



“Communism” origins of the term

"Communism" derives from the French *communisme*.

It can be translated to "of / for the community"

“Being of or for the community.”

Victor d'Hupay (1790 -1818)
founder of modern communism

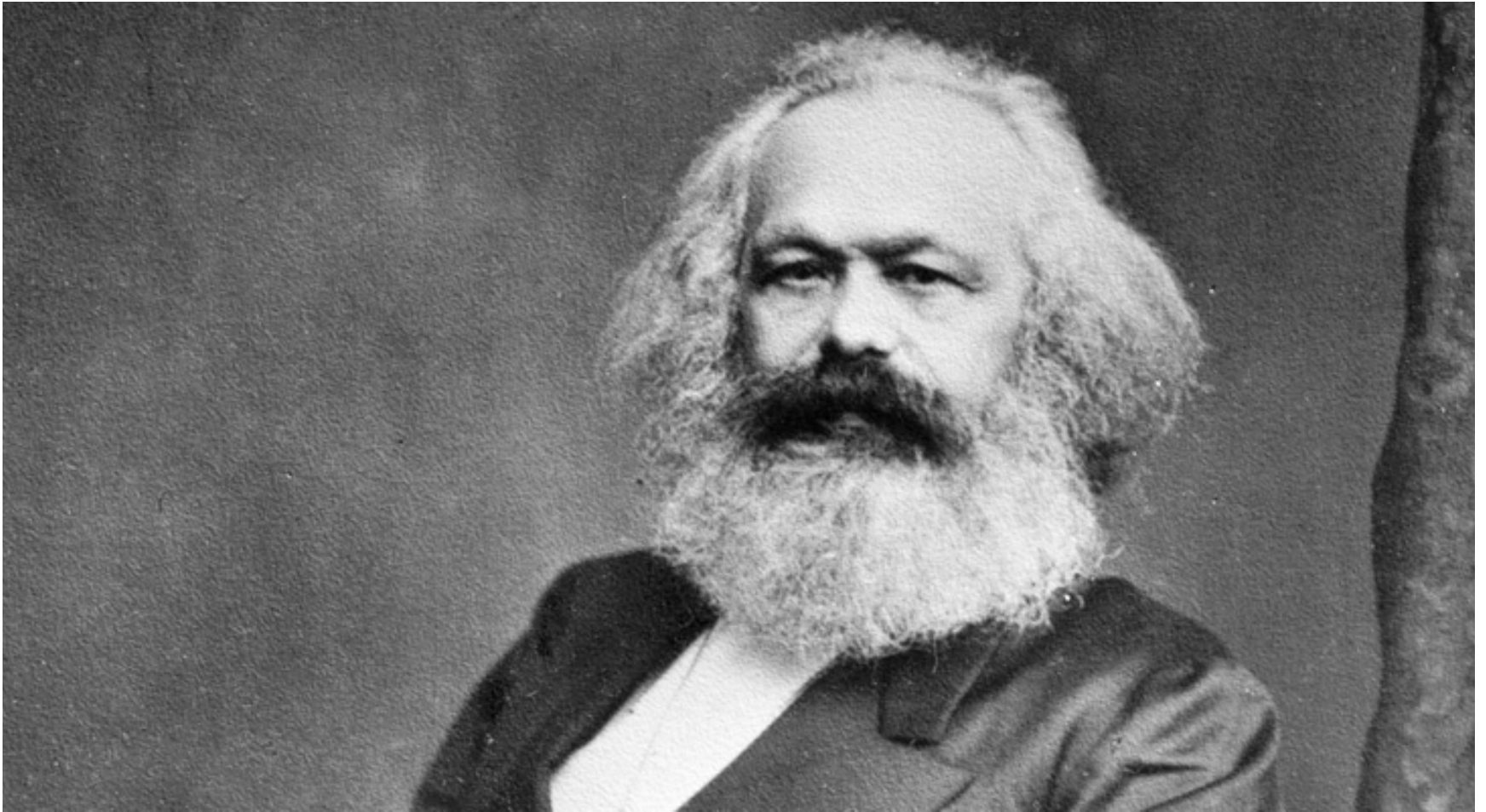


The Communist Manifesto

A society made up of revolutionary German workers living in London, asked Marx to join their organization. Marx and Engels renamed the group the **Communist League** and they were commissioned to draw up a manifesto summarizing the doctrines of the League.

