

# History of Economic Thought: Karl Marx

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# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Marx and Engels. *The Communist Manifesto* (1848):

“The bourgeoisie, historically, has played a most revolutionary part. The bourgeoisie, wherever it has got the upper hand, has put an end to all feudal, patriarchal, idyllic relations. It has pitilessly torn asunder the motley feudal ties that bound man to his "natural superiors," and has left remaining no other nexus between man and man than naked self-interest ...”

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Marx and Engels. *The Communist Manifesto* (1848):

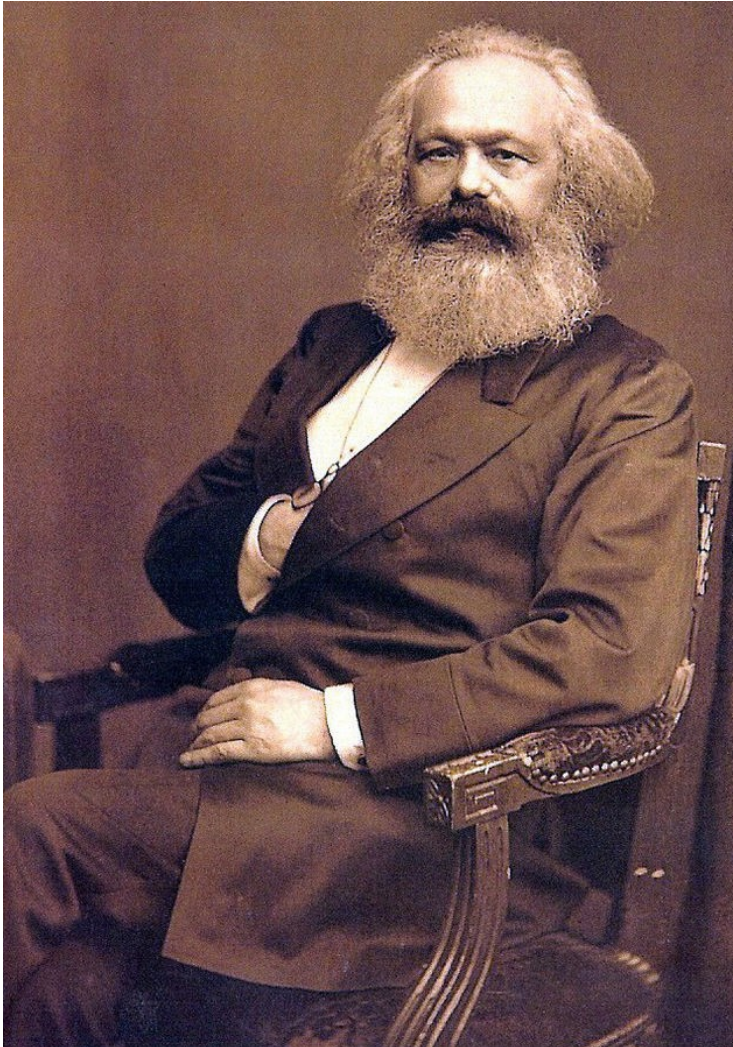
“The bourgeoisie, by the rapid improvement of all instruments of production, by the immensely facilitated means of communication, draws all, even the most barbarian, nations into civilisation. The cheap prices of its commodities are the heavy artillery with which it batters down all Chinese walls, with which it forces the barbarians' intensely obstinate hatred of foreigners to capitulate. It compels all nations, on pain of extinction, to adopt the bourgeois mode of production; it compels them to introduce what it calls civilisation into their midst, i.e., to become bourgeois themselves. In one word, it creates a world after its own image.”

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Why are Marx and Engels so important?

- M&E have provided the most powerful and fundamental critique of capitalism
- M&E have had an influence not only in economics but also political science, sociology, philosophy, and history
- M&E provided a rich vocabulary and sound framework on which contemporary thinkers keep working (such as Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Roy Bhaskar etc.)

