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Essays on Philosophical Subjects - Adam Smith
1982 Enth.: Dugoald Stewart's account of Adam Smith / ed. by I.S. Ross.

The Glasgow Edition of the Works and Correspondence of Adam Smith: Essays on Philosophical Subjects - Adam Smith 1976

Essays on Philosophical Subjects - Adam Smith
1980

Glasgow Edition of the Works and Correspondence - Adam (Philosoph) Smith 1980


Glasgow Edition of the Works and Correspondence of Adam Smith. Volume III. Essays on Philosophical Subjects with Dugald Stewart's Account of Adam Smith -

The Works of Adam Smith, LL.D. and F.R.S. of London and Edinburgh: Considerations concerning the formation of languages. Essays on philosophical subjects. Account of the life and writings of Dr. Smith - Adam Smith 1811

Adam Smith's Moral Philosophy - Jerry Evensky
2005-10-03 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.

Joseph A. Schumpeter: Historian of Economics - Laurence S. Moss 2013-04-15 Joseph A. Schumpeter was one of the great economists of the twentieth century. His History of Economic Analysis is perhaps the greatest contribution to the history of economics, providing a magisterial account of the development of the subject from Ancient Greece to the mid-twentieth century. Schumpeter's views on his predecessors have proved to be a constant source of controversy. Here individual chapters examine such disparate questions as Schumpeter's apparent disregard for the American Institutionalists, his grudging respect for Adam Smith, the perspicacity of his views of Quesnay and his preference for Walras over Pareto. Four chapters are devoted to the early Medieval schools, neglected in all of his writings. Schumpeter's magnum opus is related to the rest of his economic output, especially his views on money and on methodology. With contributions by leading historians of economics from six countries, this volume analyses Schumpeter's contribution to the history of economics, considers its lasting significance, and uses it as a benchmark to assess the current state of the field.

Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations - Jerry Evensky 2015-08-25 Jerry Evensky's analysis walks the reader through The Wealth of Nations, highlighting the work's relationship to Smith's larger moral philosophy.

A History of Scottish Economic Thought - Alexander Dow 2006-09-27 Modern economics has, at its foundation, scholarly contributions from many prominent Scottish thinkers. This revealing work examines the roots of this great tradition, places in perspective a selection of authors, and assesses their contribution over three centuries in the light of a distinctive Scottish approach to economics. Scottish Enlightenment is an established area of research interest, and this volume offers new scholarship on key Enlightenment figures whilst placing emphasis on their approach to economic thought. Smith and Hume are key, but other less familiar, yet important authors are also investigated here, including a murderer, a revolutionary, a medical practitioner and a novelist (John Law, Sir James Stuart, John Rae and Shield Nicholson, respectively). The latest in a prestigious series charting national traditions in the history of economic thought, this important book, an essential read for scholars of economic thought, features contributions from such major historians of economic thought as Andrew Skinner and Antoin Murphy.

Essays on the Philosophy of Adam Smith - Vivienne Brown 2010-10-04 In this special edition of The Adam Smith Review, leading scholars explore Smith’s understanding of sympathy, resentment and moral judgment, his attitude towards aesthetics and theology, as well as the nature of intrinsic value and the merits of cosmopolitanism.

Technology, Innovation and Industrial Economics: Institutionalist Perspectives - William E. Cole 1998-07-31 Technology, Innovation and Industrial Economics: Institutionalist Perspectives, inspired by the work of William E. Cole, Professor Emeritus at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, extends his work with essays on technology, innovation and industrial economics from an Institutionalist perspective. The managerial style, innovational practices and industrial setting of the continuous improvement firm are central to several chapters. This volume also features innovation and technology in Latin America, Adam Smith’s writing on entrepreneurship and a comparison of American and European Institutionalism. The topics of technology, innovation, industrial organization and industrial policy are being widely discussed and debated in today's literature, but seldom from an Institutionalist perspective. The purpose of this book is to reduce substantially this missing dimension in the ongoing debates on these important issues.

