

Chapter 1 : Four occupations - Wikipedia

A merchant is a person who trades in commodities produced by other people. Historically, a merchant is anyone who is involved in business or trade. Merchants have been known for as long as industry, commerce, and trade have existed.

Chat now What is payment processing? Payment processing is a secure way to handle credit and debit card transactions across all your sales channels, from the storefront to the street to the web. What is a payment processor? A payment processor is a company, contracted by the merchant, to handle credit, debit and gift card transactions. The processor provides services to support authorization, capture, and other related processing services. The merchant submits the transaction to a payment processor. Step 2 The payment processor sends the information to a payment network to verify the card details with the issuing bank and relays the information it receives to the merchant. Step 3 The merchant batches and submits the transactions to the payment processor for settlement. The issuing bank bills the cardholder and pays the payment processor, and the payment processor pays the merchant. Your merchant account is what allows credit card companies to pay you or take back funds from fraudulent or disputed transactions. When customers enter their payment information into an online form, the behind-the-scenes technology that processes those payments is the payment gateway. What you need Payment device and a merchant account Mobile businesses Payment device and a merchant account eCommerce Payment gateway and a merchant account Help protect your data PIN debit vs. Signature debit mirrors the payments process for credit card transactions, allowing customers to pay with a card that directly accesses funds in their preferred accounts. Encryption and tokenization Eliminate the need to store account numbers in your data environment and reduce the chances of a data breach. From the moment a card is swiped, card data is encrypted, transmitted for processing and replaced with a token “ rather than the card number “ for the merchant to store. If stolen, tokens cannot be monetized by criminals unless they have access to the encryption key. The chip on EMV cards is a microprocessor that provides a unique code for each transaction, helping prevent card data from fraudulent reuse. Although more secure than a magnetic card stripe, EMV chips do not protect cardholder data once the payment method is validated or while the payment is processed. Customer authentication Help guard against fraud in online transactions by adding opportunities for the customer to confirm their cardholder information prior to the payment authorization at check out. Mobile and digital wallets Digital or cardless wallets enable customers to pay via smartphone at your store or online “ quickly and conveniently “ without having to access a physical credit or debit card. Growth of digital wallets use may be slow in the years ahead: McKinsey Consulting expects digital wallets at POS to be a small slice of the pie even by , at which point online sales are still expected to dominate. Footnote 1 In the interim, you may need to shift your business model to embrace the digital shopping experience fully. Connect with a Bank of America Merchant Services business consultant.

Chapter 2 : MerchantWords: The Amazon Keyword Tool for Search Volume

Merchants Insurance Group, with its headquarters in Buffalo, New York, is comprised of Merchants Mutual Insurance Company and Merchants Preferred Insurance Company. Our companies provide a variety of property and casualty insurance products for commercial and personal lines.

