One Major Result Of Karl Marxs Economic Theories Was

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The Communist Manifesto
Karl Marx: Economy, Class and Social Revolution
The Letters of Karl Marx
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Love and Capital
An Introduction to the Three Volumes of Karl Marx's Capital
A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy
Handbook Of The Economics Of Wine (In 2 Volumes)

FREEMAN BALL
Marx on Religion
Crestspace Independent Publishing Platform
K. William Kapp was one of the leading 20th century institutionalists and a founding member of the Association for Evolutionary Economics. This book was developed by Kapp and is his attempt to present the foundations of institutional economics though has remained unfinished and unpublished during the last 30 years since his death. Carefully edited with additional material from some of Kapp’s other major works and with a full introduction from Sebastian Berger and Rolf Steppacher; this book represents a major reappraisal of Kapp's contribution to institutional economics.

The Poverty of Philosophy
CreateSpace
One of the most revolutionary works of modern times, as well as one of the most influential, Capital is an incisive critique of private property and the social relations it generates. Living in exile in England, where this work was largely written, Marx drew on the wide-ranging knowledge of its society to support his analysis and generate fresh insights. Arguing that capitalism would create an ever-increasing division in wealth and welfare, he predicted its abolition and replacement by a system with common ownership of the means of production. Capital rapidly acquired readership among the leaders of social democratic parties, particularly in Russia and Germany, and ultimately throughout the world, to become a work described by Marx's friend and collaborator Friedrich Engels as 'the Bible of the Working Class.'

A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy
BRILL
"Aborting, meticulously researched, . . . [Sperber] succeeds in the primary task of all biography, re-creating a man who leaps off the page."—Jonathan Freedland, New York Times Book Review In this magisterial biography of Karl Marx, "likely to be definitive for many years to come" (John Gray, New York Review of Books), historian Jonathan Sperber creates a meticulously researched and multilayered portrait of both the man and the revolutionary times in which he lived. Based on unprecedented access to the recently opened archives of Marx's and Engels's complete writings, Karl Marx: A Nineteenth-Century Life provides a historical context for the personal story of one of the most influential and controversial political philosophers in Western history. By removing Marx from the ideological conflicts of the twentieth century that colored his legacy and placing him within the "social and intellectual currents of the nineteenth century" (Ian Kershaw), Sperber is able to present a full portrait of Marx as neither a soothsaying prophet of the modern world nor the author of its darkest atrocities. This major biography fundamentally redeems our understanding of a towering historical figure.

Karl Marx: A Nineteenth-Century Life
Amerzone Limited
A primer of the often overlooked yet significant writings of Marx on religion.

Selected Writings
Temple University Press
The global economic crisis and recession that began in 2008 had at least one unexpected outcome: a surge in sales of Karl Marx’s Capital. Although mainstream economists and commentators once dismissed Marx’s work as outdated and flawed, some are begrudgingly acknowledging an analysis that sees capitalism as inherently unstable. And of course, there are those, like Michael Heinrich, who have seen the value of Marx all along, and are in a unique position to explain the intricacies of Marx’s thought. Heinrich’s modern interpretation of Capital is now available to English-speaking readers for the first time. It has gone through nine editions in Germany, is the standard work for Marxist study groups, and is used widely in German universities. The author systematically covers all three volumes of Capital and explains all the basic aspects of Marx’s critique of capitalism in a way that is clear and concise. He provides background information on the intellectual and political milieu in which Marx worked, and looks at crucial issues beyond the scope of Capital, such as class struggle, the relationship between capital and the state, accusations of historical determinism, and Marx’s understanding of communism. Uniquely, Heinrich emphasizes the monetary character of Marx’s work, in addition to the traditional emphasis on the labor theory of value, this highlighting the relevance of Capital to the age of financial explosions and implosions.

Karl Marx Simon and Schuster
These notes of 1857-58 throw light on Marx’s views concerning the epochs of society and their evolutionary stages. Important for understanding the approach of historical materialism, and as background for further development of the Marxist study of history.

Grundrisse
Penguin UK
Glenwood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall
In this Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844 Marx explains how, under capitalism, people rely on labor to live. In the past people could rely on Nature itself for their natural needs; in modern society, if one wants to eat, one must work: it is only through money that one may survive. Thus, man becomes a slave to his wages. It is only through his work that he can find enough money to continue to live; but he doesn’t simply live, he actually only survives, as a worker. Labor is only used to create more wealth, instead of achieving the fulfillment of human nature.