The Science of Wealth - Tony Aspromourgos 2008-09-18 This study clarifies the character of 'political economy' as a distinct and separable intellectual discipline in the generic sense, in the texts of Adam Smith. It focuses upon the scope and fundamental conceptualizations of the new science. Smith's conceptualization of economic analysis is shown to constitute a unified
intellectual piece for understanding economic society and its dynamics. Smith's fundamental economic language is exhaustively examined, in all his texts, with a view to clarifying the meaning of the basic concepts of his system. As well, the 'prehistories' of those concepts, in literature prior to Smith, back to the earliest times, are quite comprehensively treated, thereby placing his political economy in its larger historical context and conveying a rich sense of the history of these ideas over the whole course of our civilization. A quite complete account of Smith's economics as a whole is also entailed by this undertaking: his key substantive economic doctrines are thoroughly considered as well, and all the elements of his economic theory receive attention. To that extent, notwithstanding the focus on concepts, an interpretation of the substance of Smith's political economy is also provided. This focus is partly motivated by the view that Smith's intellectual triumph in the history of social science is not so much about the success of specific doctrines. His more considerable theoretical success is at a deeper level: gaining a wide and long-lasting acquiescence in the conceptual universe framed by the fundamental structures of his system, for a newly emerging discipline. Those who subsequently contested Smithian doctrine did so within Smith's framework; they did so 'on his terms'. While the book's primary purpose is to reconstruct the character of Smith's political economy as a distinct intellectual enterprise, it also addresses its relevance to modern economics, and to policy and practice in contemporary liberal society.

**Evaluating Adam Smith**-William Henderson

2006-10-16 Adam Smith is well recognized as the forefather of modern economics, but his success can be attributed not only to what he wrote but also to his use of language. In this exciting new book, Willie Henderson shows how Smith engaged creatively in writing about the economy, and analyzes the extent to which he tried to ensure that the reader is drawn into the text and informed by it. Demonstrating analysis methods that are helpful to new researchers on Smith's works, Evaluating Adam Smith sets his work in the cultural context of the eighteenth century and explores the lexical and conceptual inter-relations between Smith and the sources he consulted. Issues explored include Smith's use of irony and his work in the context of wealth, virtue and happiness as presented in the Moral Sentiments and the Wealth of Nations. Henderson's informative study employs the literary techniques of close reading and close textual analysis and applies them to sustained passages of Smith's writing.

**The Social Science of Hayek's The Sensory Order**-William N. Butos 2010-03-04 Examines the relevance and significance of Hayek's cognitive psychology for economics and social science.

**New Perspectives on Adam Smith's The Theory of Moral Sentiments**-Geoff Cockfield

2007-11-27 '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.

**A Selected Bibliography of Significant Works About Adam Smith**-Martha Bolar Lightwood

2016-11-11 The two-hundredth anniversary in 1976 of the publication of An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations emphasized the already evident new interest in the relationship between Smith's social and political thought and his economic theory. Only recently have economists turned their attention to Smith's other works, long overshadowed by the more renowned The Wealth of Nations. Martha Lightwood here argues that A Theory of Moral Sentiments actually laid the philosophic groundwork for The Wealth of Nations and emphasizes that Smith's writings, considered in their totality, represent a compelling interest not solely in economics but in philosophy and the study of society. Selected for this bibliography are major contributions and representative studies on three aspects of Smith's work: moral philosophy, the history of the development of scientific methodology, and political economy.

**The Essays on Philosophical Subjects**-Adam Smith

2016-11-11 How selfish soever man may be supposed, there are evidently some principles in his nature, which interest him in the fortune of others, and render their happiness necessary to him, though he derives nothing from it except the
pleasure of seeing it. Of this kind is pity or compassion, the emotion which we feel for the misery of others, when we either see it, or are made to conceive it in a very lively manner. That we often derive sorrow from the sorrow of others, is a matter of fact too obvious to require any instances to prove it; for this sentiment, like all the other original passions of human nature, is by no means confined to the virtuous and humane, though they perhaps may feel it with the most exquisite sensibility. The greatest ruffian, the most hardened violator of the laws of society, is not altogether without it.

