

Contents [hide]

- 1 Causes of the Golden Age
 - 1.1 Migration of skilled workers to Netherlands
 - 1.2 Cheap energy sources
 - 1.3 Birth and wealth of corporate finance
- 2 Monopoly on trade with Japan
- 3 European Great Power
- 4 Other industries
- 5 National consciousness
- 6 Social structure
- 7 Religion
- 8 Science
- 9 Culture
 - 9.1 Painting
 - 9.2 Architecture
 - 9.3 Sculpture
 - 9.4 Literature
- 10 See also
- 11 Notes
- 12 References
- 13 External Links

Tulip Mania

This article focuses on social and cultural history. For political events, see [History of the Netherlands](#)

Tulip mania or tulipomania (Dutch names include: tulpenmanie, tulpomanie, tulpenwoede, tulpengekte and bollengekte) was a period in the [Dutch Golden Age](#) during which contract prices for bulbs of the recently introduced tulip reached extraordinarily high levels and then suddenly collapsed.[2]

At the peak of tulip mania, in March 1637, some single tulip bulbs sold for more than 10 times the annual income of a skilled craftsman. It is generally considered the first recorded speculative bubble (or [economic bubble](#)),[3] although some researchers have noted that the Kipper- und Wipperzeit episode in 1619–22, a Europe-wide chain of debasement of the metal content of coins to fund warfare, featured mania-like similarities to a bubble.[4] The term "tulip mania" is now often used metaphorically to refer to any large economic bubble (when asset prices deviate from intrinsic values).[5] The 1637 event was popularized in 1841 by the book [Extraordinary Popular Delusions and the Madness of Crowds](#), written by British journalist Charles Mackay. According to Mackay, at one point 12 acres (5 ha) of land were offered for

