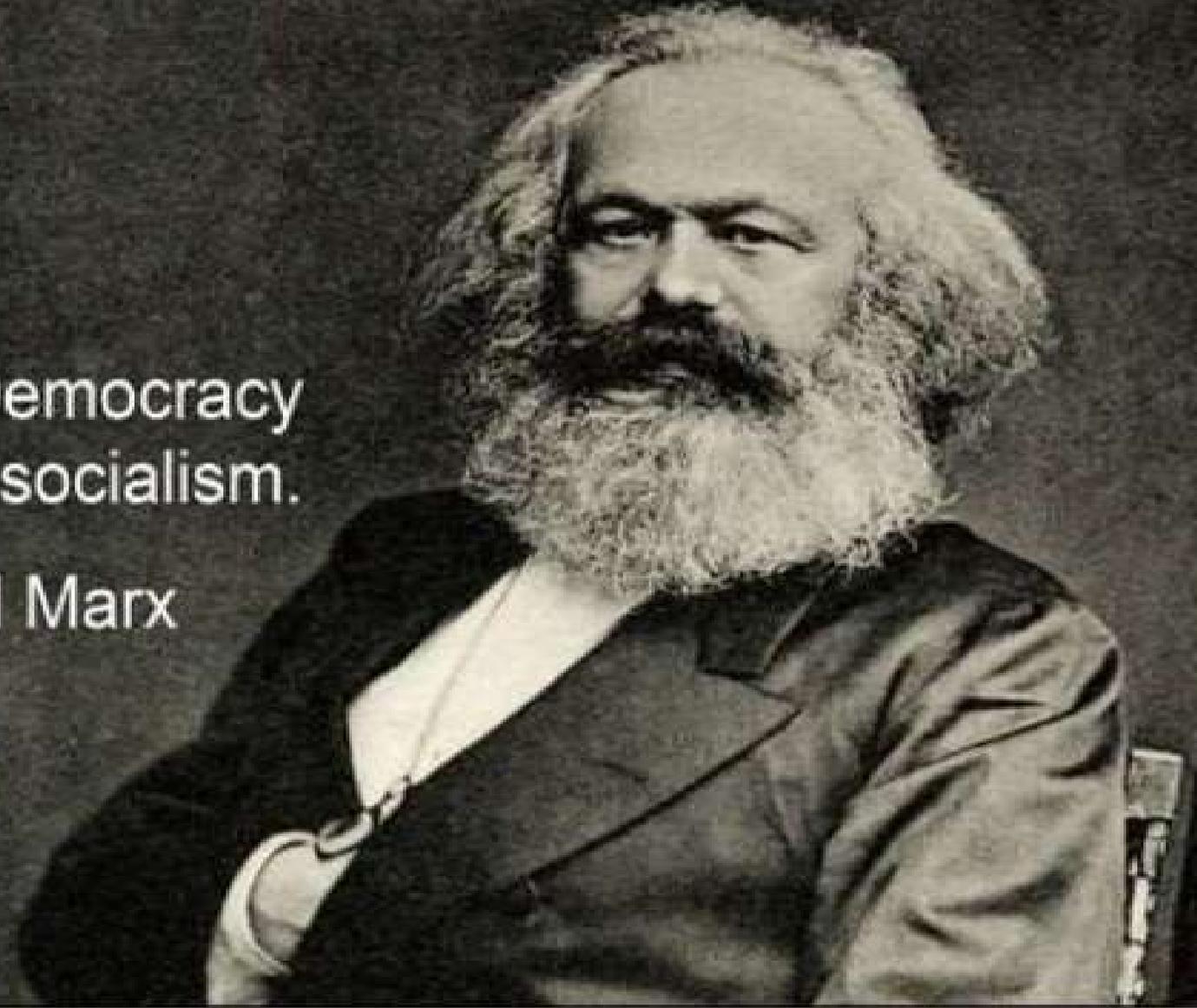


Democracy  
is the road to socialism.