**Economics Without Laws** Lukasz Hardt 2017-09-22 This book offers a vision of economics in which there is no place for universal laws of nature, and even for laws of a more probabilistic character. The author avoids interpreting the practice of economics as something that leads to the formulation of universal laws or laws of nature. Instead, chapters in the book follow the method of contemporary philosophy of science: rather than formulating suggestions for practicing scientists of how they should do research, the text describes and interprets the very practice of scientific research. This approach demonstrates how economists can explain economic phenomena not by subsuming them under general laws, but rather by building models of these phenomena, by referring to causes, or even by investigating what is in the nature of given factors, events, or circumstances to produce.

**Economics as Social Science** Roberto Marchionatti 2016-10-14 There is a growing consensus in social sciences that there is a need for interdisciplinary research on the complexity of human behavior. At an age of crisis for both the economy and economic theory, economics is called upon to fruitfully cooperate with contiguous social disciplines. The term ‘economics imperialism’ refers to the expansion of economics to territories that lie outside the traditional domain of the discipline. Its critics argue that in starting with the assumption of maximizing behavior, economics excludes the nuances of rival disciplines and has problems in interpreting real-world phenomena. This book focuses on a territory that persists to be largely intractable using the postulates of economics: that of primitive societies. In retracing the origins of economics imperialism back to the birth of the discipline, this volume argues that it offers a reductionist interpretation that is poor in interpretative power. By engaging with the neglected traditions of sociological and anthropological studies, the analysis offers suggestions for a more democratic cooperation between the social sciences. Economics as Social Science is of great interest to those who study history of economic thought, political economy and the history of economic anthropology, as well as history of social sciences and economic methodology.

Adam Smith Eric Schliesser 2017 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.

**Essays on Philosophical Subjects** Adam Smith 1795

**Eighteenth-century Fiction and the Reinvention of Wonder** Sarah Tindal Kareem 2014 A footprint materializes mysteriously on a deserted shore; a giant helmet falls from the sky; a traveler awakens to find his horse dangling from a church steeple. Eighteenth-century British fiction brims with moments such as these, in which the prosaic rubs up against the marvelous. While it is a truism that the period’s literature is distinguished by its realism and air of probability, Eighteenth-Century Fiction and the Reinvention of Wonder argues that wonder is integral to--rather than antithetical to--the developing techniques of novelistic fiction. Positioning its reader on the cusp between recognition and estrangement, between faith and doubt, modern fiction hinges upon wonder. Eighteenth-Century Fiction and the Reinvention of Wonder’s chapters unfold its new account of British fiction’s rise through surprising new readings of classic early novels—such as Daniel Defoe’s Robinson Crusoe to Jane Austen’s Northanger Abbey—as well as bringing to attention lesser known works, most notably Rudolf Raspe’s Baron Munchausen’s Narrative of His Marvellous Travels. In this bold new account, the eighteenth century bears witness not to the
world’s disenchantment but rather to wonder’s re-location from the supernatural realm to the empirical world, providing a re-evaluation not only of how we look back at the Enlightenment, but also of how we read today.

**Philosophers of the Enlightenment**-Peter Gilmour 1990 This is the first clear and comprehensive introduction to the philosophers of the Enlightenment. Nine contemporary specialists lead the student gently through Enlightenment thought by looking at the lives and writings of individual philosophers, such as Leibniz, Locke, Berkeley, Hume, Reid, Kant, Voltaire and Fourier. This is an introduction to a complex subject which should become recommended reading for students of philosophy from school to university level, as well as anyone interested in Enlightenment thought. Contents: PETER GILMOUR Introduction; STUART BROWN 1. eibniz and the Fashion for Systems and Hypotheses; JOHN WILLIAMSON 2. Boyle and Locke: on Material Substance; STEPHEN CLARK 3. Soft as the Rustle of a Reed from Cloyne (Berkeley); ANGUS J. MACKAY 4. David Hume; R.F. STALLEY 5. Common Sense and Enlightenment: the Philosophy of Thomas Reid; MURRAY MACBETH 6. Kant; CHRISTOPHER BERRY 7. Adam Smith: Commerce, Liberty and Modernity; PETER JIMACK 8. Voltaire; I.D. LLOYD-JONES 9. Charles Fourier: Faithful Pupil of the Enlightenment; Index^R

