

Adam Smith And Modern Sociology Reprints Of Economic Classics Man In Society

This eBook edition of "The Theory of the Leisure Class" has been formatted to the highest digital standards and adjusted for readability on all devices. The Theory of the Leisure Class is criticism of capitalism. Conspicuous consumption, along with "conspicuous leisure," is performed to demonstrate wealth or mark social status. The book is a treatise on economics and a detailed, social critique of conspicuous consumption, as a function of social class and of consumerism, derived from the social stratification of people and the division of labour, which are the social institutions of the feudal period (9th - 15th centuries) that have continued to the modern era. The book presents the evolutionary development of human institutions (social and economic) that shape society, such as how the citizens earn their livelihoods, wherein technology and the industrial arts are the creative forces of economic production. The sociology and economics applied by Veblen show the dynamic, intellectual influences of Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Adam Smith, and Herbert Spencer; thus, his theories of socio-economics emphasize evolution and development as characteristics of human institutions. Thorstein Veblen (1857-1929) was an American economist and sociologist. He is well known as a witty critic of capitalism. Within the history of economic thought, Veblen is considered the leader of the institutional economics movement. Veblen's distinction between "institutions" and "technology" is still called the Veblenian dichotomy by contemporary economists.

Adam Smith was a famous economist and moral philosopher. This book treats Smith also as a systematic philosopher with a distinct epistemology, an original theory of the passions, and a surprising philosophy mind. The book argues that there is a close, moral connection between Smith's systematic thought and his policy recommendations.

This historic book may have numerous typos and missing text. Purchasers can usually download a free scanned copy of the original book (without typos) from the publisher. Not indexed. Not illustrated. 1907 edition. Excerpt: ... Ill THE ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY OF LABOR With the foregoing propositions sufficiently emphasized, we may return to The Wealth of Nations itself, and by a second survey confirm the general theorem already variously stated; viz.: The whole treatise was primarily a technological inquiry, with the ways and means of producing national wealth as its objective; it assumed that this interest had a value of its own; at the same time it assumed that this interest in production is tributary to the interest in consumption; it assumes, further, that the wealth interest in general is but a single factor in the total scheme of human and divine purposes, and that, whatever the technique of satisfying the wealth interest may prove to be, the place of that interest in the whole harmony of human relations has to be established by a calculus in whose equations the formulas of economic technique are merely subordinate terms. All of this was understood by Smith's friend Dugald Stewart, and it was uttered by him with sufficient clearness more than a century ago. It may assist our own insight to recall some of his words:1 The foregoing very imperfect hints appear to me to form not only a proper, but in some measure a necessary introduction to the few remarks I have to offer on Mr. Smith's Inquiry: as they tend to illustrate a connection between his system of commercial politics sic, and those speculations of his earlier years in which he aimed more professedly at the advancement of human improvement and happiness. It is this view of political economy that can alone render it interesting to the moralist, and can dignify calculations of profit and loss in the eye of the philosopher. Mr. Smith has alluded to it in various passages of his work, but he has nowhere...