Background[edit] Street scene in Bianjing modern Kaifeng From existing literary evidence, commoner categories in China were employed for the first time during the Warring States period 475 BC. Scholars, farmers, artisans, and merchants; each of the four peoples had their respective profession. Those who studied in order to occupy positions of rank were called the shi scholars. Those who cultivated the soil and propagated grains were called nong farmers. Those who manifested skill qiao and made utensils were called gong artisans. Those who transported valuable articles and sold commodities were called shang merchants. Barbieri-Low, Professor of Early Chinese History at the University of California, Santa Barbara , writes that the classification of "four occupations" can be viewed as a mere rhetorical device that had no effect on government policy. Theoretically, any man could become an official through the Imperial examinations. Six Arts Chariot archer,. During the ancient Shang B. In the battle of Zheqiu, B. Hua Bao lowered his bow and was subsequently shot dead. This philosophy stressed stern punishments for those who disobeyed the publicly known laws while rewarding those who labored for the state and strove diligently to obey the laws. It was a means to diminish the power of the nobility, and was another force behind the transformation of the shi class from warrior-aristocrats into merit-driven officials. When the Qin dynasty 221 BC unified China under the Legalist system, the emperor assigned administration to dedicated officials rather than nobility, ending feudalism in China, replacing it with a centralized, bureaucratic government. The form of government created by the first emperor and his advisors was used by later dynasties to structure their own government. However, the Qin became infamous for its oppressive measures, and so collapsed into a state of civil war after the death of the Emperor. Candidates gathering around the wall where the results are posted. Yet recruitment by recommendations to office was still prominent in both dynasties. It was not until the Song dynasty 960 that the recruitment of those who passed the exams and earned degrees was given greater emphasis and significantly expanded. Therefore, the farmer was a valuable member of society, and even though he was not considered one with the shi class, the families of the shi were usually landholders that often produced crops and foodstuffs. When the system became economically untenable in the Warring States period , it was replaced by a system of private land ownership. It was first suspended in the state of Qin by Shang Yang and other states soon followed suit. As government control weakened in the 8th century, land reverted into the hands of private owners. Song Dynasty rural farmers engaged in the small-scale production of wine, charcoal, paper, textiles, and other goods. Artisans began working on farms in peak periods and farmers often traveled into the city to find work during times of dearth. Although they could not provide the state with much of its revenues since they often had no land of their own to be taxed, artisans and craftsmen were theoretically respected more than merchants. Since ancient times, the skilled work of artisans and craftsmen was handed down orally from father to son, although the work of architects and structural builders were sometimes codified, illustrated, and categorized in Chinese written works. A successful and highly skilled artisan could often gain enough capital in order to hire others as apprentices or additional laborers that could be overseen by the chief artisan as a manager. Hence, artisans could create their own small enterprises in selling their work and that of others, and like the merchants, they formed their own guilds. One example of this would be the Yingzao Fashi printed in , an architectural building manual written by Li Jie 1108 , sponsored by Emperor Huizong r. As the interregional silk trade grew, merchant houses began to organize manufacture to guarantee their supplies, providing silk to households for weaving as piece work. Economic history of China before Depiction of a marketplace, Han dynasty The merchants, traders, and peddlers of goods were viewed by the scholarly elite as essential members of society, yet were esteemed least of the four occupations in society, due to the view that they were a threat to social harmony from acquiring disproportionately large incomes, [12] market manipulation or exploiting farmers. Merchants in the meantime had also benefited from and utilized Confucian ethics in their

business practices. By the Song period, merchants often colluded with the scholarly elite; as early as , the Scholar-officials themselves were using intermediary agents to participate in trading. No exams were needed as the positions were inherited. Society in the Joseon Dynasty In Joseon Korea, the Scholar occupation took the form of the noble yangban class, which prevented the lower classes from taking the advanced gwageo exams so they could dominate the bureaucracy. Below the yangban were the chungin , a class of privileged commoners who were petty bureaucrats, scribes, and specialists. The chungin were actually the least populous class, even smaller than the yangban.

Chapter 3 : Payment & Credit Card Processing: How Does it Work?

The Workers and Merchants of Leeds"Yorkshire Cloth Workers' Petition" Published in the Leeds Intelligencer and Leeds Mercury, June 13, "Leeds Cloth Merchant Proclamation in Support of Machinery" Published in the Leeds Intelligencer and Leeds Mercury, "But what are our children to do; are they to be brought up in idleness?".