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)



- Born: Trier (Germany). Died: London (The UK)
- Education: Philosophy, history and law (in Bonn, Berlin, and Jena)
- Doctoral thesis: *The Difference Between the Democritean and Epicurean Philosophy of Nature* (1841)
- Worked as a journalist, editor, and author
- Imprisoned or detained several times
- Support and collaboration: Friedrich Engels

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)



Marx in Highgate Cemetery, London



Young Karl Marx (2017)





Kar Marx, 2015, AÜ Cebeci Campus, Faculty of Media Studies





Türkiye Öğrenci Hareketlerinden Mekânsal Bir Kesit

# Kantindeki Politik Ekonomi

1994-2001 Dönemine İlişkin Seçilmiş Metinler

Arşivleyen ve Derleyen: Altuğ Yalçıntaş



DOSTLAR TİYATROSU

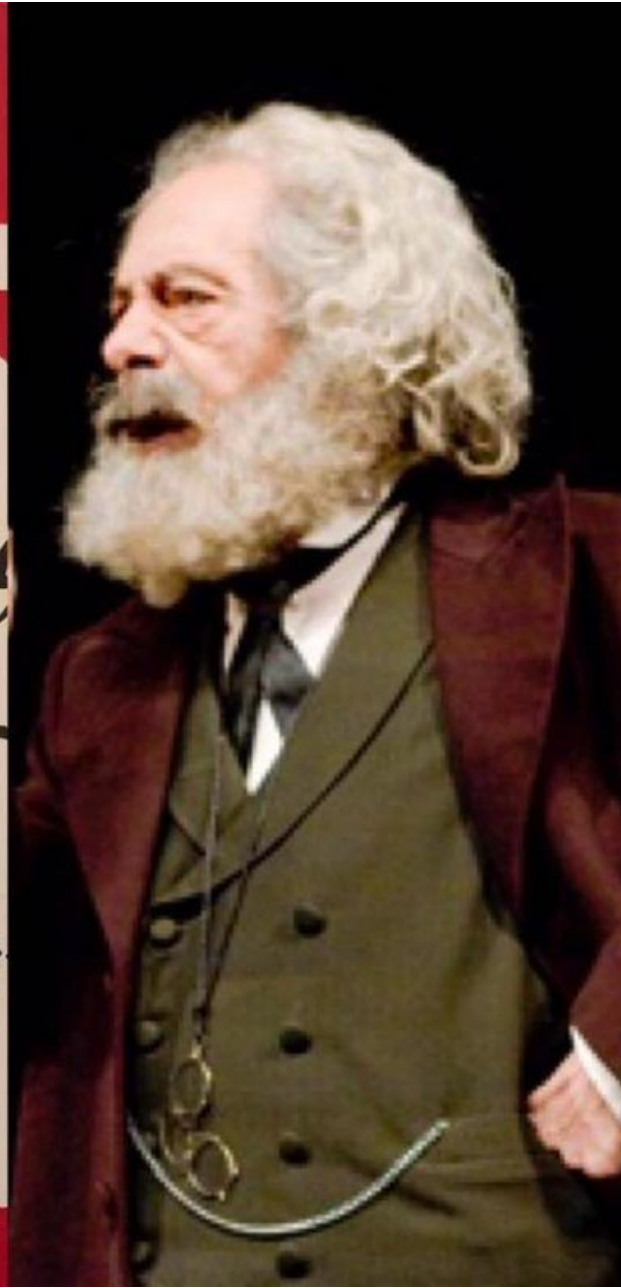
# MARX'IN DÖNÜŞÜ

YAZAN  
**HOWARD  
ZINN**

ÇEVİREN  
**ÖZÜM ÖZGÜLGEN**

YÖNETEN VE  
OYNAYAN  
**GENCO  
ERKAL**

GIYSİ  
**ÖZLEM KAYA**



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

A selection of Marx's works on political economy during his lifetime:

- *The Poverty of Philosophy* (1847)
- *Wage Labour and Capital* (1848)
- *Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (partially, 1859)
- *Capital Vol 1* (1867)

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

A selection of Marx's works on political economy, posthumously published:

- *Capital Vol 2* (1885, Engels)
- *Capital Vol 3* (1894, Engels)
- *The Theories of Surplus Value* (1905, Kautsky)
- *Grundrisse* (1932, CPSU)
- *Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844* (1927, CPSU)

John Haydon.

