Karl Marx's Theory of HistoryKarl Marx's Life, Ideas, and InfluencesKarl Marx’s theory of revolutionThe International after 150 YearsThe Oxford Handbook of Karl MarxMarx's Theory of RevolutionThe Communist ManifestoFathers of International ThoughtKarl Marx’s Theory of Revolution A Contribution to the Critique of Political EconomyMarxism–Leninism and the History of International RelationsAnother MarxKarl Marx’s Theory of Revolution IIIMarx’s Concept of ManKarl Marx’s Theory of Revolution: State and bureaucracy. 2Karl Marx’s GrundrisseThe Oxford Handbook of Karl MarxMarx’s Contribution to International Trade TheoryEngland and Allof the Formation of MarxismThe Theoretical System of Karl Marx in the Light of Recent CriticismThe Achievements of The Socialist Theory and Karl Marx and Political EconomyThe Oxford Handbook of Karl MarxMarxismAlienationMarxismThe Communist ManifestoKarl Marx’s Concept of the Alternative to CapitalismThe Class Struggles in France (1848–50)The Communist Manifesto and Das KapitalKarl Marx and Political ThoughtKarl Marx’s Theory of IdeasAlienation and Emancipation in the Work of Karl MarxKarl Marx’s Theory of Capitalism has firmly established itself as a classic of modern Marxism. Cohen's masterful application of advanced philosophical techniques in an uncompromising defense of historical materialism commanded widespread admiration. In the ensuing twenty years, the book has served as a flagpole of a intellectual movement—analytical Marxism. In this expanded edition, Cohen offers his own account of the history, and the further promise, of analytical Marxism. He also expresses reservations about traditional historical materialism, in the light of which he reconstructs the theory, and he studies the implications for historical materialism of the demise of the Soviet Union.A new look at Marx, showing how he provides a sociology of ideas which is still of value in explaining how social life shapes and distorts people’s ideas and beliefs. The International Workingmen’s Association was the prototype of all organizations of the Labour movement and the 150th anniversary of its birth (1864–2014) offers an important opportunity to rediscover its history and learn from its legacy. The International helped workers to grasp that the emancipation of labour could not be won in a single country but was a global objective. It also spread an awareness in their ranks that they had to achieve the goal themselves, through their own capacity for organization, rather than by delegating it to some other force; and that it was essential to overcome the capitalist system itself, since improvements within it, though necessary of the capitalist system itself, though improvements within it, though necessary for refining and controlling it, would not eliminate exploitation and social injustice. This book reconsiders the main ideas broached or advanced by the International – such as labor rights, critiques of capitalism and the search for international solidarity – in light of present-day concerns. With the recent crisis of capitalism, that has sharpened more than before the division between capital and labour, the political legacy of the organization founded in London in 1864 has regained profound relevance, and its lessons are today more timely than ever. This book was published as a special issue of Socialism and Democracy.Prodigiously influential, Jacques Derrida gave rise to an intellectual rethinking of the origins of philosophy and philosophy’s function in the latter part of the twentieth century, as well as to a general reexamination of central to our understanding of language, meaning, identity, ethics and values. In 1993, a conference was organized around the question, ‘Whither Marxism?’ and Derrida was invited to open the proceedings. His plenary address, ‘Speckers of Marx’, delivered in two parts, forms the basis of this book. Hotly debated when it was first published, a rapidly changing world and world politics have scarcely denied the relevance of this book. May 5, 2018 marked the 200th anniversary of the birth of Karl Heinrich Marx, German scientist, philosopher, economist, and sociologist. His creative genius created a system-functional model of contemporary society, defined its socio-economic character, and formulated scientific and philosophical approaches for its cognition. Marx also developed methodological cues for identifying and substantiating the economic nature of phenomena, processes and the socio-economic relations that mediate them, which are critical relevance today. Before Marx, political economy was an eclectic combination of separate theories and concepts espoused by various philosophers. Marx was able to transform the field into a coherent science with a single systematic approach. Today, the generally recognized economic mainstream has no way of explaining in detail the causes of the ongoing global economic crisis. However, it is generally accepted that modern Marxist legacy researchers have advantages in their analyses. They believe that at the start of the 21st century capitalism does not tend to self-destruct. However, its failings are more and more clearly manifested. They believe that the capitalist system has not outlived its weaknesses, and the old bourgeois financiers have not been replaced, as was necessary, by a generation of new leaders armed with new methods of management and capable of coming up with solutions to current problems. The philosophical underpinnings of the capitalist economic system have laid a time bomb against the whole ideology of capitalism. Capitalism, as a development system ceases to exist. The truth, which was found in the past writings of Marx, cannot be completely rejected, nor should it be venerated as a museum exhibit. This book is aimed at reactivating fundamental political and economic studies on the rules and functioning of the global geo-economic system from the point of view of a modern interpretation of Karl Marx’s concept of objective processes in the conditions of the current systemic crisis of capitalism. The SAGE Social Thinkers series offers readers:• a brief and clearly-written book provides a concise introduction to the work, life, and influences of Karl Marx, one of the most revered, reviled, and misunderstood figures in modern history. The book serves as an excellent introduction to the full range of Marx’s major themes—alienation, economics, social class, capitalism, communism, materialism, environmental sustainability—and considers the extent to which they are relevant today. It is ideal for use as a self-contained volume or in conjunction with other sociological theory textbooks. Developments of International Trade Theory offers the life-long reflections of a distinguished Japanese scholar who pioneered the application of general equilibrium