Merchants in antiquity[edit] Phoenician trade route map Merchants have existed as long as business, trade and commerce have been conducted. Open air, public markets, where merchants and traders congregated, were known in ancient Babylonia and Assyria, China, Egypt, Greece, India, Persia, Phoenicia and Rome. Surrounding the market, skilled artisans, such as metal-workers and leather workers, occupied premises in alley ways that led to the open market-place. These artisans may have sold wares directly from their premises, but also prepared goods for sale on market days. The latter was a vast expanse, comprising multiple buildings with shops on four levels. The Roman forum was arguably the earliest example of a permanent retail shop-front. The nature of direct selling centred around transactional exchange, where the goods were on open display, allowing buyers to evaluate quality directly through visual inspection. Relationships between merchant and consumer were minimal [8] often playing into public concerns about the quality of produce. Phoenician merchant traders imported and exported wood, textiles, glass and produce such as wine, oil, dried fruit and nuts. Their trading skills necessitated a network of colonies along the Mediterranean coast, stretching from modern day Crete through to Tangiers and onto Sardinia. Phoenician traders and merchants were largely responsible for spreading their alphabet around the region. Merchants were those who bought and sold goods while landowners who sold their own produce were not considered to be merchants. His villa, situated in one of the wealthier districts of Pompeii, was very large and ornately decorated in a show of substantial personal wealth. Mosaic patterns in the floor of his atrium were decorated with images of amphora bearing his personal brand and bearing quality claims. In the Roman world, local merchants served the needs of the wealthier landowners. While the local peasantry, who were generally poor, relied on open air market places to buy and sell produce and wares, major producers such as the great estates were sufficiently attractive for merchants to call directly at their farm-gates. The very wealthy landowners managed their own distribution, which may have involved exporting. Both Greek and Roman merchants engaged in long-distance trade. The Romans sold purple and yellow dyes, brass and iron and acquired incense, balsalm, expensive liquid myrrh and spices from the Near East and India, fine silk from China [22] and fine white marble destined for the Roman wholesale market from Arabia. For Roman consumers, the purchase of goods from the East was a symbol of social prestige. Blintiff has investigated the early Medieval networks of market towns and suggests that by the 12th century there was an upsurge in the number of market towns and the emergence of merchant circuits as traders bulked up surpluses from smaller regional, different day markets and resold them at the larger centralised market towns. Peddlers or itinerant merchants filled any gaps in the distribution system. Medieval merchants began to trade in exotic goods imported from distant shores including spices, wine, food, furs, fine cloth notably silk , glass, jewellery and many other luxury goods. Market towns began to spread across the landscape during the medieval period. Merchant guilds began to form during the Medieval period. A fraternity formed by the merchants of Tiel in Gelderland in present-day Netherlands in is believed to be the first example of a guild. The term, "guild" was first used for gilda mercatoria to describe a body of merchants operating out of St. Rules established by merchant guilds were often incorporated into the charters granted to market towns. In the early 12th century, a confederation of merchant guilds, formed out the German cities of Lubeck and Hamburg, known as "The Hanseatic League " came to dominate trade around the Baltic Sea. By the 13th and 14th centuries, merchant guilds had sufficient resources to have erected guild halls in many major market towns. Merchants specialised in financing, organisation and transport while agents were domiciled overseas and acted on behalf of a principal. These arrangements first appeared on the route from Italy to the Levant, but by the end of the thirteenth century merchant colonies could be found from Paris, London, Bruges, Seville, Barcelona and Montpellier. Over time these partnerships became more commonplace and led to the development of large trading companies. These developments also triggered innovations such as double-entry

book-keeping, commercial accountancy, international banking including access to lines of credit, marine insurance and commercial courier services. These developments are sometimes known as the commercial revolution. He found that there were many different types of merchants operating out of the markets. For example, in the dairy trade, cheese and butter was sold by the members of two craft guilds i. Resellers and direct sellers increased the number of sellers, thus increasing competition, to the benefit of consumers. Direct sellers, who brought produce from the surrounding countryside, sold their wares through the central market place and priced their goods at considerably lower rates than cheesemongers. From through to the s a large number of European chartered and merchant companies were established to exploit international trading opportunities. The Company of Merchant Adventurers of London , chartered in , controlled most of the fine cloth imports [29] while the Hanseatic League controlled most of the trade in the Baltic Sea. A detailed study of European trade between the thirteenth and fifteenth century demonstrates that the European age of discovery acted as a major driver of change. In , goods travelled relatively short distances: However, in the years following the opening up of Asia and the discovery of the New World, goods were imported from very long distances: The local markets, where people purchased their daily needs were known as tianguis while pochteca was the term used to describe long-distance, professional merchants traders who obtained rare goods and luxury items desired by the nobility. This trading system supported various levels of pochteca " from very high status merchants through to minor traders who acted as a type of peddler to fill in gaps in the distribution system. The Mexica Aztec market of Tlatelolco was the largest in all the Americas and said to be superior to those in Europe. An emergent middle class or bourgeoisie stimulated demand for luxury goods and the act of shopping came to be seen as a pleasurable pass-time or form of entertainment. Daniel Defoe , a London merchant, published information on trade and economic resources of England, Scotland and India. The historian, Vanneste, has argued that a new cosmopolitan merchant mentality based on trust, reciprocity and a culture of communal support developed and helped to unify the early modern world. Given that these cosmopolitan merchants were embedded within their societies and participated in the highest level of exchange, they transferred a more outward-looking mindset and system of values to their commercial exchange transactions, and also helped to disseminate a more global awareness to broader society and therefore acted as agents of change for local society. Successful, open-minded cosmopolitan merchants began to acquire a more esteemed social position with the political elites. They were often sought as advisors for high-level political agents [38] By the eighteenth century, a new type of manufacturer-merchant was emerging and modern business practices were becoming evident. Many merchants held showcases of goods in their private homes for the benefit of wealthier clients. He also inferred that selling at lower prices would lead to higher demand and recognised the value of achieving scale economies in production. By cutting costs and lowering prices, Wedgewood was able to generate higher overall profits. He also practiced planned obsolescence and understood the importance of "celebrity marketing" " that is supplying the nobility, often at prices below cost and of obtaining royal patronage, for the sake of the publicity and kudos generated. They tended not to specialise in particular types of merchandise, often trading as general merchants, selling a diverse range of product types. These merchants were concentrated in the larger cities. They often provided high levels of credit financing for retail transactions. At this time, the economy was undergoing profound changes " capitalism emerged as the dominant social organisation replacing earlier modes of production. Merchants were importing produce from afar " grain from the Baltic, textiles from England, wine from Germany and metals from various countries. Antwerp was the centre of this new commercial world. The public began to distinguish between two types of merchant, the meerseniers which referred to local merchants including bakers, grocers, sellers of dairy products and stall-holders, and the koopman, which described a new, emergent class of trader who dealt in goods or credit on a large scale. With the rise of a European merchant class, this distinction was necessary to separate the daily trade that the general population understood from the rising ranks of traders who operated on a world stage and were seen as quite distant from everyday experience. Dutch photographer Loes Heerink spend hours on bridges in Hanoi to take pictures of Vietnamese street Merchants. She published a book called Merchants in Motion: Cornelis van der Geest, merchant of Antwerp, by Anthony van Dyck , c.

