

Reaction paper #3

Sociology



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Task: Reaction paper #3 Capitalism is an intricate type society. Just like previous societies, it encompasses a minority of inhabitants snatching away the surplus produced through the toil of the entire society. However, pertinent differences exist. Past rulers seized the surplus while the capitalists obtain it by purchasing people's capacity to work as Marx referred it to as labor power. The previous classes, moreover, used the surplus to obtain their luxuries, making economic growth to drag (Harman).

Capitalist classes, however, have a better initiative with their obtained surplus, as they get it back into investment to augment their production and reap the benefits. They do this recurrently and end up experiencing compulsive augmentation, not economic growth. This has aided the capitalist rulers to engulf the entire globe, though they were occupying fringes in N. W Europe about a century ago. The main question that has perplexed numerous Marxist historians is why this type of ruling class arose only in parts of Western Europe and not any other place.

In this area, the sociologist, Marx, tried to expound and write about in his extensive and often circuitous writings. It has been a core of debates among western socialists. Additionally, the issue tackled in the debate does not prove to have much pertinence to Marxists at the start of the 21st century, since capitalism has already engulfed the entire world. This has left none of pre-capitalist societies in the globe (Harman).

However, the issues remain to be of ideological pertinence. The argument is pervasive that capitalism started in Western Europe and as a cause of the unique values of a Hellenic cultural inheritance. This concludes that western values ought to be safeguarded from the contesting values of the Islamic, African, or indigenous American cultures, principally blamed for much of the <https://assignbuster.com/reaction-paper-3-essay-samples/>

poverty in the entire globe.

Works Cited

Harman, Chris. The Rise of Capitalism. International Social Journal 102 (2004).