**Handbook on the History of Economic Analysis Volume I**-Gilbert Faccarello 2016-07-27 Volume I contains original biographical profiles of many of the most important and influential economists from the seventeenth century to the present day. These inform the reader about their lives, works and impact on the further development of the discipline. The emphasis is on their lasting contributions to our understanding of the complex system known as the economy. The entries also shed light on the means and ways in which the functioning of this system can be improved and its dysfunction reduced.

**David Hume**-Mark G. Spencer 2013-11-15 This volume provides a new and nuanced appreciation of David Hume as a historian. Gone for good are the days when one can offhandedly assert, as R. G. Collingwood once did, that Hume “deserted philosophical studies in favour of historical” ones. History and philosophy are commensurate in Hume’s thought and works from the beginning to the end. Only by recognizing this can we begin to make sense of Hume’s canon as a whole and see clearly his many contributions to fields we now recognize as the distinct disciplines of history, philosophy, political science, economics, literature, religious studies, and much else besides. Casting their individual beams of light on various nooks and crannies of Hume’s historical thought and writing, the book’s contributors illuminate the whole in a way that would not be possible from the perspective of a single-authored study. Aside from the editor, the contributors are David Allan, M. A. Box, Timothy M. Costelloe, Roger L. Emerson, Jennifer Herdt, Philip Hicks, Douglas Long, Claudia M. Schmidt, Michael Silverthorne, Jeffrey M. Suderman, Mark R. M. Towsey, and F. L. van Holthoon.

**The Adam Smith Review**-Fonna Forman 2013-11-07 Adam Smith’s contribution to economics is well-recognised but in recent years scholars have been exploring anew the multidisciplinary nature of his works. The Adam Smith Review is a refereed annual review that provides a unique forum for interdisciplinary debate on all aspects of Adam Smith’s works, his place in history, and the significance of his writings to the modern world. It is aimed at facilitating debate between scholars working across the humanities and social sciences, thus emulating the reach of the Enlightenment world which Smith helped to shape. The seventh volume of the series contains contributions from specialists across a range of disciplines, including Christopher Berry, Maureen Harkin, Edith Kuiper, N.B. Leddy, Catriona Seth, Henry C. Clarke, Deidre Dawson, Dionysios Drosos, Ioannis A.Tassopoulos, Jeremy Jennings, Ryan Patrick Hanley, Fotini Vaki, Spiros Tegos, Nicholas J. Theocarakis, Chandran Kukathas, Donald Winch, Fonna Forman, Craig Smith, NicholasPhillipson, Chad Flanders, Emily Nacol, Andrea Radasanu, Rachel Zuckert, Michael L. Fraser, Ian S. Ross, Daniel B. Klein, Douglas J. Den Uyl, James A. Harris, Geoffrey Kellow, Paul Dumouchel, Jan Horst Keppler, Paul Oslington, Adrian Walsh, Spencer J. Pack, and Dennis C. Rasmussen. Topics examined include: Smith and Women Adam Smith in Greece Nicholas Phillipson's Adam Smith: An Enlightened Life Michael L. Fraser's The Enlightenment of Sympathy: Justice and the Moral Sentiments in
Entrepreneurship, Money and Coordination
Jürgen G. Backhaus 2005-01-01 Hayek's theory of cultural evolution has always been a controversial topic. Interest in the theory, and others analysis and criticism of it, has been rising of late. This volume aims to explore the relevance of Hayek's theory for its own sake and for evolutionary economics more generally.

