

The frozen winter and the dirge of doomsday reflect each other poignantly. Peeling away the iron skin of the sad appearance, what is hidden deep inside is the sharp social allegory and the criticism of class differences. Between the imaginary and realistic narratives, the choice between humanity and survival is difficult.

The never-ending snow train travels through the cold world, and the sound of the wheels crunching on the railroad tracks seems to tell the story of life's hardships and the world's despair. However, in this cold environment, there is a rich and deep meaning of social class. Each carriage involves a different picture of class, and speaks of the cruel desire for power, desire and survival in the depths of the human heart.

The movie not only presents us with a vivid audio-visual feast, but also behind the screen, through the trembling of the cold and hard railroad tracks, it lets people see the inevitable class struggle and human nature struggle in the society, presenting the audience with a microcosmic capitalist society.

## I. The capitalist political system and ideology

The film deeply reveals and satirizes the reality of the capitalist political system and ideology.

The train society is a microcosm of the capitalist world, with clear class divisions and an extreme imbalance in the distribution of resources. The passengers at the front of the train enjoy steaks, swimming pools and saunas, while those at the rear live in overcrowded bunk beds and eat protein blocks of dubious origin. This exemplifies the class differences and unequal distribution of resources in capitalist society.

Capitalist democracy is a democracy manipulated by money. Wealthy passengers (especially Wilford) have enormous power and decision-making ability, and they have complete control over everything on the train, including provisions, security, etc. They use "order" and "ecological balance" as justifications to obliterate the voices and power of other passengers, and they use money as a means to minimize the impact of their actions. They use "order" and "ecological balance" as the reasons to annihilate the voices and power of other passengers, closely combining money and power, satirizing the phenomenon of democracy under the manipulation of money in the real capitalist society.

The nominal equality of the law masks de facto inequality. Within the train, there is a nominal system of laws that appear to be for everyone, but in reality, the laws in this small society are designed by the upper classes to protect their interests.

Ideology plays an important role in maintaining the position of the ruling class in a capitalist society. Wilford, the train ruler, used ideology to control the lower class people and tried to make them believe that the order of the train was unchangeable. Wilford and his minions control everyone on the train through various means, using "the order of the carriages" and "the balance of the train" as an excuse, suppressing the tail passengers with regulations and force, and subjecting children to a "brainwashing" education from an early age. Brainwashing" education for children from childhood and giving drugs to the passengers at the front of the train in order to break their will symbolize the elites of the capitalist society, who control the whole society through power and capital.

## II. The role of the individual in social history

Eminent people have had a key impact on the development of history.

Individual actions can be the spark for change. Curtis is a key figure in the

story. As the leader of the resistance, his personal decisions and actions acted as a spark of change, igniting the rebellious resolve of the people of Chehwei and organizing a historic act of resistance. This demonstrates the potential of individual action to trigger social change.

Individual wills and choices can be the turning point of history. At the end of the movie, Curtis chooses to die