Chapter 4 : Merchants | Amazon Pay

Merchants in the middle ages were business people who participated in retail and trade. The term "merchant" comes from the Latin term "mercator" which means trafficking and from the French term "mercies" which means wares.

Corporations with armies of lawyers and accountants are able to find discounts in an endless number of loopholes, while smaller mom and pop shops wind up paying the full fare, making up for the shortfall created by our corporate overlords. The tax code is one example of our two-tiered economic system. I spent a year working on the frontlines of another, literally putting a price on my soul: The definition is simple, even if the actual business is anything but: Merchant services are authorized financial services that allow a business to accept credit card or bank debit card transactions using online ordering or point of sales systems. If you operate any kind of business that wants to accept debit or credit cards, you cannot do so without opening a merchant account first. It is not something we hear about very often, but every single one of us interacts with merchant services on a daily basis, and the entire industry is rotten. I will not single out the company where I worked for obvious legal reasons, but more importantly, because they did nothing out of the ordinary and truthfully, were one of the better ones. The best comparison would be the steroid era in baseball: If you run a business, this piece is specifically targeted at you, as I owe a debt to the community, and it is my duty to help shine a light on this labyrinth of half-truths designed to defraud everyday Americans. They have a different business model that is much more hands off than a merchant services company. Go with them if you have a small business that is not pulling in a lot of cash. Most places do not advertise their full prices online. When you call to inquire about rates, who you are speaking with is trained to give you little information about what you actually are going to pay. They will either pitch you blended pricing one rate for all credit and debit card transactions or more likely split pricing separate rates for credit and debit along with a monthly fee. You ordinarily wind up paying about the same rate with either. There are two debit card rates you could pay. If the customer does not enter their PIN and simply signs the receipt, you will pay around 0. As you can see, this is just the start of a very complicated dance that you have no choice but to be a part of. Most companies will guide you in this direction, but there are some firms who financially incentivize their salespeople to add as many fees as possible. One sales rep called us asking for a job during a Saturday shift and I spent the next hour hearing about a litany of dirty tricks. Next they will pitch the credit card rate, and this is at the center of the scam because not all credit cards are created equal. Banks charge merchant services companies The Interchange Rate, which is what all pricing in the industry is based around. VISA and MasterCard both publish their Interchange Rates, so you can get an idea of the true cost of various cards, but the number of people in the world who truly understand what those links contain can probably be counted on two hands. The most important thing to know about The Interchange Rate is that the banks will charge processors anywhere between 0. The Interchange Rate reflects the risk in processing any card. Debit cards have very little risk because if you do not have the money in your account, the transaction will not go through. Credit cards are a bigger liability than debit because fraudulent transactions are usually larger. As far as which credit cards are most expensive, it depends on the rewards and the issuer. The simple rule of thumb is the better the perks, the more expensive the card, which is why you see so many merchants that do not accept American Express. Business cards are riskier than credit cards because theoretically anyone working in the company can use them, thus making it more difficult to trace fraudulent transactions to their source. International cards carry the highest Interchange Rate as they bring the most risk. You should then ask how they can afford to pay the Interchange Rate while only charging half of its peak. If they do not disclose any additional rates, hang up, you are seriously getting scammed. The good companies will not outright lie at this point, but they will downplay the additional rates, called the mid-qualified and non-qualified rates. These exist in both blended and split pricing structures. Typically, the mid-qualified rate is 2. So what cards are the mid and non-qualified rate applied to? Most likely, about half the cards you run. Some lines of business can elicit specific types of cards, but on average, you get a fairly even split between debit, non-rewards credit, rewards, and business cards. The non-qualified rate is usually applied to business and international cards, and if you run a B2B

