

American Economic History Jonathan Hughes 8th Edition

The American Economic History Reader American Economic History Corruption and Reform Harlem To Accompany: American Economic History The Soul's Economy The Children of Eve Concept and Controversy Macroeconomics as a Second Language Drastic Measures An Economic History of the United States Arresting Contagion Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men Commerce by a Frozen Sea The Governmental Habit Redux A Prelude to the Welfare State Labor, Civil Rights, and the Hughes Tool Company Out of Work An Economic History of the United States The Defining Moment Handbook of Cliometrics Appalachia's Path to Dependency From Miracle to Maturity Contesting the Iranian Revolution A Bibliography of Historical Economics to 1980 Government and the American Economy Scale and Scope On the Causes of Economic Growth Essays on a Mature Economy History of American Economy The Vital Few The Vital Few: The Entrepreneur and American Economic Progress The Racketeer's Progress Historical Perspectives on the American Economy Business Cycles The Vital Few Microeconomics as a Second Language The Oxford Handbook of American Economic History, vol. 1 Liberty, Virtue, and Happiness American Economic History

The American Economic History Reader

Economics as a discipline often relies on abstract theories and formulas to explain the functions of national economies. The American Economic History Reader: Documents and Readings is a collection of primary documents and previously-published essays illustrating the practical applications of these theories in real life, showing how and why the American economy developed as it did. It identifies and explains some of the key questions in economic history, as well as documents some of the leading voices in the discipline. Suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter provide students with an additional study tool. Twelve chapters survey the development and growth of the American economy from colonial times through the presidency of George W. Bush. Each chapter focuses on a controversial issue in American economic history and includes two or more articles written by experts that provide different interpretations of that issue, together with a series of related primary source documents. Each chapter begins with a general introduction that briefly outlines an important question in American economic history, and concludes with a list of additional relevant sources on the topic.

American Economic History

Despite recent corporate scandals, the United States is among the world's least corrupt nations. But in the nineteenth century, the degree of fraud and corruption in America approached that of today's most corrupt developing nations, as municipal governments and robber barons alike found new ways to steal from taxpayers and swindle investors. In Corruption and Reform, contributors explore this shadowy period of United States history in search of better methods to fight corruption worldwide today. Contributors to this volume address the measurement

and consequences of fraud and corruption and the forces that ultimately led to their decline within the United States. They show that various approaches to reducing corruption have met with success, such as deregulation, particularly “free banking,” in the 1830s. In the 1930s, corruption was kept in check when new federal bureaucracies replaced local administrations in doling out relief. Another deterrent to corruption was the independent press, which kept a watchful eye over government and business. These and other facets of American history analyzed in this volume make it indispensable as background for anyone interested in corruption today.

Corruption and Reform

Edited By Lloyd G. Reynolds. The Irwin Series In Economics.

Harlem

The Handbook of Cliometrics is a milestone in the field of historical economics and econometric history through its emphasis on the concrete contribution of cliometrics to our knowledge in economics and history. The articles in the handbook authored by the leading scholars in the fields, stress the usefulness of cliometrics for economists, historians and social scientists in general. The Handbook offers a comprehensive coverage of topics with each article providing an overview of the contributions of cliometrics to a particular topic. The Handbook has set a new standard of quality in the field by offering a world-wide forum of discussion in cliometrics. The second edition of the Handbook offers a substantially enlarged collection of articles and thus stresses its unique position as authoritative reference work in this field.

To Accompany: American Economic History

The Soul's Economy

Commerce by a Frozen Sea is a cross-cultural study of a century of contact between North American native peoples and Europeans. During the eighteenth century, the natives of the Hudson Bay lowlands and their European trading partners were brought together by an increasingly popular trade in furs, destined for the hat and fur markets of Europe. Native Americans were the sole trappers of furs, which they traded to English and French merchants. The trade gave Native Americans access to new European technologies that were integrated into Indian lifeways. What emerges from this detailed exploration is a story of two equal partners involved in a mutually beneficial trade. Drawing on more than seventy years of trade records from the archives of the Hudson's Bay Company, economic historians Ann M. Carlos and Frank D. Lewis critique and confront many of the myths commonly held about the nature and impact of commercial trade. Extensively documented are the ways in which natives transformed the trading environment and determined the range of goods offered to them. Natives were effective bargainers who demanded practical items such as firearms, kettles, and blankets as well as luxuries like cloth, jewelry, and tobacco—goods similar to those

purchased by Europeans. Surprisingly little alcohol was traded. Indeed, Commerce by a Frozen Sea shows that natives were industrious people who achieved a standard of living above that of most workers in Europe. Although they later fell behind, the eighteenth century was, for Native Americans, a golden age.