Der Name Apollon ist griechisch.

2000

~~No. 2, 1870~~ 2d August.

[illegible]

In der Tat ist die... 2. Teil... 3. Teil... 4. Teil... 5. Teil... 6. Teil... 7. Teil... 8. Teil... 9. Teil... 10. Teil... 11. Teil... 12. Teil... 13. Teil... 14. Teil... 15. Teil... 16. Teil... 17. Teil... 18. Teil... 19. Teil... 20. Teil... 21. Teil... 22. Teil... 23. Teil... 24. Teil... 25. Teil... 26. Teil... 27. Teil... 28. Teil... 29. Teil... 30. Teil... 31. Teil... 32. Teil... 33. Teil... 34. Teil... 35. Teil... 36. Teil... 37. Teil... 38. Teil... 39. Teil... 40. Teil... 41. Teil... 42. Teil... 43. Teil... 44. Teil... 45. Teil... 46. Teil... 47. Teil... 48. Teil... 49. Teil... 50. Teil... 51. Teil... 52. Teil... 53. Teil... 54. Teil... 55. Teil... 56. Teil... 57. Teil... 58. Teil... 59. Teil... 60. Teil... 61. Teil... 62. Teil... 63. Teil... 64. Teil... 65. Teil... 66. Teil... 67. Teil... 68. Teil... 69. Teil... 70. Teil... 71. Teil... 72. Teil... 73. Teil... 74. Teil... 75. Teil... 76. Teil... 77. Teil... 78. Teil... 79. Teil... 80. Teil... 81. Teil... 82. Teil... 83. Teil... 84. Teil... 85. Teil... 86. Teil... 87. Teil... 88. Teil... 89. Teil... 90. Teil... 91. Teil... 92. Teil... 93. Teil... 94. Teil... 95. Teil... 96. Teil... 97. Teil... 98. Teil... 99. Teil... 100. Teil...

Die Hauptlast der Leistung des Unternehmens ist die der Hauptabnehmergruppe. Die Leistung des Unternehmens ist die der Hauptabnehmergruppe. Die Leistung des Unternehmens ist die der Hauptabnehmergruppe.



Source: International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

*Marx Engels Collected Works* (50 vols at Mülkiye, 48 vols at Bosphorus Uni.)

<https://www.marxists.org/archive/marx/works/cw/>

MEGA (Marx Engels Gesamtausgabe) to be completed in 2025

<http://telota.bbaw.de/mega/>





# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Some of the economists on whom M&E had an influence:

- **Neo-Marxists:** Rosa Luxemburg, Oskar Lange, Paul Sweezy, Paul Baran
- **Anti-Marxists:** E. von Böhm-Bawerk, F. von Hayek, M. Friedman
- **Non-anti-Marxists:** Joan Robinson, Pierro Sraffa, Thorstein Veblen