business, you absolutely must let your salesperson know up front, as you will exclusively pay the top rate. The day I decided to quit was when one of my merchants called me livid after receiving his first bill. We charged him more than twice the rate I pitched him over the phone, and as a result, he missed a mortgage payment on his house which doubled as his home office. So what is a B2B sales business to do? Inquire about a different method of pricing called Interchange Plus, which was only available to big corporations until a few years ago. Interchange Plus is much closer to the true rate of the card. All you do is pay The Interchange Rate plus a markup “ usually about 0. At my company we were trained to avoid pitching that structure as much as possible, only pivoting to it once someone really pushed back against our rates, and many less profitable processors do not even offer it as they cannot make enough off it to keep their doors open. Other Landmines to Avoid B2B businesses will still pay more in credit card processing fees than a typical brick and mortar shop no matter the pricing structure, but simply doing a little extra work and pushing your salesperson can save you thousands of dollars. What I want to stress more than anything is to simply do your homework. The industry is designed to perpetuate half-truths, but many merchants incentivize these companies to lie. However, they usually leave out the key word in that phrase: You either pay way more for shipping and handling than you should, or you get a free terminal and a multi-year contract. You should never lease your credit card machine as there are a plethora available all over the web and you will always pay more to lease one than to buy it outright. There has never been a situation where renting equipment was beneficial to the merchant; it only serves to enrich the processor. Some shops promise that you will pay no PCI fee, and not all are lying, but most are. At my job, we were paid commission on accounts that stayed open through 60 days. If someone closed their account on day 61, it would have no effect on our paycheck. PCI fees are usually assessed annually, so lying about it carried virtually no risk for us salespeople unless someone actually read the application which clearly stated an annual PCI charge “ the industry provides everything you need to know on the application, and then pays salespeople to distract you from it. This fee is assessed by VISA and MasterCard, and if you do not pay it, your merchant services company will have to, and given how thin the margins of profitability are in the industry, very few will foot the bill. Contracts are another tricky area. Technically everyone has a contract since that is just the name of the agreement between merchant services and merchants, but the key is if they have an early termination fee. This brought another moment of disillusionment with the industry. I worked for a sales office on the east coast, but the processor who owned our sales outlet and handled all the transactions was located on the west coast. One day, I was speaking with a customer who said that one of our more notoriously scummy competitors told them they did not have a contract. I instructed them to get me a copy of their agreement so I could show them the exact wording stating they did in fact, have a contract. Once I got my hands on their application, I saw that their legalese read the exact same as ours “ word for word, save for one key detail. So even if you sign up through So and So Merchant Services, your money is actually being handled by Megalithic Processor. As soon as you open your account, the sales office has virtually no control going forward, and you will have to call the processor for any disputes. Given my experience, I believe that some sales offices must be set up to defraud people with the hopes that they will pay the early termination fee, then get set up through another sales office owned by the same processor. The Larger Context Capitalism is all about transactions. The more transactions completed, the more the economy grows. It does not matter who the expansion benefits, so long as we get to say that the economy gained every quarter, and everyone should be satisfied. Lifetime politicians in the D. The culture around the economy is rotten, and merchant services is emblematic of the virus at the heart of it. Merchants get screwed every day, paying rates they never were told about, but this is not entirely the fault of the credit card processors. Frankly, if you call up any salesperson in any industry and take everything they say as gospel without questioning it, you deserve to get ripped off. This is small scale Growthism: We used to think that corporate America had our best interests at heart since we were their primary source of revenue, but globalization provided them with an influx of cheap labor, providing more avenues to squeeze profits out of their businesses. The result is a culture that values money more than people. Comb over your monthly statements, and call to question your processor if you see something off. Fight back against Growthism and help to build an economy whose benefits to the populace are calculated in more than just dollars and cents.

