answers	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion
[EKONMU2_K01] recognises the importance of knowledge in the field of economics in the process of identifying and solving economic problems and of consulting experts when having difficulties in solving them independently	The student will learn about schools of economic thought relating their research to social institutions.	[SK4] test/exam - oral or written
[EKONMU2_U01] can creatively interpret and explain economic and social phenomena and relations between them, using acquired knowledge of economics, finance and management sciences	The course will provide knowledge about the relationship between producers and consumers from the perspective of the theory of value.	[SU4] test/exam - oral or written
[EKONMU2_W01] has an in-depth knowledge of the nature of social sciences and their place in the system of sciences; understands the differences between contemporary trends in economic thought; knows the claims of contemporary economic theories	The student has extensive knowledge about schools of economic thought from a historical perspective	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written
[EKONMU2_W09] has an in-depth knowledge of the evolution of theories describing economic entities and organisations as well as public institutions; knows the connections between them	The student knows the ideas of many economic schools and can relate them to current times.	[SW4] test/exam - oral or written [SW1] oral statement/ conversation/discussion

<table>
<tr><td>Subject contents</td><td>Introduction to the History of Economic Thought objectives and significance of the subject, research methods, sources of historical data.

Economic Thought in Antiquity and the Middle Ages ethical and religious foundations of economic thinking; the concepts of just price and usury.

Mercantilism and Physiocracy early systematic approaches to the economy, the role of the state and nature in the process of wealth creation.

Classical School from Smith to Mill; market mechanisms, labor theory of value, income distribution.

Marxist Economics analysis of capitalism from the perspective of class conflict; theories of exploitation and economic crises.

The Marginalist Revolution transition to the subjective theory of value, marginal utility, price and equilibrium theory.

Polish Economic Thought development of ideas during the partitions and the Second Polish Republic; contributions of Polish economists to theory and practice.

Institutionalism the importance of institutions and customs in shaping economic phenomena; views of Veblen and Commons.

Keynesianism and Its Developments government intervention, Neo-Keynesianism, and the New Neoclassical Synthesis.

Monetarism the importance of money supply and the role of monetary policy in stabilizing the economy.

Heterodox Schools Austrian school, Post-Keynesianism, Behavioral Economics.

To deepen their understanding of the topics discussed during lectures, students are encouraged to participate in consultations.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Prerequisites and co-requisites</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment methods and criteria</td><td><table>
<tr><th>Subject passing criteria</th><th>Passing threshold</th><th>Percentage of the final grade</th></tr>
<tr><td>test</td><td>51.0%</td><td>100.0%</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Recommended reading</td><td><table>
<tr><td>Basic literature</td><td>H. Landreth, D. C. Colander, Historia myśli ekonomicznej, PWN, Warszawa 2020</td></tr>
<tr><td>Supplementary literature</td><td>M. Blaug, Teoria ekonomii. Ujęcie retrospektywne, PWN, Warszawa 2000

Kiwak, W., Brycz, M., Kulturowe źródła ładu instytucjonalnego w krajach nordyckich, [w] Uwarunkowania równowagi gospodarczej i stabilności społecznej w krajach nordyckich / red. Dariusz Filar, Marcin Brycz, Wydawnictwo UG, Gdańsk 2015</td></tr>
<tr><td>eResources addresses</td><td></td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Example issues/ example questions/ tasks being completed</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Work placement</td><td>Not applicable</td></tr>
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