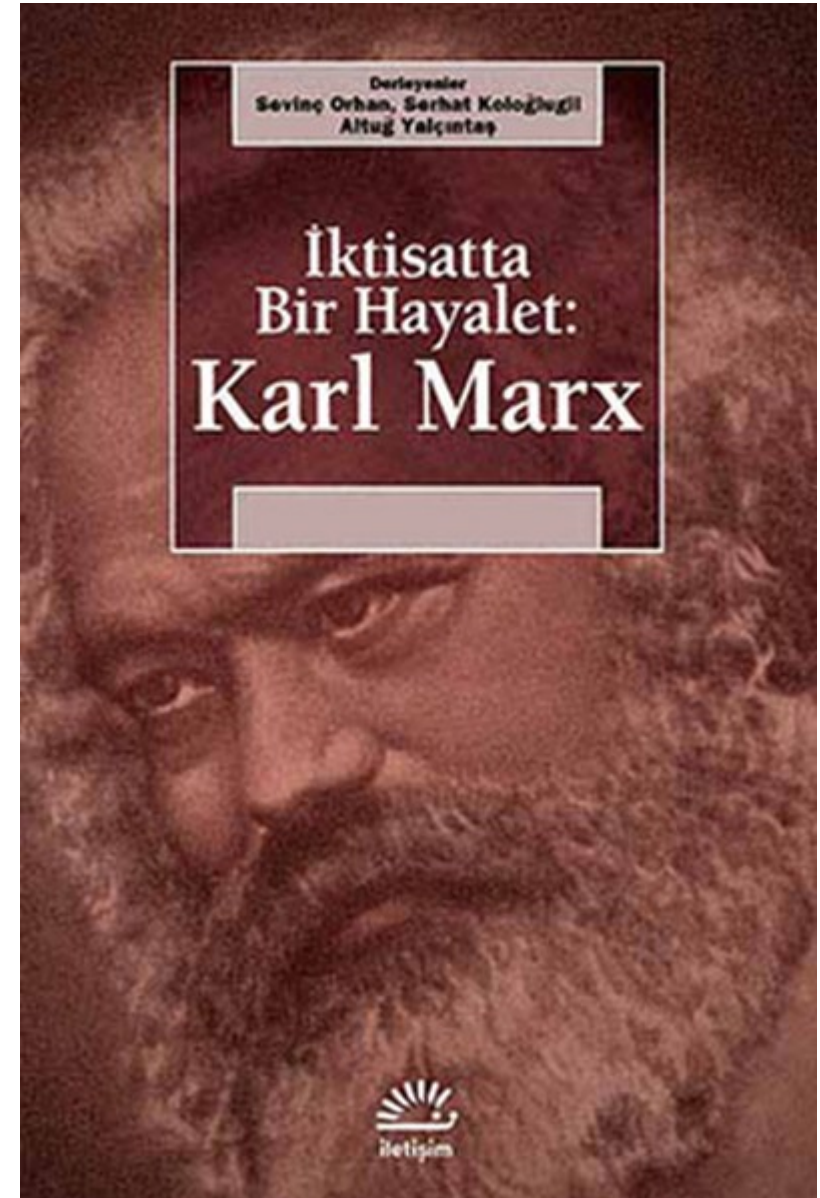
And several others in the traditions of classical Marxism, post-Marxism, neo-Marxism, cultural Marxism, autonomous Marxism, analytical Marxism etc.

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

A reading suggestion on the works of M&E:

“A spectre is haunting Europe – the spectre of communism” (M&E, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848)

Question: the so-called spectre, is it the spectre of communism or the spectre of Marx?



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Europe in the times of Marx:

- Technological advancement, capital accumulation, urbanisation
- Poverty, worsening working conditions, working class movement, class consciousness, internationalism (both for the bourgeoisie and the proletariat)

A critique of capitalism:

- Its success in toppling the preceding processes of production
- Social antagonisms in market systems or market societies



