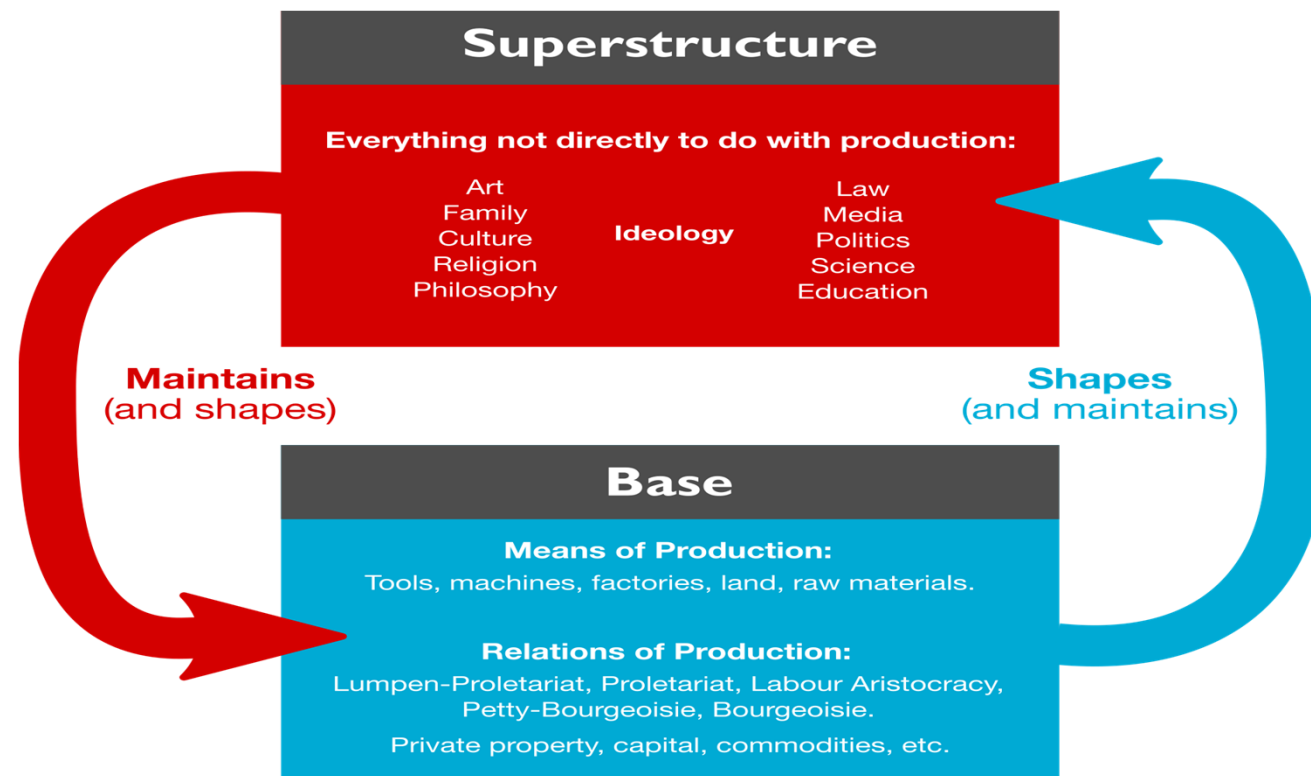


Marxism

# Overview of Marxism

- Nature of the international system
  - Distribution of class interests determines the form of the international system
    - Working class vs. capitalist
- State's main interest
  - Promoting class interest
    - States with strong capitalist interest vs. states without it
      - When capitalists are at the core and working-class people are at the periphery of political influence, states expand capitalist interests
        - Market expansion through colonization
      - When working-class people are at the core and capitalists are at the periphery of political influence, states expand working-class interests

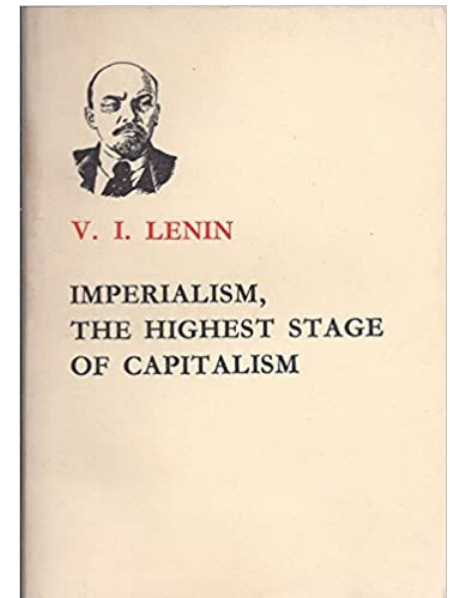
# Marx's Base-Superstructure



**This moves in a spiral pattern.  
The base is generally dominant.**

# Vladimir Lenin's Imperialism

- Focus on capital
  - Explain the relationship between capital and politics
- Capitalist state and imperialism
  - Capitalists' surplus capital
  - Capitalists need foreign markets to secure profits through the export of surplus capital
  - Capitalist states' competition for foreign market
    - World War I was a war between capitalist countries to gain colonial markets



# Dependency School

- Historical background
  - Lack of development in Latin America in the mid-20th century
  - There is a growing opinion that modernization theory is not suitable for explaining Latin America situation
- Argument
  - Peripheral countries suffer as a result of deteriorating “terms of trade (TOT)”

$$\text{TOT} = \frac{\text{Export Price Index}}{\text{Import Price Index}} \times 100$$

- Developed state: likely to export manufactured goods and import raw materials
- Underdeveloped state: likely to export raw materials and import manufactured goods
- The price of manufactured goods rises faster than the price of raw materials
  - As the amount of trade increases, TOT of underdeveloped states is more likely to deteriorate

