

### Inter-Disciplinary Approach

**Communist Manifesto (1848):** In the Communist Manifesto, Karl Marx said that 'be unite workers of the world, you have nothing to lose except a series of misery, but you can conquer the world in return. This proclamation of Marx put the proletarian movement parallel to the bourgeois movement and gave it a new identity. After this proclamation, it became clear that the future struggle of the proletariat would be primarily with the middle class and not with the monarchy and the nobility. Along with this, Marx also tried to balance bourgeois nationalism with proletarian internationalism through this declaration.

After studying the revolutions of 19th century, Marx realized that the bourgeoisie was opportunistic and selfish, using the proletariat as a subordinate force. But when their interests are fulfilled, they betray the revolution and even help the government to crush it. That's why he believed that the proletariat should have its own separate organization, separate programmes and separate leadership. In a sense, the Communist Manifesto tried to fill this void. Then Marx also realized that the bourgeoisie had many tools in their hands to divert the proletariat from their path. One of them was nationalism. As long as, workers are bound with nationalism, there will be no class consciousness in them. Therefore, Marx rejected the limits of this nationalism in his manifesto. However, he did not get much success on this front, as nationalism proved to be very long-lived and in the coming time it assimilated socialism in itself. However, the importance of Marx's proclamation lies in the fact that he was the first thinker who presented the outline of a world revolution.

**Development of Constitutionalism:** In the previous chapter, we have seen development of constitution in Britain and America. After French Revolution, France also prepared its written constitution. All above, France also became republican country. But if we take reign of Jacobian as exception, then French constitution was also based on limited franchise. After the revolutions of 1830 and 1848, constitutionalism also spread in other European countries. Further, country from western Europe to central Europe had adopted model of constitutional monarchy.

**People's Politics -** The biggest achievement of the French Revolution was the beginning of people's politics. Now people started taking part in politics and also started influencing everything from domestic policy to foreign policy.