On Charisma and Institution Building

How a Scottish Philosopher Became an Icon of American Capitalism

A Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences

The Genesis of Macroeconomics

Adam Smith

Adam Smith in Beijing

Praise for Who's Afraid of Adam Smith? "For over two decades as a book editor, Peter Dougherty has brought to the marketplace superb books on economics. Now he has written one of his own. He starts off with the insights of Adam Smith-not just the Adam Smith of The Wealth of Nations with his praise of the free market, but also the Adam Smith of A Theory of Moral Sentiments-who understood that free markets could only flourish in societies with generous amounts of social capital and strong institutions of civil society. Drawing on the work of contemporary economists, Dougherty shows how countries developed and undeveloped can create the moral climate and public institutions in which markets can thrive." -Michael Barone, Senior Writer, U.S. News & World Report, McLaughlin Group panelist, and author of The New Americans "In Who's Afraid of Adam Smith? Peter Dougherty has written a fascinating book that not only shows that economics is as much about society and values as money and self-interest, but also takes noneconomists on a highly readable tour of the discipline as it has evolved in recent decades." -Francis Fukuyama, author of The End of History and the Last Man and Trust: The Social Virtues and the Creation of Prosperity "Peter Dougherty does the near-impossible in this brilliant book. He humanizes Adam Smith, rediscovers the kinder, gentler soul of Smith's philosophy, and-wonder of wonders-makes economics engaging and accessible. Students of all ages will love this new interpretation of the proper relationship of economics to politics and civil society." -Larry J. Sabato, Professor and Director, Center for Politics University of Virginia "In The Wealth of Nations, bible of capitalism, Adam Smith taught us to be better consumers and producers-how to do well. With wit and insight, Peter Dougherty shows why we now must learn from Smith's more obscure A Theory of Moral Sentiments to be better neighbors-how to do good. If you believe the world has more silicon than soul, read this book. You'll learn how, in Peter's words, 'economics can transform the culture for the better.'" -Shlomo Maital, Academic Director, Technion Institute of Management, and author of Executive Economics

Adam Smith and Modern Sociology A Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences Chicago, U. P Marx, Marginalism and Modern Sociology From Adam Smith to Max Weber London : Macmillan Adam Smith and Modern Sociology; a Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences Theclassics.us

'New Perspectives on Adam Smith's "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" is a comprehensive study of Smith's ideas. It brings together themes and methodologies from a variety of fields including politics, sociology, intellectual history, history of science and evolutionary psychology. On Some Fundamental Issues in 21st Century Political Economy

How the Market Got Its Soul

Adam Smith and Modern Sociology

Comparative Political Economy

Individualism in Modern Thought

The Man and His Works

Jerry Evensky's analysis walks the reader through The Wealth of Nations, highlighting the work's relationship to Smith's larger moral philosophy.

'After Adam Smith' looks at how politics & political economy were articulated & altered in the century following the publication of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations'.

The unlikely story of how Americans canonized Adam Smith as the patron saint of free markets Originally published in 1776, Adam Smith's The Wealth of Nations was lauded by America's founders as a landmark work of Enlightenment thinking about national wealth, statecraft, and moral virtue. Today, Smith is one of the most influential icons of economic thought in America. Glory Liu traces how generations of Americans have read, reinterpreted, and weaponized Smith's ideas, revealing how his popular image as a champion of American-style capitalism and free markets is a historical invention. Drawing on a trove of illuminating archival materials, Liu tells the story of how an unassuming Scottish philosopher captured the American imagination and played a leading role in shaping American economic and political ideas. She shows how Smith became known as the father of political economy in the nineteenth century and was firmly associated with free trade, and how, in the aftermath of the Great Depression, the Chicago School of Economics transformed him into the preeminent theorist of self-interest and the miracle of free markets. Liu explores how a new generation of political theorists and public intellectuals has sought to recover Smith's original intentions and restore his reputation as a moral philosopher. Charting the enduring fascination that this humble philosopher from Scotland has held for American readers over more than two centuries, Adam Smith's America shows how Smith continues to be a vehicle for articulating perennial moral and political anxieties about modern capitalism.

The Social, Political and Moral Thought of Adam Ferguson

Capitalism: Should You Buy it?

The Theory of the Leisure Class

Father of Economics

Who's Afraid of Adam Smith?