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

## **Dialectics (or negation):**

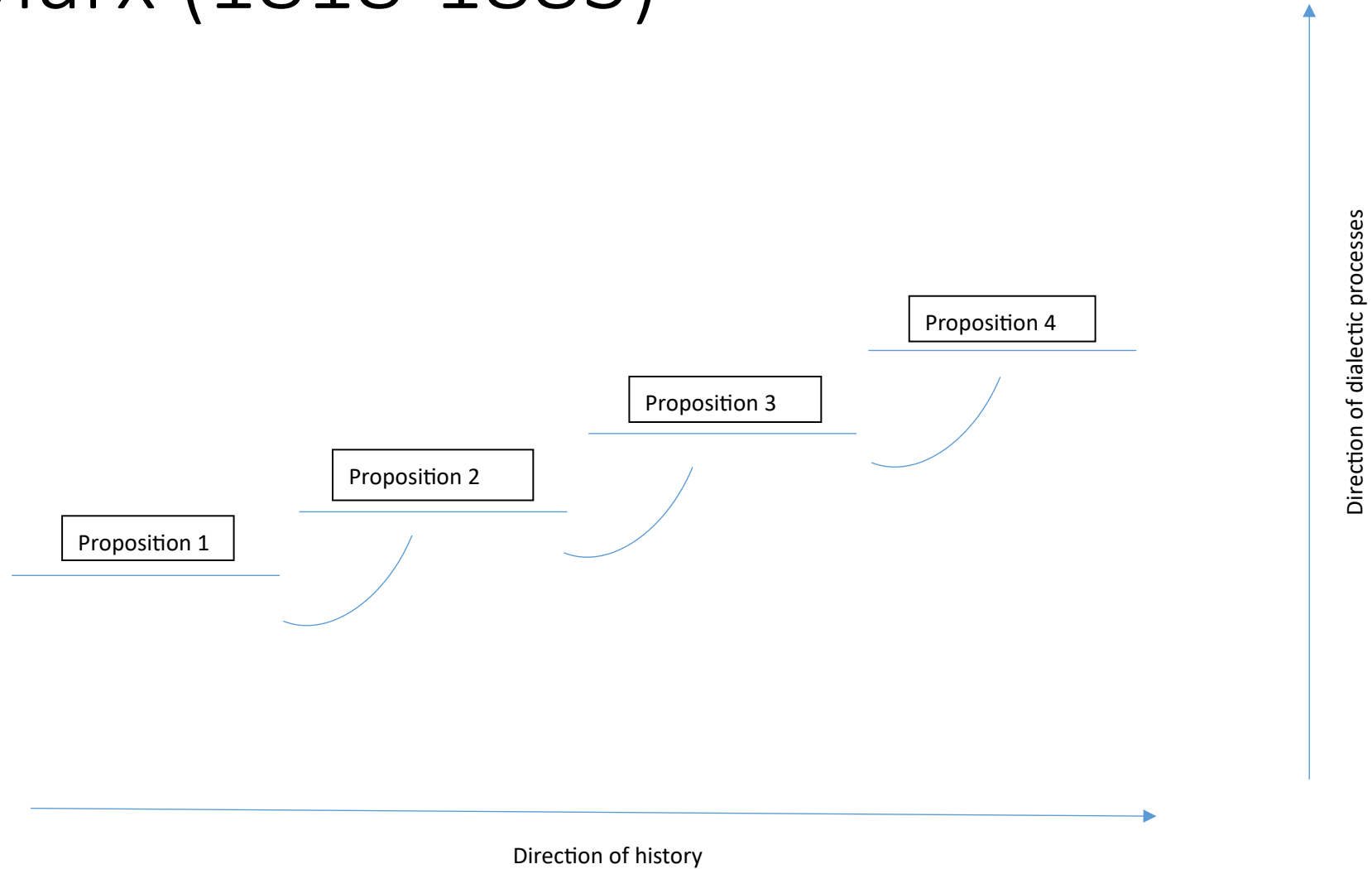
Collins Dictionary: “People refer to the dialectic or dialectics of a situation when they are referring to the way in which two very different forces or factors work together, and the way in which their differences are resolved.”

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/dialectic>

→ A specific form of discourse or conversation or method that follow a certain pattern.

- such as “thesis”, “anti-thesis”, and “synthesis”
- such as “false (statement)” → “true (statement)” or “simplistic” → “complex” or “poverty” → “richness” or “underdevelopment” → “development”

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

## **Materialism:**

Collins Dictionary: “Materialism is the attitude of someone who attaches a lot of importance to money and wants to possess a lot of material things.”