Association and Enlightenment
Mark C. Wallace 2020-12-18 Social clubs as they existed in eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Scotland were varied: they could be convivial, sporting, or scholarly, or they could be a significant and dynamic social force, committed to improvement and national regeneration as well as to sociability. The essays in this volume—the first full-length study of the subject in fifty years—examine the complex history of clubs and societies in Scotland from 1700 to 1830. Contributors address attitudes toward associations, their meeting-places and rituals, their links with the growth of the professions and with literary culture, and the ways in which they were structured by both class and gender. By widening the context in which clubs and societies are set, this volume offers a new framework for understanding them, bringing together the inheritance of the Scottish past, the unique and cohesive polite culture of the Scottish Enlightenment, and the broader context of associational patterns common to Britain, Ireland, and beyond.

Essays on Philosophical Subjects
Adam Smith 1795

The Cambridge Companion to Thomas Reid
Terence Cuneo 2004-01-26 Reid in context / Alexander Broadie -- Thomas Reid and the culture of science / Paul Wood -- Reid on common sense / Nicholas Wolterstorff -- Reid’s theory of perception / James Van Cleve / Reid’s reply to the skeptic / John Greco -- Nativism and the nature of thought in Reid's account of the external world / Lorne Falkenstein -- Reid and the social operations of mind / C.A.J. Coady -- Reid on memory and the identity of persons / René Van Woudenberg -- Thomas Reid’s theory of freedom and responsibility / William L. Rowe -- Reid’s moral philosophy / Terence Cueno -- Reid’s philosophy of art / Peter Kivy -- Reid’s philosophy of religion / Dale Tuggy -- Reid’s influence in Britain, Germany, France, and America / Benjamin W. Redekop

On Jean-Jacques Rousseau
James Swenson 2000 In order to grasp what it means to call Rousseau an "author" of the Revolution, as so many revolutionaries did, it is necessary to take full measure of the difficulties of literary interpretation to which Rousseau's work gives rise, particularly around such a charged term as "author." On Jean-Jacques Rousseau shows that Rousseau's texts consistently generate a division in their own reading, a division both designated and masked by the fiction of authorship. These divisions can occur successively—as in the narrative reversals and discontinuities characteristic of Rousseau's fictional and autobiographical works—or simultaneously, in the form of incompatible attempts to apply the lessons of a single text to an urgent historical moment. Given the structure of these texts, their "influence" can only occur in an equally paradoxical form. Rousseau's contribution to revolutionary thinking lies in his conceptualization of the constitutive function of misunderstanding and narrative discontinuity, in history and political action as well as in literature. Such misunderstandings and discontinuities are particularly well illustrated by the vicissitudes of the reading of Rousseau's texts during the revolutionary period, a moment when "readings" occurred as political programs. The Revolution enacted Rousseau precisely to the extent that revolutionaries could not agree on what action he called for. He is "one of the first authors of the Revolution" not because he was one of its causes, but because he provided the terms in which the logic of the revolutionary process becomes intelligible.

Bourgeois Equality
Deirdre N. McCloskey 2017-10-13 The last 200 years have witnessed a 100-fold leap in well-being. Deirdre McCloskey argues that most people today are stunningly better off than their forbearers were in 1800, and that the rest of humanity will soon be. A purely materialist, incentivist view of economic change does not explain this leap. We have now the third in McCloskey's three-volume opus about how bourgeois values transformed Europe. Volume 3 nails the case for that transfiguration, telling us
how aristocratic virtues of hierarchy were replaced by bourgeois virtues (more precisely, by attitudes toward virtues) that made it possible for ordinary folk with novel ideas to change the way people, farmed, manufactured, traveled, ruled themselves, and fought. It is a dramatic story, and joins a dramatic debate opened up by Thomas Piketty in his best-selling Capital in the 21st Century. McCloskey insists that economists are far too preoccupied by capital and saving, arguing against the position (of Piketty and most others) that capital induces a tendency to get more, that money reproduces itself, that riches are created from riches. Not so, our intrepid McCloskey shows. Bill Gates and Steve Jobs, among the biggest wealth accumulators in our era, didn't get rich through the magic of compound interest on capital. They got rich through intellectual property, creating billions of dollars from virtually nothing. Capital was no more important an ingredient to the original Apple or Microsoft than cookies or cucumbers. The debate is between those who think riches are created from riches versus those who, with McCloskey, think riches are created from rags, between those who see profits as a generous return on capital, or profits coming from innovation that ultimately benefits us all.

