**Socialist and Communist Thought Emerges**

While some people sought to **reform** industrial society through changes in education and labor laws, other thinkers condemned capitalism entirely and sought remedies to create equality between the rich and the poor.

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| **Socialism:** a political and economic theory that advocates for the people as whole rather than private individuals to own and operate the **means of production** [farms, factories, and other large businesses]. | **Communism:** a political theory derived from Karl Marx’s ideas that advocates for a class war between the rich [**bourgeoisie**] and the poor [**proletariat**], leading to a **classless** society where all **means of production** would be owned by the community. |

**How is capitalism different from socialism and communism?**

**Who is Karl Marx? What is *The* *Communist Manifesto*?**

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| https://lh4.googleusercontent.com/fNWPNSIWXV5bu38wQYHO82clRThhiZGNW325TE3fFtqK3GTGb5VtdLaR72yGo4zgGdFW7O3PyFD-esgeBtMsxquxbt_KbQNtuzjX1DoGpJk38uphmfqfpo0rh3HNqHGHLmIAG_DE**Karl Marx**  Marx developed his revolutionary theories over a period of four decades beginning in 1843. He formulated his theories with the intention to liberate wage workers or laborers from the capitalist societies of nineteenth century Europe. He maintained that in order to emancipate humanity from economic domination, a social revolution was needed. The envisioned result would transform the existing economic structures, and create a society in which property, particularly the means of production would no longer be held privately. Marx's theories were developed in close collaboration with Friedrich Engels. [...]  In 1848, Marx published *The* *Communist Manifesto* where he shared his ideas on the impacts of capitalism and the need for a revolution. To Marx, feudal lords, land owners and capitalists were pitted against the ruled working class. This claim is summed up in the opening line of *The* *Communist Manifesto*: "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle." Marx predicted the demise of capitalism through a workers' revolution that would lead to a utopian “classless society" where, according to Marx, “people work according to their ability and get according to their needs” and "in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all."  Source: <http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Karl_Marx> | * **What did Marx hope would be the impact of his revolutionary ideas?** * **Who did Marx work closely with to develop his ideas?** * **What did Marx believe about the relationship between the rich and poor?** * **What did Marx believe history was made of?** * **What did Marx believe would led to the demise or end of capitalism?** |

**The Communist Manifesto, 1848**

*Written by German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engles, The Communist Manifesto was both a call to action and a philosophical statement of their beliefs. This pamphlet was prepared for a meeting of the Communist League, which Marx helped form in London in 1847. Marx describes his philosophy of socialism, which became the foundation for Communist strategy and doctrine. Marx believed that a social revolution was the inevitable next step in history, and that social revolution would end a class‐based society and set the people free. This pamphlet inspired revolutions throughout the world in the 20th century*.

The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.

Our epoch, the epoch of the bourgeoisie, possesses this distinctive feature; it has simplified the class antagonisms. Society as a whole is more and more splitting up into two great hostile camps, into two great classes directly facing each other: Bourgeoisie and Proletariat…

In proportion as the bourgeoisie, i.e. capital, is developed, in the same proportion is the proletariat, the modern working class, developed; a class of laborers, who live only so long as they find work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital. These laborers, who must sell themselves piecemeal, are a commodity, like every other article of commerce, and are consequently exposed to all the vicissitudes of competition, to all the fluctuations of the market…

Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the patriarchal master into the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of laborers, crowded into factories, are organized like soldiers. As privates of the industrial army they are placed under the command of a perfect hierarchy of officers and sergeants. Not only are they the slaves of the bourgeois class, and of the bourgeois State, they are daily and hourly enslaved by the machine… and, above all, by the individual bourgeois manufacturer himself…

But with the development of industry the proletariat not only increases in number, it becomes concentrated in greater masses, its strength grows, and it feels that strength more…

It has become evident that the bourgeoisie is unfit any longer to be the ruling class in society and to impose its conditions of existence upon society as an over‐riding law. It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave within his slavery, because it cannot help letting him sink into such a state that it has to feed him instead of being fed by him. Society can no longer live under this bourgeoisie, in other words its existence is no longer compatible with society…

The immediate aim of the Communists is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat…

The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at the Communistic revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win.

Workingmen of all countries, unite! 1

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**BEFORE Reading**: Number the paragraphs. Make the small paragraph in italics number 1 – this is the historical context paragraph.

**MARK THE TEXT:**

* Make observations:
  + What strikes you in reading this document? Do certain words leap out at you? What ideas or words grab your attention? Indicate with an exclamation mark.
* Ask questions:
  + What puzzles you? What do you find out here that you didn’t know, or that challenges something you thought you knew? What language confuses you? Indicate with a question mark.
* Identify patterns:
  + What patterns do you see? What concepts, images or key words repeat? Is this source similar to other sources from this time? Underline patterns.
* Note connections:
  + What connections do you see? Does this source remind you of a source or issue from another historical era? Draw arrows ◊ to indicate connections.
* Circle confusing vocabulary:
  + Are there words in the text that you cannot figure out? What words are preventing you from

**Text‐Based Questions**

1. In paragraph 3, Marx refers to two classes. Write the names of those two classes on either side of the chart below.

2. List the different names that Marx gives to each class in paragraph 4 and 5.

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3. In your own words, write one sentence explaining the meaning of “Bourgeoisie.”

4. In your own words, write one sentence explaining the meaning of “Proletariat.”

5. In paragraphs 2‐5, what claim is Marx making about the relationship between the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat?

6. Does Marx’s claim seem reasonable? Why or why not? List two pieces of evidence he uses to try to prove his claim.

7. In paragraph 6, what makes the Proletariat strong?

8. In paragraph 7, what claim does Marx make about the Bourgeoisie?

9. What evidence does Marx provide to support his claim from paragraph 7? (List it here.)

10. In paragraph 8, Marx refers to the “Communists.” Re‐read paragraph 1. Who are the Communists?

11. In paragraph 8, what is the immediate aim of the Communists?

12. In paragraph 9, what is Marx asking the Proletariat to do?

13. In paragraph 9, what does Marx mean by “The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win?”

14. In paragraph 1, it states that The Communist Manifesto has led to revolutions throughout the world. What parts of this document might inspire a revolution? List quotes from the text. Why might Marx’s words have inspired a revolution?