



Country: UK

Birth: 1723 (Scotland) / Death: 1790 (Scotland).

Education: Higher education (University of Glasgow).

Biography:

A Scottish moral philosopher and economist, he is considered the founder of classical economics and a pioneer of political economy. Smith attended Burgh School in Kirkcaldy from 1729 to 1737, where he studied Latin, mathematics, history, and writing. At the age of fourteen, he enrolled at the University of Glasgow (the normal age for starting university studies at the time) and studied moral philosophy. Here, he developed his passion for freedom, reason, and freedom of expression. In 1740, he won the Snell Scholarship to complete his studies at Balliol College, Oxford University. At that time, Smith found that studying in Glasgow was much better than its counterpart in Oxford, as he wrote about it in his book *The Wealth of Nations* in Chapter Two of Book Five: "The great majority of Oxford professors have lost even the ability to pretend to teach during these many years." Smith later attributed this to the power of harmful motives, namely that Oxford teachers depended on the university endowments for their salaries without any relation to their level of teaching or their reputation in education, which led them to neglect their basic message and their lack of interest in students, Smith nevertheless took advantage of his presence at the university and taught himself several subjects by reading many books from the shelves of the large Oxford library. Smith was invited to give a number of public lectures in Edinburgh, where his lectures were a great success and in them emerged the beginnings of some of the ideas that were later included in his book "*The Wealth of Nations*".

Adam Smith returned to Glasgow University to continue his university studies and at the age of twenty-seven became Professor of Logic, Literature and Rhetoric, and later Professor of Moral Philosophy. The faculty viewed him with suspicion, but this did not stop his rise as Smith participated in several cultural courses in Glasgow and was beloved by his students. Smith is best known for his two classic books: "The Theory of Moral Sentiments" and "An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations", Adam Smith's masterpiece and one of his most important works. It was the first work to address modern economics and in it Smith called for the promotion of individual initiative, competition and free trade as the best means to achieve the greatest amount of wealth and happiness.

Publications:

- 1776: Book (An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations).
- 1759: Book (The Theory of Moral Sentiments).

Reference: (www.Wikipedia.com).



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