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Critique of the Gotha Program
Harvard University Press
Written during the winter of 1857-58, the Grundrisse was considered by Marx to be the first scientific elaboration of communist theory. A collection of seven notebooks on capital and money, it both develops the arguments outlined in the Communist Manifesto (1848) and explores the themes and theories that were to dominate his great later work Capital. Here, for the first time, Marx set out his own version of Hegel’s dialectics and developed his mature views on labour, surplus value and profit, offering many fresh insights into alienation, automation and the dangers of capitalist society. Yet while the theories in Grundrisse make it a vital precursor to Capital, it also provides invaluable descriptions of Marx’s wider-ranging philosophy, making it a unique insight into his beliefs and hopes for the foundation of a communist state.

Karl Marx, A Nineteenth-Century Life
Engelse Militaire Historie
The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles. Outlining the theory of communism by Marx and Engels, this political document explains the material conception of history and presents their theories and ideas of how in due course socialism would replace the capitalist society of the time. It discusses the relationship between the proletarians and the bourgeoisie, the Communists and the politicians, and the Communists and other opposition parties. The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels is one of the most important political documents of the world. This monumental text continues to remain influential and widely read.

The Formation of the Economic Thought of Karl Marx
World Scientific
At a recent meeting of the World Economic Forum in Davos, it was reported that a ghost was haunting the deliberations of the assembled global elite - that of the renowned social scientist and economic historian, Karl Polanyi. In his classic work, The Great Transformation, Polanyi documented the impact of the rise of market society on western civilization and captured better than anyone else the destructive effects of the economic, political and social crisis of the 1930s. Today, in the throes of another Great Recession, Polanyi's work has gained a new significance. To understand the profound challenges faced by our democracies today, we need to revisit history and revisit his work. In this new collection of unpublished texts - lectures, draft essays and reports written between 1919 and 1958 - Polanyi examines the collapse of the liberal economic order and the demise of democracies in the inter-war years. He takes up again the fundamental question that preoccupied him throughout his work: the place of the economy in society, and how to understand the struggle between the community and the market, a struggle that has been going on for centuries and continues to this day.
One Major Result Of Karl Marx's Economic Theories Was 2

...about socio-economic emancipation. Marx has been described as an adult, Marx became stateless and...
Willem Hoffmann introduce us to various models of wine barrel financing, particularly to the Vincorp model employed in South Africa. Galbreath analyzes the role of women in the wine industry. He finds that (1) women are underrepresented and (2) that the presence of a female CEO increases the likelihood of women in winemaker, viticulturist, and marketing roles in that firm. Gökcek, Hewstone, and Cakal draw on crowdsourced wine evaluations, i.e., Wine Tracker data, and show that private wine assessments are largely influenced by peer scores lending support to the assumption of the presence of a strong herding effect. Mahenc refers to the classic model of information asymmetries and develops a theoretical model highlighting the role of informed buyers in markets that are susceptible to the lemons problem. Lastly, in their paper “Love or Money?” Scott, Morton and Podolny analyze how the presence of hobby winemakers may distort market outcomes. Hobby winemakers produce higher quality wines, charge higher prices, and enjoy lower financial returns than professional for-profit winemakers. As a result, profit-oriented winemakers are discouraged from locating at the high-quality end of the market. The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon, by Karl Marx and Daniel de Leon London - Lawrence & Wishart Written in the winter of 1846-7 as a response to Proudhon’s Systeme des Contradictions Economique ou Philosophie de la Misère, this is essential background for appreciating Marx’s later work, including Capital and his Communist Manifesto. Here, Marx begins to explore such concepts as constituted or synthetic value, the division of labor and machinery, competition and monopoly, strikes and the combination of workmen, and free trade, all of which would later come to play important roles in his social and political philosophy. Anyone wishing to understand Marx’s approach to capitalism as an oppressor of the proletariat and as a movement destined to collapse must consider this required reading. Prussian philosopher KARL MARX (1818-1883) was a social scientist, historian, and political revolutionary. He is indisputably the most influential socialist thinker to emerge in the 19th century. Although scholars largely ignored him in his own lifetime, his social, economic, and political ideas gained rapid acceptance in the socialist movement after his death.