

Karl Marx is seen as one of the most influential people in human history and is also regarded as one of the founders of modern social science. His ideas have shaped the 20th century like few others and contributed much to politics and economy. In his book *Das Kapital* (Capital), Marx analyses the capitalist mode of production and its functioning. He pioneers the description of history from the historical materialist viewpoint. This view holds that societies progress through certain stages that can be observed and that the characteristics of societies are fundamentally dependent on their mode of production.

To put it briefly, Marx describes primitive accumulation, which creates the preconditions for capitalist production. Following, capitalism will, through its own existence, get destroyed. The reason for this is that capitalists strive for the accumulation of greater and greater amounts of wealth. Subsequently, after the expropriation and exploitation of the proletariat, capitalists turn to try and exploit and expropriate other capitalists, which leads to further monopolization and centralization. This development will ultimately make capitalist production impossible and spell the end of capitalism.

In the last couple of decades the education systems around the world have experienced what the researchers Hogan and Thompson (2017) call marketization: the introduction of market forces into education. This means that there is more market and less state in education, with private actors taking some of the responsibility of educating the population while being profit driven. Accordingly, one main goal of these companies is the creation of profits for shareholders, partly through public funding they receive. Marketization has also seen the rise of global companies specializing in education who profit in a globalizing market for education. This marketization includes the offloading of responsibility in education to corporate rationality.

--Add evaluation and clear connection to Marx--

It can be supposed that Marx' view of historical materialism can be applied to the development of marketization in education. How does historical materialism relate to the marketization of education? What are the results of this development?

#### References

- Hogan, A., Thompson, G. (2017). Commercialization in education. In *Oxford Research Encyclopedias*. Retrieved from <http://education.oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264093.001.0001/acrefore-9780190264093-e-180>
- Marx, K. (1867-1883) Capital
- McLellan, D. T., Feuer, L. S. (2018). Karl Marx. In *Encyclopædia Britannica online*. <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Karl-Marx>
- Wolff, J. (2017). Karl Marx. In *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. Retrieved from <https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/marx/>