

How did Ottoman policies influence emergence of entrepreneurship among elites in Transjordan from 1850-1914? During the late Ottoman period in Transjordan there was an economic transition from subsistence farming to the development of privately-owned, large- scale, for-profit farms. The current study hypothesized Ottoman government policy -prioritizing cash crop farming over subsistence farming and nomadic living - created conditions that allowed elites in Jordan to develop entrepreneurship. To measure my dependent variable, entrepreneurship, I adapted Rostow's Stages of Economic Development. To track my independent variable, Ottoman influence, I created a scale. From thematic analysis of selected case studies, my hypothesis was supported and expanded upon.