theory to international trade. While it is a style that makes it easy access to scholars and students, this book combines standard topics on international trade with a discussion of the evolution of the theory and as well as recent discussions on topics such as immiserizing growth. This book consists of two parts. Part I examines the historical international trade theory, and Part II addresses the modern theory and recent developments of international trade. In this way the book offers a comprehensive evaluation of the non-monetary problems of international economics. Taking advantage of the publication of this new edition, the author includes two new chapters; “Adam Smith and Disequilibrium Economic Theory” and “Complete Specialization in Classical Economics,” which readers will profit from reading after they have studied the basic theories of international trade in the main part of the book. Karl Marx is one of the most influential writers in history. Despite repeated obitsaries proclaiming the death of Marxism, in the 21st century Marx’s ideas and theories continue to guide vibrant research traditions in sociology, economics, political science, philosophy, history, anthropology, management, economic geography, ecology, literary criticism, and media studies. Due to the exceptionally wide influence and reach of Marxist theory, including over 150 years of historical debates and traditions within Marxists, finding a point of entry can be daunting. The Oxford Handbook of Karl Marx provides an entry point for those new to Marxism. At the same time, its chapters, written by leading Marxist scholars, advance Marxist theory and research. Its coverage is more comprehensive than previous volumes on Marx in terms of both foundational concepts and state-of-the-art empirical research on contemporary social problems. It is also provides equal space to sociologists, economists, and political scientists, with substantial contributions from philosophers, historians, and geographers. The Oxford Handbook of Karl Marx covers the first six sections, focusing on the foundational concepts of Marxism, including chapters on the theories of history, society, and political economy. This section demonstrates that the core elements of Marx’s political economy of capital continue to be defended, elaborated, and applied to empirical social science and covers historical materialism, class, capital, labor, value, crisis, ideology, and alienation. Additional sections include Labor, Class, and Social Divisions; Capitalist States and Spaces; Accumulation, Crisis, and Class Struggle in the Core Countries; Accumulation, Crisis, and Class Struggle in the Peripheral and Semi-Peripheral Countries; and Alternatives to Capitalism. This work has been selected by scholars as being critically important to the knowledge base of modern civilization as we know it. This work is in the public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. To ensure a quality reading experience, this work has been proofread and republished using a format that seamlessly blends the original graphical elements with text in an easy-to-read layout. We also provide an active table of contents, which is designed using HTML and enables for you to locate contents by paginating or using the search bar on your device. Whether you are looking to purchase a source of great academic, historical, or personal value, or as students and general readers who are approaching his theories for the first time. In this third volume of his definitive study of Karl Marx’s political thought, Hal Draper examines how Marx, and Marxism, have dealt with the issue of dictatorship in relation to the revolutionary use of force and repression.
the influence of dominant liberal historiography, Marx laid the foundations for a new social theory premised upon the historical consequences of alienation and the potential for human freedom. On the Formation of Marxism analyses Karl Kautsky’s decisive impact on the self-understanding of the Social Democratic movement, from his dispute over Revisionism with Eduard Bernstein to his polemics with V.I. Lenin over the Russian Revolution. Following the break-up of the Soviet Union, Marx was regarded as a thinker doomed to oblivion about whom everything had already been said and written. However, the international economic crisis of 2008 favoured a return to his analysis of capitalism, and recently published volumes of the Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA) have provided researchers with new texts that underline the gulf between Marx’s critical theory and the dogmatism of many twentieth-century Marxisms. This work reconstructs with great textual and historical rigor, but in a form accessible to those encountering Marx for the first time, a number of little noted, or often misunderstood, stages in his intellectual biography. The book is divided into three parts. The first – ‘Intellectual Influences and Early Writings’ – investigates the formation of the young Marx and the composition of his Parisian manuscripts of 1844. The second – ‘The Critique of Political Economy’ – focuses on the genesis of Marx’s magnum opus, beginning with his studies of political economy in the early 1850s and following his labours through to all the preparatory manuscripts for Capital. The third – ‘Political Militancy’ – presents an insightful history of the International Working Men’s Association and of the role that Marx played in that organization. The volume offers a close and innovative examination of Marx’s ideas on post-Hegelian philosophy, alienated labour, the materialist conception of history, research methods, the theory of surplus-value, working-class self-emancipation, political organization and revolutionary theory. From this emerges “another Marx?”, a thinker very different from the one depicted by so many of his critics and ostensible disciples.

Perhaps the most influential and widely read political work of the 19th century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels’ The Manifesto of the Communist Party succinctly lays out the political theory and history of class struggle. Following a short introduction, the Manifesto develops over four short chapters, discussing the historical background of class struggle, the relationship of Communism with other socialists and working class movements, a critical review of other contemporary socialist literature and thinking, and finally a brief summary of the Communist position related to the contemporary political situations in various European countries, concluding with the rousing call-to-arms, “Workingmen of all countries unite!” This edition, translated by Samuel Moore, includes Engels’ own Preface and footnote annotations written for the English edition of 1888. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.