<https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/materialism>

→ A philosophical paradigm where the matter (such as the technology and the physical world in which we live) determines morality, ethics, and ideas.

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

## **Dialectical materialism:**

Merriam-Webster: “the Marxist theory that maintains the material basis of a reality constantly changing in a dialectical process and the priority of matter over mind”

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/dialectical%20materialism>

→ A method where we use the metaphor of “class” to explain the events in history

“The history of all hitherto existing human society is the history of class struggles.” (M&E, *The Communist Manifesto*, 1848)

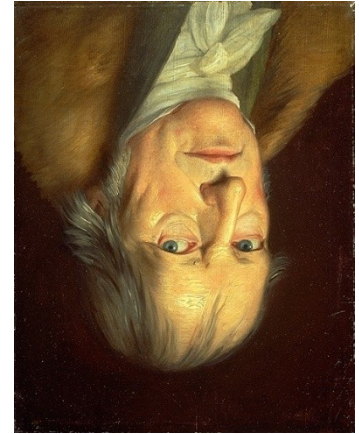
# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

## Dialectical materialism:

So what is new?

“With [Hegel] it [dialectics] is standing on its head. It must be turned right side up again, if you would discover the rational kernel within the mystical shell.” (*Capital*, 1867)

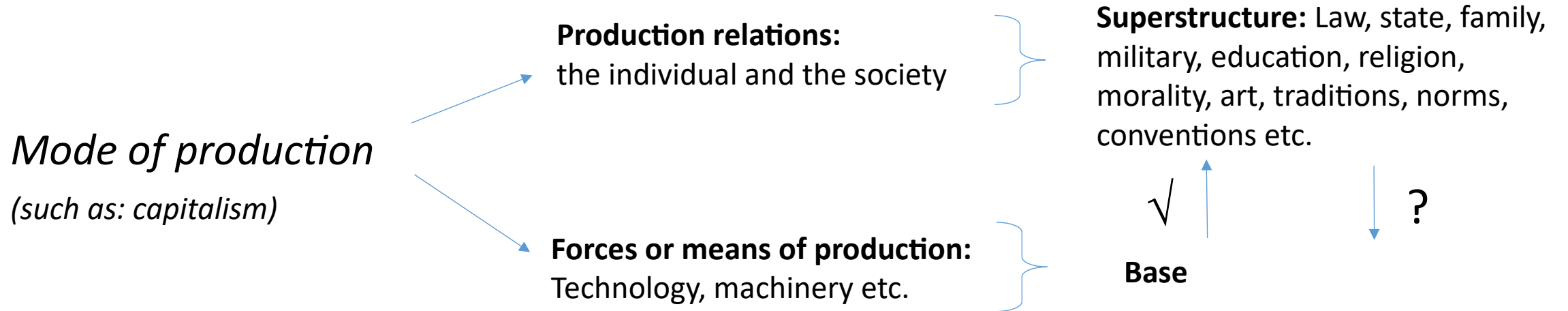
- Hegel was an idealist (read: “opposite of materialist”)
- Marx was an Hegelian but he was against (the Hegelian) idealism



Hegel (1770-1831)

