

Karl marx college



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Synopsis Born In Prussia on May 5, 1818, Karl Marx began exploring sociopolitical theories at university among the Young Hegelians.

He became a journalist, and his socialist writings would get him expelled from Germany and France. In 1848, he published *The Communist Manifesto* with Friedrich Engels and was exiled to London, where he wrote the first volume of *Das Kapital* and lived the remainder of his life. Early Life Karl Heinrich Marx was one of nine children born to Heinrich and Henrietta Marx in Trier, Prussia. His father was a successful lawyer who revered Kant and Voltaire, and was a passionate advocate for Prussian reform. Although both parents were Jewish with rabbinical ancestry, Karl's father converted to Christianity in 1816 at the age of 5. This was likely a professional concession in response to an 1815 law banning Jews from high society.

He was baptized a Lutheran, rather than a Catholic, which was the predominant faith in Trier. because he "equated Protestantism with intellectual freedom. When he was 6, Karl was baptized along with the other children, but his mother waited until 1825, after her father died. Marx was an average student. He was educated at home until he was 12 and spent five years, from 1830 to 1835, at the Jesuit high school in Trier, at that time known as the Friedrich-Wilhelm Gymnasium. The school's principal, a friend of Marx's father, was a liberal and a Kantian and was respected by the people of Rhineland but suspect to authorities.

The school was under surveillance and was raided in 1832. Education In October of 1835, Marx began studying at the University of Bonn. It had a lively and rebellious culture, and Marx enthusiastically took part in student

life. In his two semesters there, he was imprisoned for drunkenness and disturbing the peace, incurred debts and participated in a duel.

At the end of the year, Marx's father insisted he enroll in the more serious University of Berlin. In Berlin, he studied law and philosophy and was introduced to the philosophy of G. W.

F. Hegel, who had been a professor at Berlin until his death in 1831. Marx was not initially enamored with Hegel, but he soon became involved with the Young Hegelians, a radical group of students including Bruno Bauer and Ludwig Feuerbach, who criticized the political and religious establishments of the day. In 1836, as he was becoming more politically zealous, Marx was secretly engaged to Jenny von Westphalen, a sought-after woman from a respected family in Trier who was four years his senior. This, along with his increasing radicalism, caused his father angst.

In a series of letters, Marx's father expressed concerns about what he saw as his son's "demons," and admonished him for not taking the responsibilities of marriage seriously enough, particularly when his wife-to-be came from a higher class. Marx did not settle down. He received his doctorate from the University of Jena in 1841, but his radical politics prevented him from procuring a teaching position. He began to work as a Journalist, and in 1842, he became the editor of *Rheinische Zeitung*, a liberal newspaper in Cologne.

Just one year later, the government ordered the newspaper's suppression, effective April 1, 1843. Marx resigned on March 18th. Three months later, in June, he finally married Jenny von Westphalen, and in October, they moved to Paris. Paris was the political heart of Europe in 1843. There, along

with Arnold Ruge, Marx founded a political Journal titled *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher* (German-French Annals). Only a single issue was published before philosophical differences between Marx and Ruge resulted in its demise, but in August of 1844, the Journal brought Marx together with a contributor, Friedrich Engels, who would become his collaborator and lifelong friend.

Together, the two began writing a criticism of the philosophy of Bruno Bauer, a Young Hegelian and former friend of Marx's. The result of Marx and Engels's first collaboration was published in 1845 as *The Holy Family*. Later that year, Marx moved to Belgium after being expelled from France while writing for another radical newspaper, *Vorwärts!* which had strong ties to an organization that would later become the Communist League. Marxism in East Germany until the fall of the Berlin Wall, Karl Marx portrait was on the banknotes of the highest value. Followers of Marx have frequently debated amongst themselves over how to interpret Marx's writings and apply his concepts to the modern world.