Karl Marx

1818 -1883



Friedrich Engels

1920-1895



Marx the Pariah

Marx studied at the Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität. Where Hegel taught. In 1841, he became an unemployed Ph.D. and turned into a journalist. He moved to Paris where he met Engels. Then he was exiled and moved to Brussels, evicted from Belgium and returned to France, after the failure of the 1848 revolution he was exiled again and this time move to London, where he lived until his death.

Historical Dialectics

“My dialectical method is not only different from the Hegelian, but is its direct opposite. To Hegel, the life-process of the ‘human brain, that is, the process of thinking, which under the name of ‘the Idea, he even transforms into an independent subject, is the demiurges of the’ real world, and the real world is only the external, phenomenal form of the Idea’. With me, on the contrary, the ideal is nothing else than the material world reflected by the human mind, and translated into forms of thought.”

Marx, *The Capital*

February 24, 1848, a twenty-three-page pamphlet was published in London.

Modern industry, it proclaimed, had revolutionized the world. Its innovations—the railroad, the steamship, the telegraph—had knocked down national boundaries, made the planet interdependent and cosmopolitan.

Modes of Production

While modern industry was revolutionary; the new modes of production, resulted in a problem: Ten per cent of the population possessed virtually all of the property; the other ninety per cent owned nothing. As the rich got richer, the middle class began sinking to the level of the working class.

The Communist Manifesto

1848

- A specter is haunting Europe – the specter of communism
- The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles
- Our epoch, the epoch of the bourgeoisie, possesses, however, this distinctive feature: it has simplified the class antagonisms

The Bourgeoisie

- The bourgeoisie has torn away from the family its sentimental veil, and has reduced the family relation to a mere money relation.
- The bourgeoisie cannot exist without constantly revolutionizing the instants of production and thereby the relation of production and with them the whole relations of society

The Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat

- The weapons with which the bourgeoisie felled feudalism to the ground are now turned against the bourgeoisie itself
- Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers. As privates of the industrial army [...] not only are the slaves of the bourgeoisie class and the bourgeoisie state that are Daily and hourly enslaved by the machine...
- What the bourgeoisie therefore produces, above all, are its grave diggers

Communism

- The theory of the communists may be summed up in the single sentence: **Abolition of private property**
- Selling and buying disappears
- The disappearance of class culture
- Abolition of the bourgeois family
- Abolition of national divisions
- Abolition of all religion
- Abolition of gender inequality
- Abolition of child slavery and prostitution

Alienation

- Marx, like Hegel was preoccupied with the question of alienation. For Hegel man was separated from his true essence due to his dependency on nature and the separation of object/subject. For Marx alienation is a specific condition of Capitalism whereby the worker is made to feel foreign to the products of his/her own labor.

Capitalism

- Capitalism is a mode of production where wealth takes the form of commodities, goods produced for the market and exchanged for money; or rather goods are produced only in so far as they bring profit; and where workers are forced to sell their labor power for a wage and become wage workers.

Base and Superstructure

- Base: The conditions and methods of production in a given society.
- Superstructure: The social, political, **ideological**, philosophical ideas and legal/political institutions in any given society—that are generated by the base but are often reflected back as if they are the origin of that order.

Ideology

- Human consciousness and material reality in any era is constituted **by an ideology**: a set of concepts, beliefs, values, and ways of thinking and feeling through which human beings perceive, and by which they explain what they take to be reality.
- Most significantly: Ideology is the body of thought and beliefs that guides a society and **perpetuates the status quo**.

Late Capitalism?



Late Capitalism

- Low wages, high profits
- Production of fake differences between products to maintain market movement (Iphone,5, 5s,5x...)
- Globalization of market: slavery in disguise
- “free market” until its “Too big to fail”

US poverty Rates

In 2018, **38.1 million people** lived in Poverty USA.

In 2018, **16.2% of all children** (11.9 million kids) lived in Poverty USA—that's almost 1 in every 6 children.

Poverty exist



Who Really depends on Welfare?