The Passionate Society

A radical reinterpretation of Adam Smith that challenges economists, moral philosophers, political theorists, and intellectual historians to rethink him—and why he matters Adam Smith has long been recognized as the father of modern economics. More recently, scholars have emphasized his standing as a moral philosopher—one who was prepared to critique markets as well as to praise them. But Smith's contributions to political theory are still underappreciated and relatively neglected. In this bold, revisionary book, Paul Sagar argues that not only have the fundamentals of Smith's political thought been widely misunderstood, but that once we understand them correctly, our estimations of Smith as economist and as moral philosopher must radically change. Rather than seeing Smith either as the prophet of the free market, or as a moralist who thought the dangers of commerce lay primarily in the corrupting effects of trade, Sagar shows why Smith is more thoroughly a political thinker who made major contributions to the history of political thought. Smith, Sagar argues, saw war, not commerce, as the engine of political change and he was centrally concerned with the political, not moral, dimensions of—and threats to—commercial societies. In this light, the true contours and power of Smith's foundational contributions to western political thought emerge as never before. Offering major reinterpretations of Smith's political, moral, and economic ideas, Adam Smith Reconsidered seeks to revolutionize how he is understood. In doing so, it recovers Smith's original way of doing political theory, one rooted in the importance of history and the necessity of maintaining a realist sensibility, and from which we still have much to learn.

It was only in the sixteenth century that texts began to refer to the significance of "economic activity" -- of sustaining life. This was not because the ordinary business of life was thought unimportant, but because the principles governing economic conduct were thought to be obvious or uncontroversial. The subsequent development of economic writing thus parallels the development of capitalism in Western Europe. From the seventeenth to the twenty-first century there has been a constant shift in content, audience, and form of argument as the literature of economic argument developed. The Economy of the Word proposes that to understand the various forms that economic literature has taken, we need to adopt a more literary approach in economics specifically, to adopt the instruments and techniques of philology. This way we can conceive the history of economic thought to be an on-going work in progress, rather than the story of the emergence of modern economic thinking. This approach demands that we pay attention to the construction of particular texts, showing the work of economic argument in different contexts. In sum, we need to pay attention to the "economy of the word". The Economy of the Word is divided into three parts. The first explains what the term "economy" has meant from Antiquity to Modernity, coupling this conceptual history with an examination of how the idea of national income was turned into a number during the first half of the twentieth century. The second part is devoted to Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, considering first the manner in which Smith deals with international trade, and then the way in which the book was read in the course of the nineteenth century. Part III examines the sources used by Karl Marx and Léon Walras in developing their economic analysis, drawing attention to their shared intellectual context in French political economy.

Work is, and always will be, a central institution of society. What makes a capitalist society unique is that it treats the human capacity to engage in labor as a basic commodity. This can be a source of dynamism, as when innovative firms raise wages to attract the best and brightest. But it can also be a source of misery, as when one's skills are suddenly rendered obsolete by forces beyond one's control. Jeffrey J. Sallaz asks us to rethink our

basic assumptions about work. Drawing on cutting-edge theories within economic sociology and through the use of contemporary examples, he conceptualizes labor as embedded exchange. This draws attention to issues that all too frequently are overlooked in our public discourse and private imaginations: how various forms of work are classified and valued; how markets for labor operate in practice; and how people can challenge the central fiction that their work is simply a commodity to be bought and sold. This readable and engaging book is suitable for both graduate and advanced undergraduate students. It will be of interest to economic sociologists, scholars of labor, and all of those who find themselves working for a living.

An Inquiry Into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations

Systematic Philosopher and Public Thinker

Adam Smith and modern sociology

Adam Smith's Sociological Economics

Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx

This new and comprehensive volume covering the subfield of comparative political economy provides a detailed overview over its intellectual roots, clarifies its contents, and introduces the readers to key debates while identifying new and exciting avenues for future research. Ideas, interests, and institutions have traditionally been the main focus points of this field, but the volume argues that culture provides an additional and often neglected area, providing the 'glue' that keeps national models of capitalism hanging together. The volume also develops pathways beyond the varieties of capitalism paradigm.

Building on a thorough and rigorous review of comparative capitalisms and a synthesis of the research strands that have built the bedrock of this subfield, Comparative Political Economy explores the individual components of national models of capitalism and argues that these elements deserve closer scrutiny. Their permutations have been considerable over the past thirty years, and their study permits valuable insights both empirically and theoretically. The empirical coverage of the book includes chapters covering industrial relations, labour markets, systems of education and training, finance, welfare state, and debt. In the conclusion, research pathways forward are identified and the impact of energy security issues and environmental factors on the study of comparative capitalisms will be assessed.