The Children of Eve

This book combines a sweeping narrative of the Civil War with a bold new look at the war's significance for American society. Professor Hummel sees the Civil War as America's turning point: simultaneously the culmination and repudiation of the American revolution. While the chapters tell the story of the Civil War and discuss the issues raised in readable prose, each chapter is followed by a detailed bibliographical essay, looking at all the different major works on the subject, with their varying ideological viewpoints and conclusions. In his economic analysis of slavery, Professor Hummel takes a different view than the two major poles which have determined past discussions of the topic. While some writers claim that slavery was unprofitable and harmful to the Southern economy, and others maintain it was profitable and efficient for the South, Hummel uses the economic concept of Deadweight Loss to show that slavery was both highly profitable for slave owners and harmful to Southern economic development. While highly critical of Confederate policy, Hummel argues that the war was fought to prevent secession, not to end slavery, and that preservation of the Union was not necessary to end slavery: the North could have let the South secede peacefully, and slavery would still have been quickly terminated. Part of Hummel's argument is that the South crucially relied on the Northern states to return runaway slaves to their owners. This new edition has a substantial new introduction by the author, correcting and supplementing the account given in the first edition (the major revision is an increase in the estimate of total casualties) and a foreword by John Majewski, a rising star of Civil War studies.

Concept and Controversy

The American economy has provided a level of well-being that has consistently ranked at or near the top of the international ladder. A key source of this success has been widespread participation in political and economic processes. In *The Government and the American Economy*, leading economic historians chronicle the significance of America's open-access society and the roles played by government in its unrivaled success story. America's democratic experiment, the authors show, allowed individuals and interest groups to shape the structure and policies of government, which, in turn, have fostered economic success and innovation by emphasizing private property rights, the rule of law, and protections of individual freedom. In response to new demands for infrastructure, America's federal structure hastened development by promoting the primacy of states, cities, and national governments. More recently, the economic reach of American government expanded dramatically as the populace accepted stronger limits on its economic freedoms in exchange for the increased security provided by regulation, an expanded welfare state, and a stronger national defense.

Macroeconomics as a Second Language

Sklansky traces a shift in American social thought as the gradual demise of the household economy rendered proprietary independence an increasingly embattled ideal. Amid the widening class divide, nineteenth-century social theorists devised a new science of American society that reconceived freedom in terms of psychic self-expression instead of economic self-interest, and they redefined democracy in terms of cultural kinship rather than social compact.

Drastic Measures

America's present economy, understood through its past. Rich in both quantitative techniques and economic theory, American Economic History demonstrates how an understanding of our past can illuminate economic issues that face society today and in the future. In simple, elegant language, this text walks readers through four centuries of political, social, and economic history, focusing on laws and institutions and emphasizing current economic topics. The eighth edition has been updated and revised, and includes expanded discussions on population, health, and labor; education; the automobile industry; income and taxes; social security; unemployment; regulation and the financial industry; and the history of economic recessions.

An Economic History of the United States

Workers' compensation was arguably the first widespread social insurance program in the United States--before social security, Medicare, or unemployment insurance--and the most successful form of labor legislation to emerge from the early progressive movement. In *A Prelude to the Welfare State*, Price V. Fishback and Shawn Everett Kantor challenge widespread historical perceptions by arguing that workers' compensation, rather than being an early progressive victory, succeeded because all relevant parties--labor and management, insurance companies, lawyers, and legislators--benefited from the ruling.