Index to the Works of Adam Smith - Knud Haakonssen 2001

The Glasgow Edition of the Works and Correspondence of Adam Smith represents the first comprehensive Smith index ever published. For over fifteen years, Liberty Fund has made paperback editions of these classics accessible to a wider audience than ever before. Now, with the publication of a new comprehensive Index to the Works of Adam Smith, students and researchers in all fields have a single, unified source for locating Adam Smith’s many contributions to such diverse fields as economics, morality, philosophy, and law. This easy-to-use index helps students, readers, and researchers to trace their topics of interest through all of Adam Smith’s work.

The Adam Smith Review - Vivienne Brown 2008-11-05

Adam Smith’s contribution to economics is well-recognised but in recent years scholars have been exploring anew the multidisciplinary nature of his works. The Adam Smith Review is a refereed annual review that provides a unique forum for interdisciplinary debate on all aspects of his Adam Smith’s works, his place in history, and the significance of his writings for the modern world. It is aimed at facilitating debate between scholars working across the humanities and social sciences, thus emulating the transdisciplinary reach of the Enlightenment world which Smith helped to shape. The fourth volume of the series contains contributions from a multidisciplinary range of specialists, including, Henry C. Clark, Douglas J. Den Uyl, Ryan Patrick Hanley, Neven B. Leddy, David M. Levy and Sandra J. Peart, Robert MANKIN, Leonidas Montes, James R. Otteson, Andrew S. Skinner, and Gloria Vivenza, who discuss: the sources and influences of Smith’s work in the classics, the Scottish Enlightenment and eighteenth-century France the Glasgow Edition of Smith’s Works and the Wealth of Nations.

Law and the Invisible Hand - Robin Paul Malloy 2021-09-30

Introduction: law's invisible hands -- Setting the stage -- Social organization in the informal realm -- Social organization in the formal realm -- Integrating the informal and formal in Smith's theory -- The spectator view -- Judgment and justice -- The sentiment of common interest -- The impartial spectator, homo-economicus, and homo-identitas -- Understanding the four stages of progress -- Adam Smith in American law -- Parting thoughts.

The Ugliness of Moses Mendelssohn - Leah Hochman 2014-10-10

The Ugliness of Moses Mendelssohn examines the idea of ugliness through four angles: philosophical aesthetics, early anthropology, physiognomy and portraiture in the eighteenth-century. Highlighting a theory that describes the benefit of encountering ugly objects in art and nature, eighteenth-century German Jewish philosopher Moses Mendelssohn recasts ugliness as a positive force for moral education and social progress. According to his theory, ugly objects cause us to think more and thus exercise—and expand—our mental abilities. Known as ugly himself, he was nevertheless portrayed in portraits and in physiognomy as an image of wisdom, gentility, and tolerance. That seeming contradiction—an ugly object (Mendelssohn) made beautiful—illuminates his theory’s possibility: ugliness itself is a positive, even redeeming characteristic of great opportunity. Presenting a novel approach to eighteenth century aesthetics, this book will be of interest to students and scholars in the fields of art and philosophy.
of Jewish Studies, Philosophy and History.

The Adam Smith Review: Fonna Forman 2016-09-19

Adam Smith’s contribution to economics is well-recognised, but in recent years scholars have been exploring anew the multidisciplinary nature of his works. The Adam Smith Review is a rigorously refereed annual review that provides a unique forum for interdisciplinary debate on all aspects of Adam Smith’s works, his place in history, and the significance of his writings to the modern world. It is aimed at facilitating debate between scholars working across the humanities and social sciences, thus emulating the reach of the Enlightenment world which Smith helped to shape. This ninth volume brings together leading scholars from across several disciplines to consider topics as diverse as Smith’s work in the context of scholars such as Immanuel Kant, Yan Fu and David Hume, Smith as the father of modern economics, and Smith’s views on education and trade. This volume also has a particular focus on Asia, and includes a section that presents articles from leading scholars from the region.