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the second schism in economic thought; 3 Carl Menger and the Methodenstreit; 4 The aftermath; 5 Concluding remarks

7. The Marshallian heritage1 Introduction; 2 Setting the scene: dehomogenising marginalism; 3 From soaring eagle ...; 4 ... to vulgar vultures?; 5 Concluding remarks; 8. British historical economics and the birth of economic history; 1 Introduction; 2 British historicism: T.E. Cliffe Leslie; 3 The birth of economic history; 4 Concluding remarks; 9. Thorstein Veblen: economics as a broad science; 1 Introduction; 2 Institutions, evolution and history; 3 Veblen versus marginalism, Marx and the Historical School; 3 Mitchell's empiricism; 4 Veblen's evolutionary scheme; 4 Ayres' Veblenian themes

5 Method and history in Veblen's work6 Concluding remarks; 10. Commons, Mitchell, Ayres and the fin de siecle of American institutionalism; 1 Introduction; 2 Commons' compromises; 5 Concluding remarks; 11. In the slipstream of marginalism: Weber, Schumpeter and Sozialökonomik; 1 Introduction; 2 Constructing social economics or Sozialökonomik; 3 From value neutrality and ideal types to methodological individualism; 4 Constructing histoire raisonnée: Sombart and Weber; 5 Concluding remarks; 12. Positivism and the separation of economics from sociology; 1 Introduction

2 Twixt logical and non-logical: Pareto and the birth of sociology3 Lionel Robbins: squaring off the marginalist revolution; 4 Souter's reaction; 5 Introducing positivism: From Hutchison to Friedman; 6 Talcott Parsons and the consolidation of sociology; 7 Concluding remarks; 13. From Menger to Hayek: the (re)making of the Austrian School; 1 Introduction; 2 Carl Menger and the slippage from marginalism; 3 The formation of the Austrian School: Böhm-Bawerk and Wieser; 4 Leaving marginalism behind: from Mises' praxeology ...; 5 ... To Hayek's spontaneous orders; 6 Concluding remarks

14. From Keynes to general equilibrium: short- and long-run revolutions in economic theory

Sommario/riassunto

Economics has become a monolithic science, variously described as formalistic and autistic with neoclassical orthodoxy reigning supreme. So argue Dimitris Milonakis and Ben Fine in this new major work of critical recollection. The authors show how economics was once rich, diverse, multidimensional and pluralistic, and unravel the processes that lead to orthodoxy's current predicament. The book details how political economy became economics through the desocialisation and the dehistoricisation of the dismal science, accompanied by the separation of economics from the other social sciences, e