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

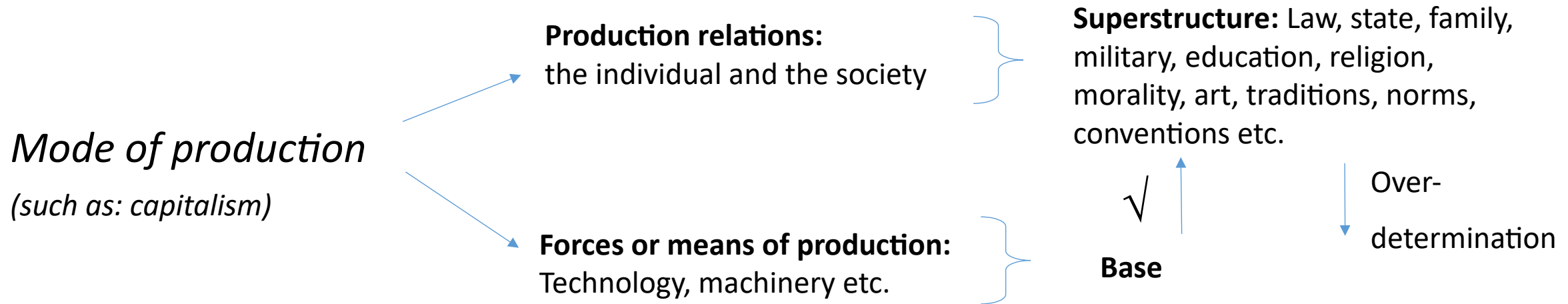
**So what?**





# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

**So what?**



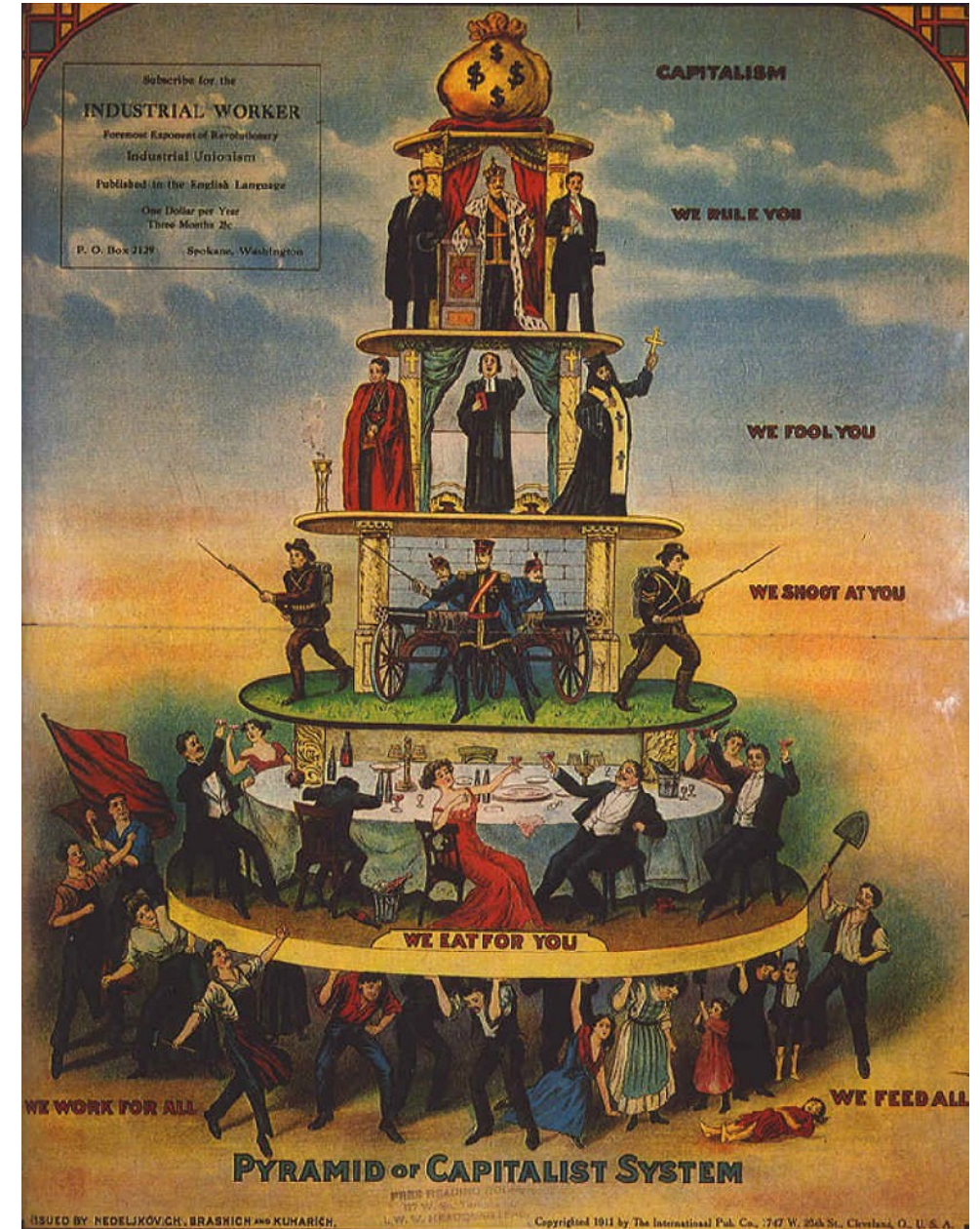
# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