Arresting Contagion

A trusted advisor to Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson and one of America's leading professors of economic history, W. W. Rostow has helped shape the intellectual debate and governmental policies on major economic, political, and military issues since World War II. In this thought-provoking memoir, he takes a retrospective look at eleven key policy problems with which he has been involved to show how ideas flow into concrete action and how actions taken or not taken in the short term actually determine the long run that we call "the future." The issues that Rostow discusses are these: The use of air power in Europe in the 1940s Working toward a united Europe during the Cold War The death of Joseph Stalin and early attempts to end the Cold War Eisenhower's Open Skies policy The debate over foreign aid in the 1950s The economic revival of Korea Efforts to control inflation in the 1960s Waiting for democracy in China The Vietnam War and Southeast Asian policy U.S. urban problems in disadvantaged neighborhoods The challenges posed by declining population in the twenty-first century In discussing how he and others have worked to meet these challenges, Rostow builds a compelling case for including long-term forces in the making of current policy. He

concludes his memoir with provocative reflections on the twentieth and twenty-first centuries and on how individual actors shape history.

Emancipating Slaves, Enslaving Free Men

Harlem is perhaps the most famous, iconic neighborhood in the United States. A bastion of freedom and the capital of Black America, Harlem's twentieth century renaissance changed our arts, culture, and politics forever. But this is only one of the many chapters in a wonderfully rich and varied history. In Harlem, historian Jonathan Gill presents the first complete chronicle of this remarkable place. From Henry Hudson's first contact with native Harlemites, through Harlem's years as a colonial outpost on the edge of the known world, Gill traces the neighborhood's story, marshaling a tremendous wealth of detail and a host of fascinating figures from George Washington to Langston Hughes. Harlem was an agricultural center under British rule and the site of a key early battle in the Revolutionary War. Later, wealthy elites including Alexander Hamilton built great estates there for entertainment and respite from the epidemics ravaging downtown. In the nineteenth century, transportation urbanized Harlem and brought waves of immigrants from Germany, Italy, Ireland, and elsewhere. Harlem's mix of cultures, extraordinary wealth and extreme poverty was electrifying and explosive. Extensively researched, impressively synthesized, eminently readable, and overflowing with captivating characters, Harlem is an ambitious, sweeping history, and an impressive achievement.

Commerce by a Frozen Sea

To the distinguished economic historian Jonathan Hughes, the ambiguous outcomes of attempted deregulation signal America's urgent need to probe the origins of our vast and chaotic maze of government economic controls. Why do government restrictions on the economy continue to proliferate, in spite of avowed efforts to allow the market a freer rein? How did this complicated network of nonmarket economic controls come about and whose purposes does it serve? How can we render such controls less destructive of productivity and wealth-creating activity? While exploring these questions, Jonathan Hughes updates his classic book *The Governmental Habit* to reflect the experience of what he calls the "wild ride" of the last fifteen years and to include a survey of new thinking about the problems of government intervention and control of economic life. Hughes's comprehensive work provides a narrative history of governmental involvement in the U.S. economy from the colonial period to the present, arguing convincingly that the "governmental habit" is deeply rooted in the country's past. In the lively and accessible style of the earlier book, *The Governmental Habit Redux* contends that modern American government is basically an enormous version of American colonial regimes. Changes in scale have transformed what was once an acceptable pattern into a conglomeration of inefficient and wasteful bureaucracies. Originally published in 1991. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books

published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

The Governmental Habit Redux

In *Appalachia's Path to Dependency*, Paul Salstrom examines the evolution of economic life over time in southern Appalachia. Moving away from the colonial model to an analysis based on dependency, he exposes the complex web of factors -- regulation of credit, industrialization, population growth, cultural values, federal intervention -- that has worked against the region. Salstrom argues that economic adversity has resulted from three types of disadvantages: natural, market, and political. The overall context in which Appalachia's economic life unfolded was one of expanding United States markets and, after the Civil War, of expanding capitalist relations. Covering Appalachia's economic history from early white settlement to the end of the New Deal, this work is not simply an economic interpretation but draws as well on other areas of history. Whereas other interpretations of Appalachia's economy have tended to seek social or psychological explanations for its dependency, this important work compels us to look directly at the region's economic history. This regional perspective offers a clear-eyed view of Appalachia's path in the future.