Excerpt from Adam Smith and Modern Sociology: A Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences This book is a fragment which I hope will some time find its place in a more complete study of the relations between nineteenth-century social sciences and sociology. The larger investigation is in progress in my seminar, and results are already in sight which justify belief that the work will not be without value. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

This book is a comprehensive survey of methodological individualism in social, political and economic thought from the Enlightenment to the 20th century. Exploring the works of such figures as de Mandeville, Smith, Marx, Spencer, Durkheim, Simmel, Weber, Hayek, Popper and Parsons, this study underlines the contrasts between methodological collectivism and methodological individualism. The detailed analysis offered here also reveals the theoretical presuppositions behind the collectivist and individualist traditions and the practical consequences of their applications. Infantino concludes in favour of individualism.

Adam Smith's America

Adam Smith Reconsidered

From Adam Smith to Max Weber

The Economy of the Word

An Economic Study of American Institutions and a Social Critique of Conspicuous Consumption (Based on Theories of Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Adam Smith and Herbert Spencer)

An Invitation to Political Economy

This selection from Max Weber's writings presents his variegated work from one central focus, the relationship between charisma on the one hand, and the process of institution building in the major fields of the social order such as politics, law, economy, and culture and religion on the other. That the concept of charisma is crucially important for understanding the processes of institution building is implicit in Weber's own writings, and the explication of this relationship is perhaps the most important challenge which Weber's work poses for modern sociology. Max Weber on Charisma and Institution Building is a volume in "The Heritage of Sociology," a series edited by Morris Janowitz. Other volumes deal with the writings of George Herbert Mead, William F. Ogburn, Louis Wirth, W. I. Thomas, Robert E. Park, and the Scottish Moralists—Adam Smith, David Hume, Adam Ferguson, and others.

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corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. As a reproduction of a historical artifact, this work may contain missing or blurred pages, poor pictures, errant marks, etc. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Adam Ferguson (1723–1816) was a major figure of the Scottish Enlightenment whose thought was, in many respects, original and distinctive. This book is a study of his ideas and of the intellectual forces that shaped them. Though somewhat overlooked in the nineteenth century, Ferguson was rescued from obscurity in the first half of the twentieth century by scholars interested in the origins of sociology and early critiques of modernity. Ferguson's interest in the mechanics of social life and especially social change led him to many groundbreaking insights. In fact, he is sometimes identified as the 'Father of Modern Sociology'. In addition to exploring whether or not he merits this title, this study examines the whole of Ferguson's thought as a system and includes his moral and faculty psychology, historiography, theology, politics and social science. Ferguson is distinguished by his deep appreciation of the complexity of the human condition; his study of society is based on the belief that it is not only reason, but the unseen, unplanned, sub-rational and visceral forces that keep the human universe in motion. Ferguson's appreciation of this fact, and his ability to make social science of it, is his major achievement.

Marx, Marginalism and Modern Sociology. From Adam Smith to Max Weber. (Reprint.)

A Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences (Classic Reprint)