**A proletarian revolution:** As the means of production evolve, the production relations should also change. When this process is no longer sustainable, a social revolution emerges.

- “Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workingmen of all countries unite!” (M&E, The Communist Manifesto, 1848)

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

Source:  
*The Pyramid of Capitalist System*  
*Industrial Worker, 1911*



INSTITUT FÜR MARXISMUS-LENINISMUS BEIM ZK DER SED

**KARL MARX**  
**THEORIEN ÜBER DEN MEHRWERT**  
(Vierter Band des „Kapitals“)

DIE DEUTSCHE AUSGABE ENTSPRICHT  
DER VOM INSTITUT FÜR MARXISMUS-LENINISMUS  
BEIM ZK DER KPdSU  
BESORGTEN RUSSISCHEN AUSGABE.



DIETZ VERLAG BERLIN  
1956

**KARL MARX**  
**THEORIES**  
**OF**  
**SURPLUS-VALUE**

Part I

PROGRESS PUBLISHERS  
MOSCOW

**KARL**  
**MARX**

**ARTI-DEĞER**  
**TEORİLERİ**

BİRİNCİ KİTAP



**babil**

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

## The theory of surplus-value (*mehrwert*, *artık-değer*):

*C: commodity, M: money*

Pre-capitalist mode of production :  $C - M - C'$  ( $C \neq C'$ )

Capitalist mode of production :  $M - C - M'$  ( $M < M'$ )

Query: If  $M' > M$  then what is the source of the difference?

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- Karl Marx, *Capital* Vol 1:

“The exact form of this process is therefore  $M-C-M'$ , where  $M'=M+\Delta M$  = the original sum advanced, plus an increment. This increment or excess over the original value I call “surplus-value.” The value originally advanced, therefore, not only remains intact while in circulation, but adds to itself a surplus-value or expands itself. It is this movement that converts it into capital.”



# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- R. Heilbroner, The Worldly Philosopher (157):

“The labourer who contracts to work can ask only for a wage that is his due. What that wage will be depends, as we have seen, on the amount of labor-time it takes to keep a man alive ... His wage will cover his subsistence, which is his true “value,” but in return he will make available to the capitalist the value he produces in a full working day ... **The worker is entitled only to the value of his labor-power.** He gets it in full. But meanwhile the capitalist gets the full value of his workers’ whole working day, and this is no longer than the hours for which he paid.”

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- M. Blaug, Economic Theory in Retrospect (209):

**“As Marx would say, the ‘exchange-value of labor-power’ is bought and paid for, but what is actually acquired is ‘the use-value of labor.’** In Marxian imagery, only a part of the worker’s working day is spent in replacing the equivalent of his own value, namely, the subsistence good that go to maintain him; during the remainder of the day, the worker works for the capitalist. **Surplus value is nothing but ‘unpaid labor.’”**

# Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- Marx's theory of surplus value:

- Labour vs. labour power

- Surplus value  $\equiv$

*Value* emerging in the production process – *Price* of labour power

Attention!

- Price(s)  $\neq$  Value(s)

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Portion earned by the  
working class - but unpaid!