A Prelude to the Welfare State

Labor, Civil Rights, and the Hughes Tool Company

"The economic growth of South Korea has been a remarkable success story. After the Korean War, the country was one of the poorest economies on the planet; by the twenty-first century, it had become a middle-income country, a member of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (the club of advanced economies), and home to some of the world's leading industrial corporations. And yet, many Koreans are less than satisfied with their country's economic performance, given the continuing financial volatility and sluggish growth since the Korean economic crisis of 1997-1998. *From Miracle to Maturity* offers a comprehensive qualitative and quantitative analysis of the growth of the Korean economy, starting with the aggregate sources of growth (growth of the labor force, the stock of capital, and productivity) and then delving deeper into the roles played by structural change, exports, foreign investment, and financial development. The authors provide a detailed examination of the question of whether the Korean economy is now underperforming and ask, if so, what can be done to solve the problem."

Out of Work

American economic history describes the transition of a handful of struggling settlements on the Atlantic seaboard into the nation with the most successful economy in the world today. As the economy has developed, so have the methods used by economic historians to analyze the process. Interest in economic history has sharply increased in recent years among the public, policy-makers, and in the academy. The current economic turmoil, calling forth comparisons with the Great

Depression of the 1930s, is in part responsible for the surge in interest among the public and in policy circles. It has also stimulated greater scholarly research into past financial crises, the multiplier effects of fiscal and monetary policy, the dynamics of the housing market, and international economic cooperation and conflict. Other pressing policy issues--including the impending retirement of the Baby-Boom generation, the ongoing expansion of the healthcare sector, and the environmental challenges imposed by global climate change--have further increased demand for the long-run perspective given by economic history. Confronting this need, *The Oxford Handbook of American Economic History* affords access to the latest research on the crucial events, themes, and legacies of America's economic history--from colonial America, to the Civil War, up to present day. More than fifty contributors address topics as wide-ranging as immigration, agriculture, and urbanization. Over its two volumes, this handbook gives readers not only a comprehensive look at where the field of American economic history currently stands but where it is headed in the years to come.

An Economic History of the United States

The Vital Few, a study of the contribution of entrepreneurs to the American economy, provides portraits of the men and women whose individual enterprise has helped to establish the character of the American businessperson and to carry our economy forward from colonial times. Examining such legendary figures as William Penn, Eli Whitney, Henry Ford, and J. Pierpont Morgan in their social and economic environment, Jonathan Hughes illuminates each period of American economic history and provides insights into the workings of American business and the special qualities required of its super-achievers. Taking into account such dramatic changes in the economy as the explosive growth of government and the puzzling effects of "stagflation," Hughes has now expanded his original volume. The new edition includes two additional biographies and a short essay on the nature of bureaucracy in both the government and the private sector. Both biographies are of "bureaucratic entrepreneurs", whose work in the federal government represents the two most prominent trends in government economics. Mary Switzer's 48-year career demonstrates the ways in which the modern welfare state has developed. First a catalyst then a major force in establishing social programs and institutions, she is in large part responsible for the existence of the American welfare state. Marriner Eccles's career, on the other hand, shows the evolution of "compensatory" fiscal and monetary policies from the New Deal to the Korean War. A self-made millionaire who was appointed to a high-level job in the federal government, Eccles quit his post after 1950, convinced that American economic policy was hopelessly inflationary and economically destructive. With these new additions, *The Vital Few*, long a source of inspiration and economic interest, is more accessible and useful than ever.

The Defining Moment

Ever wonder how the American economy became the most powerful one in the world? Tying America's past to the economic policies of today and beyond, the popular *HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY*, 13E answers this critical question and more, presenting events chronologically for easy understanding. This prestigious book has been used by more learners than any other of its kind in the

U.S. Market-leading HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN ECONOMY has helped generations of learners understand how the American economy evolved. Completely updated with recent research by economic historians, this trusted book ties this country's past to the policies and debates of today and beyond. Visual aids, tables and graphs reinforce learning and encourage interest in the study of economic history. Important Notice: Media content referenced within the product description or the product text may not be available in the ebook version.

Handbook of Cliometrics

Examines the last forty years of Iranian and Middle-Eastern history through the prism of the Green Uprisings of 2009.

