
The present article exposes the origin and evolution of the economic theory from the endogenous growth to the market forces through the optics of Adam Smith, Alfred Marshall, Allyn Young, and Lauchlin Currie, who introduced significant contributions, by presenting new concepts and by specifying or changing the meaning of existing ones. This theory understands that the economy continually progresses through successive reorganizations of productive processes, which produce an accumulative increase of the real demand reflected in a continuous imbalance inside the economy. The mentioned above means a strong critic to the traditional visions of the economic growth and a fertile field of investigation.

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