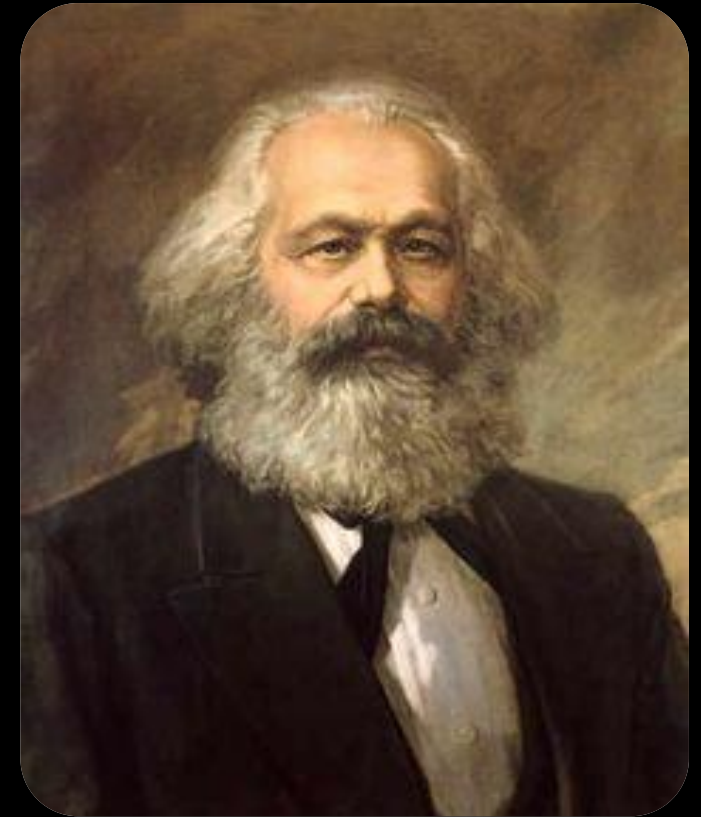


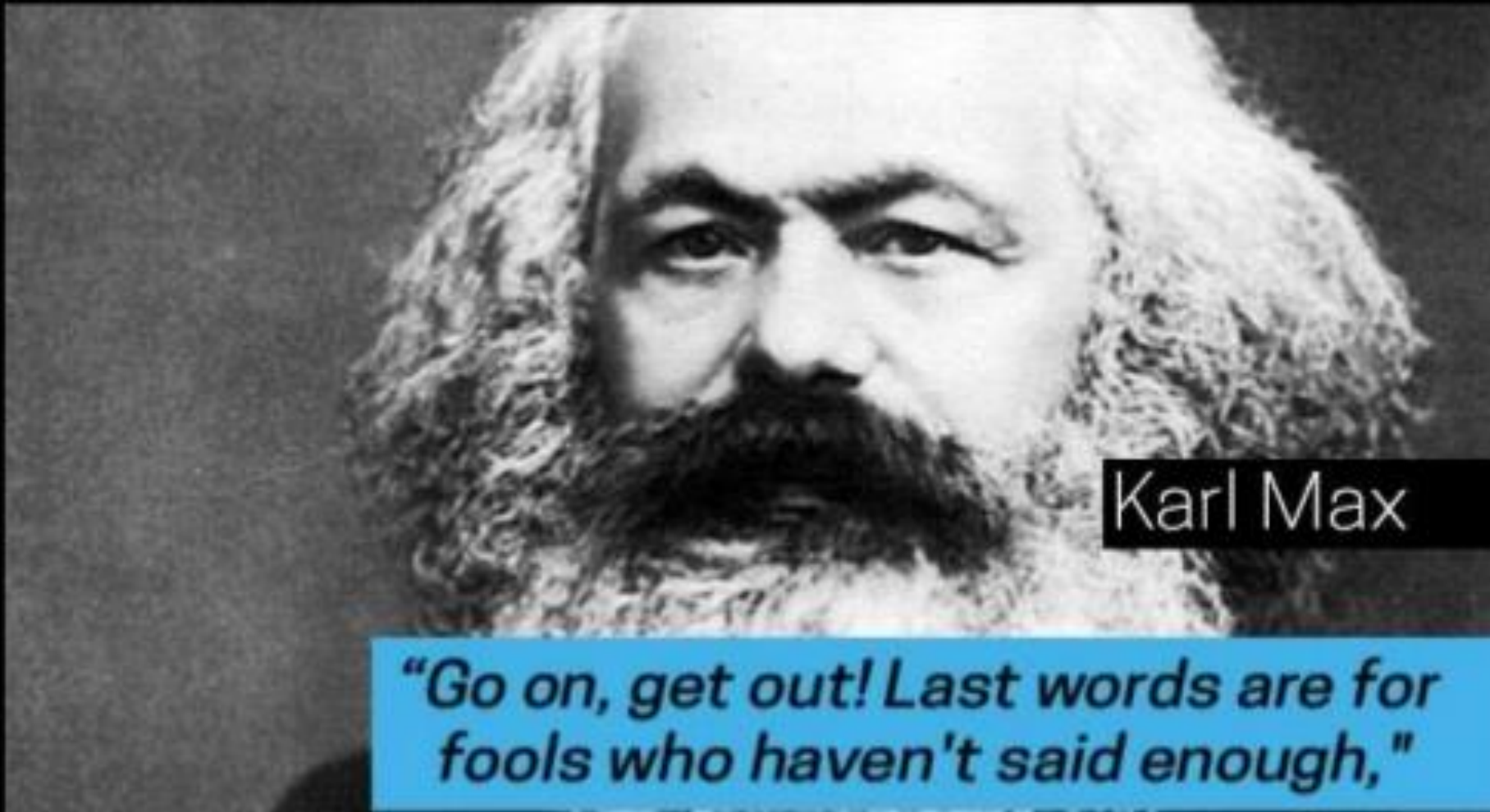
# KARL MARX AND HIS THEORY

BY GUSTAVO MORA

# BIOGRAPHY

- Born on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 1818
- Philosopher, Political-Economist, and Journalist
- Published “The Communist Manifesto” in 1848 alongside Friedrich Engels
- It is the most celebrated pamphlet in the history of the socialist movement.
- His writings and others by Marx and Engels form the basis of the body of thought and belief known as Marxism