History, Liberty, and the Foundations of Modern Politics

Constellations of Authority in Early Complex Polities

Wealth of Nations

The Theory of Moral Sentiments

... a very valuable introduction to Aristotle's economics. History of Economic Ideas Spencer Pack is completely at home with the difficult works of Aristotle, Adam Smith and Karl Marx. To walk with him through their writings is to discover that they are surprisingly helpful in understanding the modern world of computers, credit crunches, religious differences, international conflicts, and unemployment due to oversaving in China and undersaving in America. One is left after reading them with growing admiration for the giants of past intellectual history. This is only one lesson that Pack teaches in this illuminating book. Mark Blaug, University of London and University of Buckingham, UK This is an unusually ambitious and unpretentious work. And it is successful. Pack effectively compares the ideas of each of the three great men without forcing those of one upon the others. The topics are exchange value, money, capital, character, government, and change, which the author considers to be the fundamental issues in 21st century political economy. Pack is especially successful in utilizing a wide spectrum of secondary (including contemporary) sources to enrich the analysis of the expected primary sources. Student readers will be exposed to the opportunities and problems of variation in interpretation. The author has studiously avoided insinuating and privileging his own views and naively repeating well-worn and misleading, if not also erroneous, ideology-laden positions. Warren J. Samuels, Michigan State University, US Spencer Pack has written a most illuminating and insightful book. Beginning from Aristotelian foundations, Pack focuses our attention on an essential economic and moral issue: the difference between value in use and value in exchange. From this vantage point, he evaluates the arguments of Smith and Marx, demonstrating how their theories, both drawing on Aristotle, unfold into a general analysis of capitalism. His account forces us to think deeply about the nature of capitalist society. I recommend it highly. John F. Henry, University of Missouri-Kansas City, US Spencer Pack compares and contrasts Aristotle's, Smith's and Marx's theoretical systems on six fundamental issues: exchange value, money, capital, character, government, and change. This book also provides insights on issues concerning the continuing development of world money, saving, managerial capitalism, corrupt governments, and various secular and religious movements for social change.

Before there was economics, there was political economy, an interdisciplinary adventure boldly and critically seeking to understand capitalism. Over time, the social sciences evolved into specific disciplines - economics, sociology, political science - that less often questioned capitalist perspectives and the state. Contrasting three traditions - neoclassicism, Keynesianism, and neo-Marxism - *Capitalism: Should You Buy It?* traces the historical development of each and evaluates whether they view capitalism as the root cause of or the solution to the pressing problems now facing humanity. This accessible and hopeful book is a call to everyone - citizen, student, public intellectual - to revive the critical edge towards capitalism.

No Marketing Blurb

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations

Labor, Economy, and Society

New Ideas from Sir William Petty to Henry Thornton

New Perspectives on Adam Smith's The Theory of Moral Sentiments

A Century of Transformation in Politics and Political Economy

A Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences - Primary Source Edition

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of the original artifact, or were introduced by the scanning process. We believe this work is culturally important, and despite the imperfections, have elected to bring it back to our continuing commitment to the preservation of printed works worldwide. We appreciate your understanding of the imperfections in the preservation process, and that this is a valuable book.

A dazzlingly original, "remarkable" account of the life and thought of legendary economist Adam Smith (Financial Times). Adam Smith (1723-1790) is now widely regarded as the greatest economist of all time. But what he really thought, and the implications of his ideas, remain fiercely contested. Was he an eloquent advocate of capitalism and individualism, or a mover of "market fundamentalism"? An apologist for human selfishness? Or something else entirely? In the tradition of The Worldly Philosophers, Adam Smith dispels the common caricatures, and provides a far more complex portrait of the man. Offering a highly engaging account of Smith's life and times, political philosopher Jesse Norman explores the whole and traces his influence over two centuries to the present day. Finally, he shows how a proper understanding of Smith can help us address the problems of modern society. Adam Smith who emerges from this book is not only the greatest of all economists but a pioneering theorist of moral philosophy, culture, and society.

A comprehensive philosophical discussion of Smith's moral and political philosophy, first published in 1999.

Adam Smith and Modern Sociology; a Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences

After Adam Smith

A Historical and Contemporary Perspective on Markets, Law, Ethics, and Culture

The Political Landscape

Adam Smith and the Virtues of Enlightenment

Lineages of the Twenty-first Century

"This highly original and challenging book defies every easy form of classification. Ostensibly about early polities, its penetrating and erudite asides extend with equal facility into contemporary politics and the symmetrical deficiencies of modernism and postmodernism. To my knowledge, imaginative reflections of spatial representations have never previously found their way into the theoretical base of what has been thought of as an essentially materialistic archaeological science. It is a pleasure and a discovery to see the permanent and rightful place Adam Smith has now fashioned for them."—Robert McC. Adams, Secretary Emeritus, The Smithsonian Institution "If social theory in cultural anthropology was transformed in the last decades by a 'linguistic turn,' research by archaeologists into the development and practices of early states now seems to be undergoing a 'geographic turn.' Adam Smith's book, although drawing from modern currents in geography, anthropology, sociology, and political philosophy, brings original archaeological contributions to social theory by examining the making and re-making of landscapes in early complex polities (especially in Mesopotamian, Urartian, and Maya states). Smith observes these (and other) early states as 'political landscapes,' in which monuments come to constitute authority and shape memories. Smith's book represents a comprehensive turn from metahistorical reifications of the state to investigations of how the content of social roles was determined through the production of landscapes. The landscape of archaeology will be changed decisively by this book."—Norman Yoffee, Professor, Dept. of Near Eastern Studies and Dept. of Anthropology, University of Michigan. "This book emerges as both a remarkable scholarly achievement and something of a manifesto for contemporary political thinking and engagement."—Susan E. Alcock, author of Archaeologies of the Greek Past: Landscape, Monuments, and Memories

This is a book about the discovery of the great macroeconomic concepts and ideas by a group of exciting people between the late 17th and early 19th century. Engaging and vividly written, the book shows readers how economic concepts evolve over time and are influenced by contemporary developments.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations is the first book of modern political economy, and still provides the foundation for the study of that discipline. Along with important discussions of economics and political theory, it mixes plain common sense with large measures of history, philosophy, psychology and sociology.

Adam Smith's Moral Philosophy

Marx, Marginalism and Modern Sociology

Adam Smith and Modern Sociology, a Study in the Methodology of the Social Sciences, by Albion W, Small,...

Language, History, and Economics

From Adam Smith to Hayek

Adam Smith is the best known among economists for his book, The Wealth of Nations, often viewed as the keystone of modern economic thought. For many he has become associated with a quasi-libertarian laissez-faire philosophy. Others, often heterodox economists and social philosophers, on the contrary, focus on Smith's Theory of Moral Sentiments, and explore his moral theory. There has been a long debate about the relationship or lack thereof between these, his two great works. This work treats these dimensions of Smith's work as elements in a seamless moral philosophical vision, demonstrating the integrated nature of these works and Smith's other writings. This book weaves Smith into a constructive critique of modern economic analysis (engaging along the way the work of Nobel Laureates Gary Becker, Amarty Sen, Douglass North, and James Buchanan) and builds bridges between that discourse and the other social sciences.

Adam Smith's political economy, as we shall endeavor to show, has meaning for all times, and indeed in many ways even the modern era has not yet caught up with it. —E. G. West, in his Prefatory Note. Adam Smith, author of *The Wealth of Nations*, was no dry pedant. His lectures and writings are alive with examples taken from the busy eighteenth-century world around him, and Edmund Burke praised his literary style as "rather painting than writing." It was Adam Smith who taught moral philosophy and literary criticism to Boswell at the University of Glasgow, and in Smith's works we follow his interests from political history to law, sociology, economic and social history, philosophy, and English literature. E. G. West brings to life Adam Smith's first years in the bustling Scottish seaport of Kirkcaldy (and recounts Smith's brief kidnapping, as a baby, by gypsies). We follow young Smith as a student, watch his thought develop as Professor of Moral Philosophy at Glasgow, and enjoy with him the hospitality of David Hume, the Parisian literary salons, Johnson, Burke, Gibbon, and other giants of the era. West gives us a masterful summary of *The Wealth of Nations*. Even more significant, West restores to eminence an earlier work of Smith's, *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*. "If *The Wealth of Nations* had never been written," he asserts, "this previous work would have earned for him a prominent place in intellectual history." West takes particular delight in using *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* to rebut Marx's assumptions about laissez-faire capitalism. E. G. West was educated at the University College of Exeter, graduating in economics in 1948. He has taught at several British colleges and at Carleton University in Ottawa, and has been a visiting research scholar at the University of Chicago and the University of California at Berkeley and a visiting professor at the Center for Study of Public Choice, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Dr. West authored several books including *Education and the State* and *Education and the Industrial Revolution*. His articles have appeared in numerous periodicals and scholarly journals.