Appalachia's Path to Dependency

An introductory text offers the key principles of microeconomics.

From Miracle to Maturity

Donald McCloskey, has compiled, with the help of George Hersh and a panel of distinguished advisors, the only bibliography of historical economics.

Contesting the Iranian Revolution

This book looks at economic violence in early twentieth-century Chicago.

A Bibliography of Historical Economics to 1980

Redefining the way we think about unemployment in America today, Out of Work offers devastating evidence that the major cause of high unemployment in the United States is the government itself. An Independent Institute Book

Government and the American Economy

Debating the promises and limits of the "new economic history," seventeen economists and economic historians look at Great Britain, from the peak of her industrial dominance in 1840 to her eclipse by the surging economies of Germany and the United States. Their discussion brings a new methodological challenge to the field of economic history and a new interpretation of the British economy in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Originally published in 1972. The Princeton Legacy Library uses the latest print-on-demand technology to again make available previously out-of-print books from the distinguished backlist of Princeton University Press. These editions preserve the original texts of these important books while presenting them in durable paperback and hardcover editions. The goal of the Princeton Legacy Library is to vastly increase access to the rich scholarly heritage found in the thousands of books published by Princeton University Press since its founding in 1905.

Scale and Scope

Victor Zarnowitz has long been a leader in the study of business cycles, growth, inflation, and forecasting. These papers represent a carefully integrated and up-to-date study of business cycles, reexamining some of his earlier research as well as addressing recent developments in the literature and in history. In part one, Zarnowitz reviews with characteristic insight various theories of the business cycle, including Keynesian and monetary theories as well as more recent rational expectations and real business cycle theories. In doing so, he examines how the business cycle may have changed as the size of government, the exercise of fiscal and monetary policies, the openness of the economy to international forces, and the industrial structure have evolved over time. Emphasizing important research from the 1980s, Zarnowitz discusses in part two various measures of the trends and cycles in economic activity, including output, prices, inventories, investment in residential and nonresidential structures, equipment, and other economic variables. Here the author explores the duration and severity of U.S. business cycles over more than 150 years, and evaluates the ability of macro models to simulate past behavior of the economy. In part three the performance of leading, coincident, and lagging indicators is described and assessed and evidence is presented on the value of their composite measures. Finally, part four offers an analysis of the degree of success of large commercial forecasting firms and of many individual economists in predicting the course of inflation, real growth, unemployment, interest rates, and other key economic variables. *Business Cycles* is a timely study, certain to become a basic reference for professional forecasters and economists in government, academia, and the business community.

On the Causes of Economic Growth

Botson traces the Jim Crow unionism at Houston's Hughes Tool Company and the efforts of black union activists to bring civil rights issues into the workplace. He also examines the National Labor Relations Board's 1964 decision that racial discrimination by a union was illegal--the equivalent for black workers of *Brown v. Board of Education*. "Dr. Botson weaves together this tapestry of history with considerable skill and nuance, all the more heartfelt since he spent nine years as an industrial union worker, where he encountered some of the same problems he later discovered in his research of Hughes Tool."--George N. Green, University of Texas at Arlington

Essays on a Mature Economy

Examines the contributions of American entrepreneurs to the economy, tells the stories of business leaders from each period of history, and discusses economic trends

History of American Economy

An *Economic History of the United States* presents an engaging way of studying this fascinating field. Mark V. Siegler takes a thematic approach, and provides both the theoretical foundations and historical background needed to gain an in-depth understanding of the history of important economic issues in the U.S. Every chapter examines a specific topic, and the chapters are linked to each other to

provide an overall view. The chronological approach is represented with a useful timeline as an appendix to show where the specific topics fit in the chronology. Chapter topics include: long-run causes of economic growth; economic history of income and wealth inequality; slavery, segregation, and discrimination; immigration and immigration policies; and an economic history of recessions and depressions. The book integrates classic and recent scholarship emphasizes international and comparative elements that link current economic issues in the U.S. to the longer history applies the tools of economics throughout includes helpful features, such as Economic History in Action boxes and end-of-chapter questions.