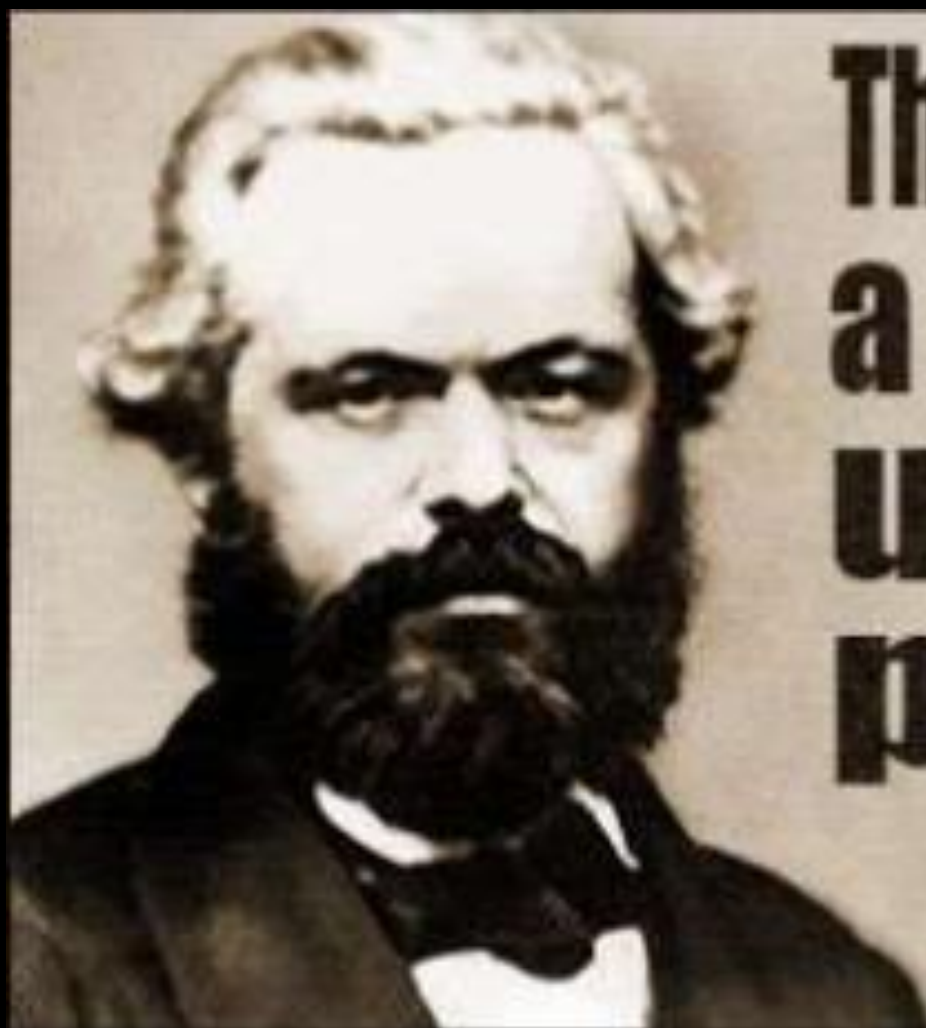


Karl Max

*"Go on, get out! Last words are for fools who haven't said enough,"*

# MARX KEY CONCEPTS

- **Capitalism:** Marx believed that capitalism is not only an economic system but it is also a political system.
- **Class Struggles:** Marx believed that conflict produces class and inherently class produces conflict.
- **Exploitation:** Marx believed that Capitalism can only thrive exploitation of the working class.
- **Alienation:** The workers are forced to sell their labour to the Capitalists in order to survive.



**The past lies like  
a nightmare  
upon the  
present.**

*--Karl Marx*

# HIS IDEOLOGIES

Capitalist society is divided into two classes:

The **Bourgeoisie** (wealthier ones) and the **Proletariat**( poor ones).

The bourgeoisie increase their wealth by exploiting the proletariat.

The richer ones exploit and make the poor more weaker to gain wealth and power.

Ideological Control:

Marx argued that the ruling classes used their control of social institutions to gain ideological dominance. Thus, the proletariats accepted this and didn't fight back.

The result of the above is false class consciousness:

where the masses, or proletariat are deluded into thinking that everything is fine and that the appalling in which they live and work are inevitable.



# TYPES OF MARX THEORIES



Capitalism  
Communism  
Socialism