Chapter 5 : How Does Merchant Services Work? | Bizfluent

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At the said Meeting, attended by almost every Merchant in the Town, the above Facts did clearly appear, and after a Discussion of the Merits of various Inventions, and the Improvement in Dressing likely to be derived from them, it appeared to them all, absolutely necessary that this Town should partake of the Benefit of all Sorts of Improvements that are, or can be made in the Dressing of their Cloths, to prevent the Decline of that Business, of which the Town of Leeds has for Ages had the greatest Share, and which from its local Advantages, we presume may be maintained and increased, provided the Merchants, and Dressers of Cloth, in Leeds, do not neglect to use the best Means in their Power, of performing their Work to the utmost Perfection. In order that the Matter should be undertaken on a Plan to afford every possible Information, a Committee was then appointed for the Purpose of obtaining one of each of the different Machines now in Use, on the most approved Construction, and a Subscription was entered into for defraying the Expence thereof, and to enable them to obtain an eligible Situation for erecting and working them, for the Inspection of the Trade, previous to their being brought into general Use. The demand by other countries for goods. If then by the Use of Machines, the Manufacture of Cotton, an Article which we import, and are supplied with from other Countries, and which can every where be procured on equal Terms, has met with such amazing Success, may not greater Advantages be reasonably expected from cultivating to the utmost the Manufacture of Wool, the Produce of our own Island, an Article in Demand in all Countries, and almost the universal Cloathing of Mankind? In the Manufacture of Woollens, the Spinning Mill, the Spinning Frame, and the Fly Shuttle, have reduced manual Labour nearly One third, and each of them at its first Introduction carried an Alarm to the Work People, yet each has contributed to advance the Wages and to increase the Trade, so that if an Attempt was now made to deprive us of the Use of them, there is no Doubt, but every Person engaged in the Business, would exert himself to defend them. A machine used to manufacture yarn. A loom that speeded the weaving of cloth. From these Premises, we the undersigned Merchants, think it a Duty we owe to ourselves, to the Town of Leeds, to the Nation at large, to declare that we will protect and support the free Use of the proposed Improvements in Cloth Dressing, by every legal Means in our Power; and if after all, contrary to our Expectations, the Introduction of Machinery should for a Time occasion a Scarcity of Work in the Cloth Dressing Trade, we have unanimously agreed to give a Preference to such Workmen as are now settled Inhabitants of this Parish, and who give no Opposition to the present Scheme. Ten years after the mill owners published their response, some workers tried to slow down the process by vandalizing new factories that they viewed as robbing them of jobs. Led by a character named Ned Ludd possibly a fictitious person, the so-called Luddites tried to use sabotage as a means of preserving their jobs. The effort failed completely. The hardships endured by workers eventually resulted in radical political movements, such as socialism and communism, in which workers tried to exert government control over industry, either by passing regulations or by seizing private property. Workers concluded that their interests were different from the interests of factory owners, and they organized labor unions and political movements designed to advance the interests of workers at the expense of factory owners. Eventually their voices were heard, and during the course of the nineteenth century, the governments of Britain and other industrialized countries, including the United States, passed laws limiting the hours that children could work and establishing new safety regulations for factories. Did you know? As late as 1825, seventeen years after the textile workers wrote their letter, only about 16 percent of woolen fabric was being produced in a factory in Leeds. Hand-operated looms were still the dominant source of cloth. The introduction of the power loom, in 1825, was a much more significant advancement in the industrialization of the British textile industry than were the machines invented earlier. For more information Books Foster, John. *Class Struggle and the Industrial Revolution: Society and Politics in England*, Harper and Row, *The Industrial Revolution in the Eighteenth Century: Translated by Marjorie Vernon*. Cite this article Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography.

Chapter 6 : Apple Pay - Where to Use - Apple

54 reviews of Merchant's Tire & Auto Centers "Came here to get some weird noises my car was making checked out. The customer service rep was incredible polite and friendly!"

