

# The Origins, Growth and Dissolution of Feudalism in Nepal: A Contribution to the Debate on Feudalism in Non-European Societies, Volume 2, ; 1995; Anup Pahari; University of Wisconsin--Madison, 1995

conceived "feudalism" as a formal hierarchy of lords and vassals a "technical" conception. identified with F.L. Ganshof (Comninel, 2000a). Recently, whether feudalism in those. reveals how difficult it is to make sense of Western European history with just these three. modes of production. On the one hand, it is hard to comprehend the complex histories of ancient societies. from the early Athenian polis and early Roman republic, through the rise of Hellenistic. society to have developed from the third through to the ninth centuries; then undergoing. profound crisis and population collapse from the mid- fourteenth through fifteenth centuries; only to survive in revised and transitional form as the "Absolutist State" through the. eighteenth century. Feudalism was once considered the prevailing social system of medieval Europe. But some medievalists have serious problems with the term. They argued over the origins of feudal arrangements and expounded on the various levels of subinfeudation. They incorporated manorialism and applied it to the agricultural economy. They envisioned a complete system of feudal agreements running throughout Britain and Europe. But some authors still included descriptions of feudalism as a valid model of medieval society, with little or no caveat. Not every medievalist had read Brown's article or had a chance to consider its implications or discuss it with colleagues.

Transition Debate | NEHA SHARMA Dobb-Sweezy debate on transition from feudalism to capitalism One of the liveliest academic debates in recent times relate to the question of what led to the decline of feudalism and the rise of capitalism. It is commonly identified as the transition. According to him, the classical understanding of the decline of feudalism and consequent rise of capitalism was in terms of a so-called organic model. The pivot point of this model as the socio-economic formations in Europe in the feudal period were primarily determined by the decline and revival of trade in the Mediterranean region. Capitalism was thus coming home to the Europeans. In 1946, Maurice Dobb published his book on the Development of Capitalism.