# CAPITALISM



The business owners or capitalists get richer while the workers do all the hard work.

- Capitalism is an economic system in which capital goods are owned by private individuals or businesses.
- The capitalists get more power to serve their own interests.
- Capitalism creates a huge working-class of people who soon get angry at the way they are treated.



Eventually they begin to demand changes. This will lead to a revolution and Socialism...



# COMMUNISM

- The end state of having key means of production owned in common (communally) without class
- As everyone now works together, war is a thing of the past – armies are not needed.
- Sharing means no police are needed.
- Everything is provided by the people – so money becomes a thing of the past.

All human activity goes towards benefiting each other – allowing all to live their lives to the full.



Eventually they begin to demand changes. This will lead to a revolution and Socialism...

RELIGION IS THE SIGH OF THE OPPRESSED  
CREATURE, THE HEART OF A HEARTLESS WORLD  
AND THE SOUL OF SOULLESS CONDITIONS. IT IS  
THE OPIUM OF THE PEOPLE.

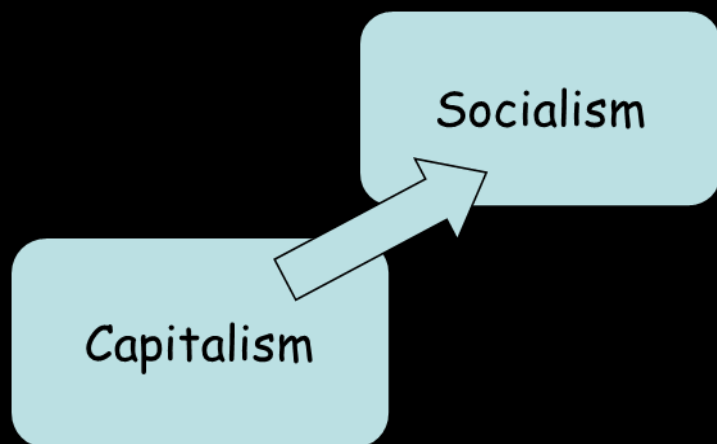
A horizontal beam of light, possibly from a searchlight or a tunnel opening, illuminates a dark, misty landscape. The light is bright and focused, creating a strong contrast with the surrounding darkness and fog. The ground appears to be uneven and covered in low-lying vegetation or rocks.

