

全球化是马克思的历史地平线

——用马克思“世界历史”的观点看待新全球化

岳 梁

(苏州大学 政治与公共管理学院, 江苏 苏州 215021)

摘 要:马克思对现代性具有肯定和否定双重向度并进行了革命性改造。马克思的未来追求正是通过对现代性的批判到对商品的分析、即资本的批判即现代性扩散的世界市场即世界历史的大门打开的。现代化是现代性的获得过程,全球化是流动的現代性。全球化是马克思的历史地平线。“世界历史”理论是马克思研究全球化的理论精品,我们必须用马克思世界历史的观点看待、把握、应对新全球化的时代挑战。

关键词:全球化;马克思的历史地平线;世界历史理论

中图分类号:A81, B03 **文献标识码:**A **文章编号:**1001-733X(2005)03-0007-06

Globelization is the Marx's Historic Horizon

——on Globelization Based on Marx's "World History Theory"

YUE Liang

(School of Politics and Public Administration, Suzhou University, Suzhou 215021, China)

Abstract: Marx's view on the modernity has two hands: affirmation and negation, which he had fundamental reconstruction. Marx's rationality view is criticized by rationality itself. Actually Marx's philosophical revolutionary object is highly consistent with his revolutionary object on the modernity and Marx's vision on the future is opened from criticizing modernity, from the capital as spread of modernity, from world market as world history. Modernization is realization of modernity, and globelization is fluid modernity. Globelization is Marx's historic horizon. Marx thinks of vision of future based on the reality, he considers it is vital revolutionizing the reality world. So he creates the "world history" theory, which is the theoretical core of Marx's globelization. We must understand and grasp Marx's "world history theory" for the new globelization.

Key words: Globelization; Marx's historic horizon; "world history theory"

收稿日期:2005-01-25

基金项目:国家社科基金项目(04BZX015)

作者简介:岳 梁(1963-),男,河南三门峡人,苏州大学政治与公共管理学院副教授。研究方向:发展哲学、管理哲学。