The Domesday Book Merchants in the middle ages were business people who participated in retail and trade. Thus, the medieval merchant was seen as both a trader and trafficker of wares across countries. The middle ages merchant sourced for his products during his travels and would then sell them in markets and shops or at fairs. Early Beginnings Medieval society divided itself between three societal categories that included the clergy, the peasants and the fighters. Merchants were not considered as part of these three categorizations and were largely discriminated against. The clergy, the peasants and the nobility considered the merchant as one who was seeking to enrich himself at the expense of society. Meanwhile this same society increasingly depended on merchants for the distribution of much needed goods. In the early emergence of the merchant class, the clergy was vehemently opposed to merchant activities such as banking and trading. As such, people would blame the merchants for natural catastrophes including disease, floods or famine as a punishment to the community from God. Notably, the nobility were particularly disdainful of the merchants who, in the eyes of the nobility, were perceived as misers. The role of the merchant became even more important and entrenched in society in the wake of the thirteenth and the fourteenth centuries. The nobility became richer and the peasants were better placed to purchase goods that the merchants came with from other countries. The main merchant traders were the Genoese and Venetians. Merchants in the middle ages engaged in fierce confrontations over trade routes, through which they brought in good such as silk, perfumes, foods and spices. The Crusades , some of the bloodiest wars of the middle ages were not just about religion, they were also about different groups of merchants seeking to gain control of the major trade routes. Merchants earned a position as those who worked, but their social standing was certainly much higher than that of the peasants. As the peasants toiled in the field and the lords made merry in their castles, the merchants in the middle ages were busy travelling across the Mediterranean and Europe. By the fourteenth century, merchants were some of the wealthiest people in society; they held influential positions in local government and their children intermarried with those of the noblemen. Impact of Merchant Trade As the merchants crossed foreign boundaries, they would face resistance from local rulers. However, both the rulers and the merchants found a way out of this quagmire; the merchants would offer gifts to the local rulers or pay a fine. The local rulers would also tax the goods that merchants traded within their territory. To be sure, merchants increasingly became not part of middle ages feudal community, but influencers of this society. It is through their trade initiatives that towns and entire cities were built and developed for example the city of Paris in France. The towns that were initially small and tied to the feudal system became self-sustaining and broke away from the feudal system to become independent states. However, local lords did not take the independence of towns and cities lightly. Merchants, the lords and sometimes the king would fight over land issues because the merchants had become wealthy enough to purchase their own lands. The king and the local lords charged the merchants heavily for them to acquire land rights. The merchants and other town leaders sought to have towns that were independent from local lords and that were led by a mayor who was democratically elected. Tensions also emerged between local merchants and those who came into the towns for brief commercial activities. The local merchants in the middle ages could not keep up with the competitive edge that was accorded the merchant guilds. The merchant associations or guilds had more goods and could deliver their services more efficiently compared to a single local trader. More and more people forsook the local merchants and opted to do business with the new suppliers who offered cheaper goods and services. Even as some merchants grew richer, many commercial towns were ruined as local merchants ran out of business. Although the commercial activities of merchants gave rise to commercial cities and towns, these towns began to face unprecedented problems. These problems are similar to those faced by modern day urban cities; they included contagious disease, overcrowding and crime. The Medieval Merchant Guilds Merchants in the middle ages began to form merchant guilds, what we now know as associations or co-operatives. These guilds not only regulated and streamlined trade by they also

made negotiations between the traders and local rulers easier. The main areas of contention were the taxes and levies that the local rulers imposed on the traders and the goods they traded. The merchant guilds developed and established the rules of trade. Members of these guilds became influential in medieval society. For example, the main spokesperson of the merchant guild would often be appointed as the city or town mayor. The chief delegates of the guild would be appointed as the town Aldermen and other guild members became city or town burghers. Common rules that the merchant guild established included a total ban on illegal trade by those who were not members of the guild. This was intended to make every merchant a member of the guild so that traders would work within this system. Members who went contrary to the guild rules or charter would pay a fine. The merchant guild offered assistance to their members and their families, in the event of sickness or death. Guild members also received protection against damages caused to their goods, and possessions as they travelled.

Chapter 7 : Merchants in the Middle Ages | Middle Ages

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Chapter 8 : First Merchants Best Places to Work in Indiana | First Merchants Bank

Like Your Bankers. They're serious about their jobs, but they're seriously fun to follow too. Their talents, interests, and efforts outside of work might surprise you.

Chapter 9 : Merchant Synonyms, Merchant Antonyms | blog.quintoapp.com

Merchant Services Overview. Merchant services is a system that enables businesses to accept credit and debit card payments from customers. Merchants buy or lease a processing terminal that either hooks up to a telephone line or to an Internet connection.