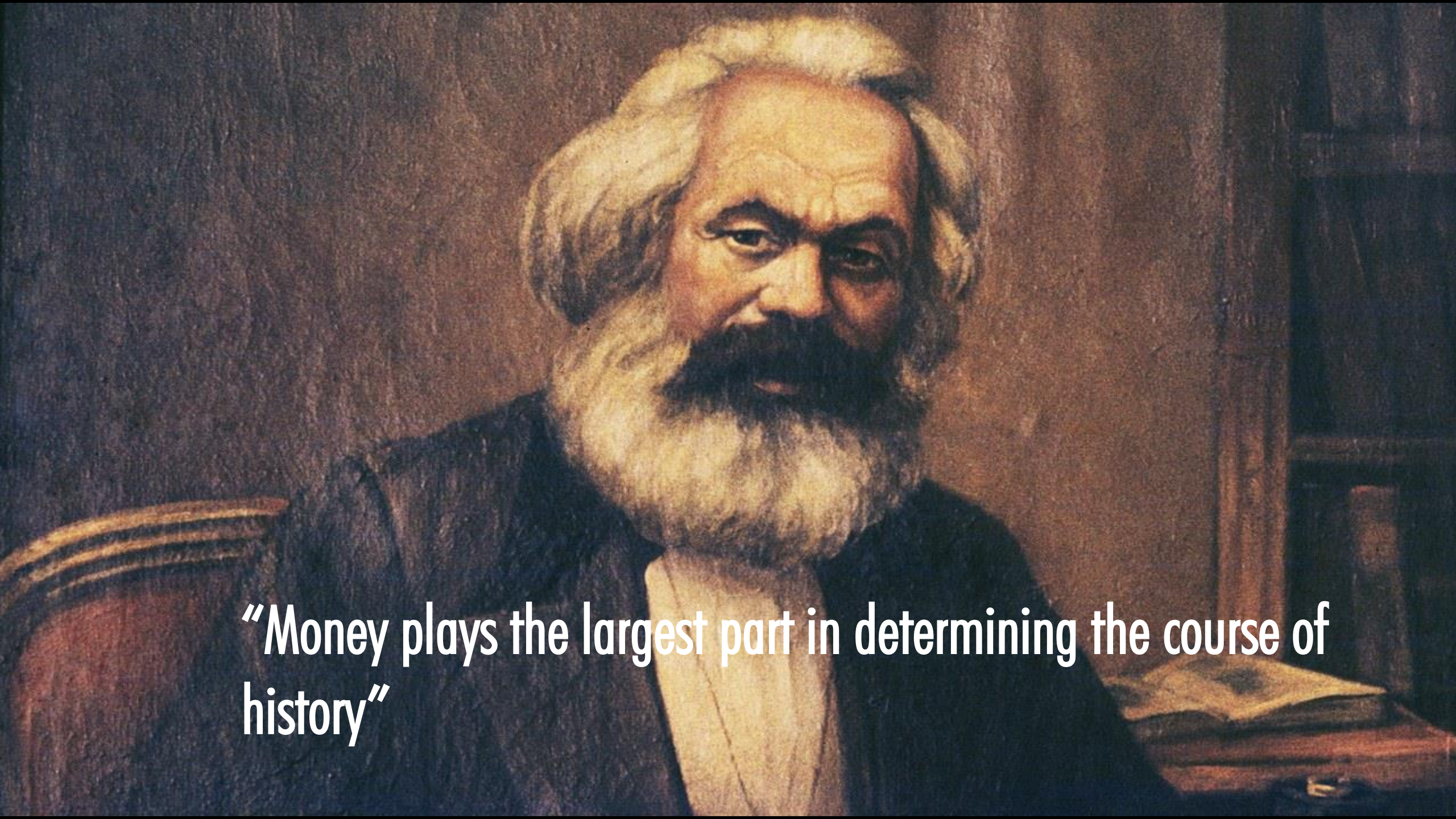
KARL MARX

# SOCIALISM



- An economic system where everyone in society equally owns the factors of production.
- The ownership is acquired through a democratically elected government.
- The workers take control of the country to produce things for everyone.





**“Money plays the largest part in determining the course of history”**

# Contributions to the Modern World

- Elaboration of the conflict model of society, specifically his theory of social change based on antagonisms between classes.
- The idea that power originates primarily in economic production.
- Concern with the social origins of alienation.
- Understanding of modern capitalism.
- Welfare State.

History repeats itself,  
first as tragedy,  
second as farce.

KARL MARX

