

# Marx: *Later* writings

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Prof. Santetti

[marcio.santetti@emerson.edu](mailto:marcio.santetti@emerson.edu)

# Timeline

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*Karl Marx* (1818—1883)



- 1845: Breaks with Feuerbach and “young Hegelianism.”
- 1845—1849: Brussels period.
- 1846: Writes *The German Ideology* with Engels.
- 1849: Moves to London.
- 1851—1862: Collaboration with the *new York Daily Tribune*.
- 1859: Writes *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy*.
- 1863: Writes *Theories of Surplus Value*.
- 1867: *Capital*, Volume I is published.
- 1883: Death of Marx.
- 1895: Death of Engels.

# Marx's interpretation of History

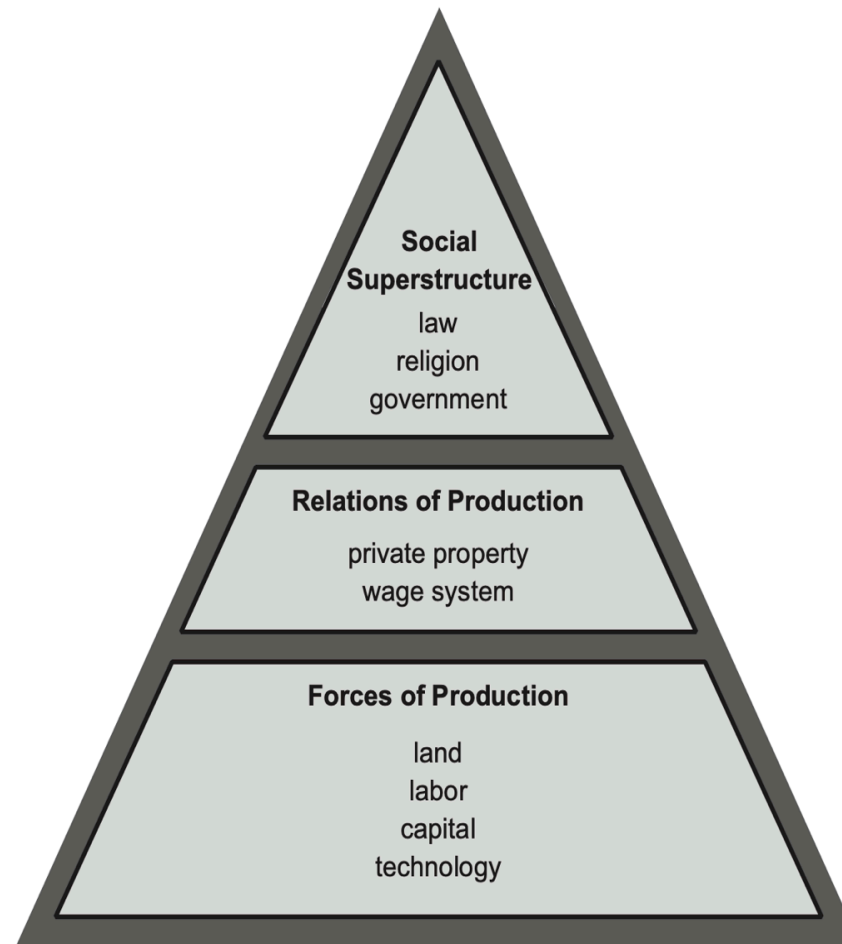
# Marx's interpretation of History

*First* allusions in *Theses on Feuerbach* (1845).

*Consolidated* in *The German Ideology* (1846).

*Summarized* in the Preface to *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (1859).

# Marx's interpretation of History



Source: Ekelund and Hebert (2014)

# The labor process

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*Initial* considerations in *Wage-Labour and Capital* (1847).

Further *developed* in *A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy* (1859).

More *mature* views in the *Grundrisse* (1857—1858).

*Final form* in *Capital, volume I* (1867).



# The labor process

Some *key features*:

- *Two classes*: workers and capitalists;
- Where does *value* come from?;
- The “*reproduction* cycle”:  $M—C—M'$ , where  $M' > M$ ;
- The origin of *surplus-value*: The production process;
- *Labor-power* vs. specific abilities;
- Productive power of labor:  $v$ ;
- Constant capital:  $c$ ;
- *Overall value* of a commodity ( $m$ ):  $m = c + v + s$ ;
- *Absolute* vs. *relative* surplus-value.

Next time: The Marginalist  
revolution