The Vital Few

"This book explores contemporary population issues in a historical context. It is a world economic history of demographic change with emphasis on the well-being of the population. Exploring the years since the Middle Ages, this unique book emphasizes the commonality of human experience illustrating how different people, at different times, in varying circumstances, responded to similar economic forces in more or less the same way"--

The Vital Few: The Entrepreneur and American Economic Progress

The economy of the United States is constantly evolving in response to wars, technological innovations, cultural revolutions, and political maneuverings. Tracing the economic machine of the United States from its first experiments in the colonies to the post-Great Recession era of today, Frederick S. Weaver creates a dynamic narrative of this country's progression through times of feast and times of famine. Weaver explores diverse areas of the market beyond the financial sector, examining historical fluctuations in distribution of income, how the ebb and flow of specific industries have influenced the shape of the market, and, ultimately, how the economy of the United States has made America the nation we know today. An Economic History of the United States is a thoughtful and accessible introduction to the subject of American economic history, suitable for undergraduate courses in U.S. political and economic history.

The Racketeer's Progress

A history of America's use of wage and price controls from colonial times to the 1970s.

Historical Perspectives on the American Economy

Macroeconomics as a Second Language, a new volume in Wiley's bestselling As a Second Language series, is a study and review guide for students taking principles of macroeconomics courses or for any student who needs a review of fundamental concepts. A professor of the course for more than a decade, Olney combines her insights and experience in the classroom into this concise and accessible text.

Business Cycles

In contemporary American political discourse, issues related to the scope, authority, and the cost of the federal government are perennially at the center of discussion. Any historical analysis of this topic points directly to the Great Depression, the "moment" to which most historians and economists connect the origins of the fiscal, monetary, and social policies that have characterized American government in the second half of the twentieth century. In the most comprehensive collection of essays available on these topics, *The Defining Moment* poses the question directly: to what extent, if any, was the Depression a watershed period in the history of the American economy? This volume organizes twelve scholars' responses into four categories: fiscal and monetary policies, the economic expansion of government, the innovation and extension of social programs, and the changing international economy. The central focus across the chapters is the well-known alternations to national government during the 1930s. *The Defining Moment* attempts to evaluate the significance of the past half-century to the American economy, while not omitting reference to the 1930s. The essays consider whether New Deal-style legislation continues to operate today as originally envisioned, whether it altered government and the economy as substantially as did policies inaugurated during World War II, the 1950s, and the 1960s, and whether the legislation had important precedents before the Depression, specifically during World War I. Some chapters find that, surprisingly, in certain areas such as labor organization, the 1930s responses to the Depression contributed less to lasting change in the economy than a traditional view of the time would suggest. On the whole, however, these essays offer testimony to the Depression's legacy as a "defining moment." The large role of today's government and its methods of intervention—from the pursuit of a more active monetary policy to the maintenance and extension of a wide range of insurance for labor and business—derive from the crisis years of the 1930s.

The Vital Few

Microeconomics as a Second Language

CONTENTS: The Idea of Economic Freedom; Economic Freedom in Colonial America; The Great American War for Freedom & Independence; 1776-Political Freedom: The Declaration of Independence; 1776-Economic Freedom: Adam Smith & the Wealth of Nations; Victory & its Aftermath; The United States Constitution: Political Freedom; The United States Constitution: Economic Freedom; Free Markets in Action: The People; Free Markets in Action: The Results; Economic Freedom & the State: I; Economic Freedom & the State: II; Economic Freedom: Happiness & Virtue: I; Economic Freedom: Happiness & Virtue: II; Conclusions.

The Oxford Handbook of American Economic History, vol. 1

The essays included here are the best sellers of American economic history, the articles and chapters that most frequently appear on the syllabi of American economic history courses. Also included are a glossary and an appendix that

provide a clear, simple introduction to regression analysis.

Liberty, Virtue, and Happiness

"Bibliographical notes": p. [467]-477.

American Economic History

Sixty percent of infectious human diseases are shared with other vertebrates. Alan Olmstead and Paul Rhode tell how innovations to combat livestock infections—border control, food inspection, drug regulation, federal research labs—turned the U.S. into a world leader in combatting communicable diseases, and remain central to public health policy.

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