[235] The legacy of Marx's thought has become contested between numerous tendencies, each of which sees itself as Marx's most accurate interpreter. In the political realm, these tendencies include Leninism, Stalinism, Trotskyism, Maoism, Luxemburgism, and libertarian Marxism. 35] Various currents have also developed in academic Marxism, often under influence of other views, resulting in structuralist Marxism, historical Marxism, phenomenological Marxism, Analytical Marxism and Hegelian Marxism. [235] The Marxist revolutionary Che Guevara summed up his own appeal to Marxism by stating that Marx produced " a qualitative change in <https://assignbuster.com/karl-marx-college/>

the history of social thought. He interprets history, understands its dynamic, predicts the future, but in addition to predicting it, he expresses a revolutionary concept: the world must not only be interpreted, it must be transformed.

Brussels In Brussels, Marx was introduced to socialism by Moses Hess, and finally broke off from the philosophy of the Young Hegelians completely. While there, he wrote *The German Ideology*, in which he first developed his theory on historical materialism. Marx couldn't find a willing publisher, however, and *The German Ideology* along with *Theses on Feuerbach*, which was also written during this time were not published until after his death. At the beginning of 1846, Marx founded a Communist Correspondence Committee in an attempt to link socialists from around Europe. Inspired by his ideas, socialists in England held a conference and formed the Communist League, and in 1847 at a Central Committee meeting in London, the organization asked Marx and Engels to write *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei* (*Manifesto of the Communist Party*).

The *Communist Manifesto*, as this work is commonly known, was published in 1848, and shortly after, in 1849, Marx was expelled from Belgium. He went to France, anticipating a socialist revolution, but was deported from there as well. Prussia refused to renaturalize him, so Marx moved to London. Although Britain denied him citizenship, he remained in London until his death.

London In London, Marx helped found the German Workers' Educational Society, as well as a few headquarters for the Communist League. He

continued to work as a Journalist, including a 10-year stint as a correspondent for the New York Daily Tribune from 1852 to 1862, but he never earned a living wage and was largely supported by Engels. Marx became increasingly focused on capitalism and economic theory, and in 1867, he published the first volume of *Das Kapital*. The rest of his life was spent writing and revising manuscripts for additional volumes, which he did not complete. The remaining two volumes were assembled and published posthumously by Engels. BOOKS **Das Kapital* (1867-1894) *The Communist Manifesto* (1848) **The German Ideology* **Grundrisse* **Theses on Feuerbach*

The Communist Manifesto *The Communist Manifesto* (*Das Kommunistische Manifest*), originally titled *Manifesto of the Communist Party* (German: *Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei*), is a short 1848 publication written by the political theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

It has since been recognized as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. [1] Commissioned by the Communist League, it laid out the League's purposes and program. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. [2] The book contains Marx and Engels' theories about the nature of society and politics, that in their own words, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles" . [3] It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by socialism, and then eventually communism.

Das Kapital *Das Kapital, Kritik der politischen -ökonomie* (German pronunciation: [das kapita: I]; *Capital: Critique of Political Economy*), by Karl

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Marx, is a critical analysis of political economy, meant to reveal the economic laws of the capitalist mode of production. Philosophy and social thought Marx polemic with other thinkers often occurred through critique, and thus he has been called “ the first great user of critical method in social He criticised speculative philosophy, equating metaphysics with ideology. [198] By adopting this approach, Marx attempted to separate key findings from ideological biases. [195] This set him apart from many contemporary philosophers.

0] Founder of social science Marx is typically cited, along with Comte, Durkheim and Max Weber, as one of the three principal architects of modern social science. In contrast to philosophers, Marx offered theories that could often be tested with the scientific method. [10] Both Marx and Auguste Comte set out to develop scientifically justified ideologies in the wake of European secularisation and new developments in the philosophies of history and science. Working in the Hegelian tradition, Marx rejected Comtean sociological positivism in attempt to develop a science of society.

37] In modern sociological theory, Marxist sociology is recognised as one of the main classical perspectives. Isaiah Berlin considers Marx the true founder of modern sociology, “ in so far as anyone can claim the Death Marx died of pleurisy in London on March 14, 1883. While his original grave had only a nondescript stone, the Communist Party of Great Britain erected a large tombstone, including a bust of Marx, in 1954. The stone is etched with the last line of The Communist Manifesto (“ Workers of all lands unite”), as well as a quote from the Theses on Feuerbach.