- Karl Marx



# HISTORY

- 5<sup>th</sup> May, 1818 – 14<sup>th</sup> Mar, 1883
- Born into a wealth middle class family in Trier in the Prussian Rhineland

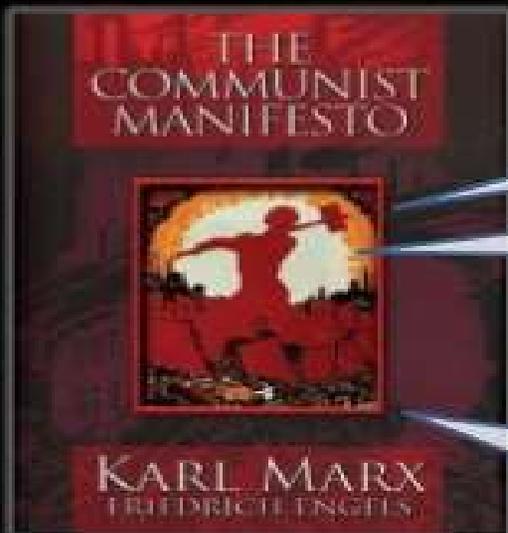


# KARL MARX: LIFE and LEGACY

Ends with the famous words: *"Let the ruling classes tremble at a Communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Working men of all countries, unite!"*

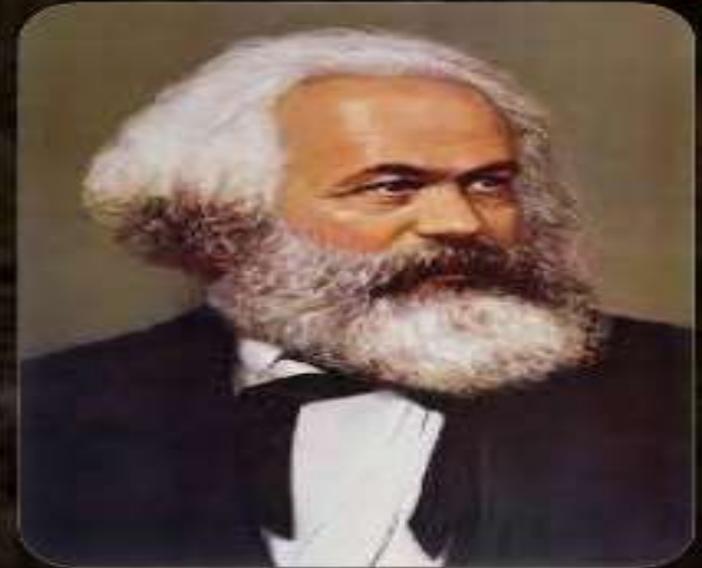
Represents Marx insistence on the unity of theory and what he calls *praxis or practice*.

Marx's goal is to stimulate action by communicating his ideas to the widest audience possible of intellectuals and workers alike. As he wrote in his 1845 *Theses on Feurbach*. "The philosophers have only interpreted the world, in various ways. The point however, is to change it."

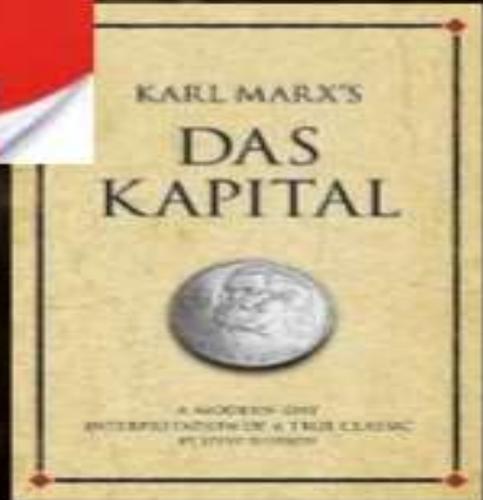
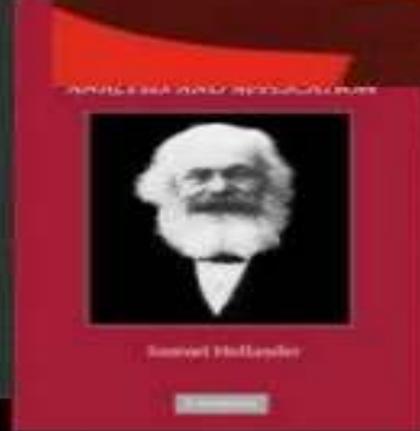
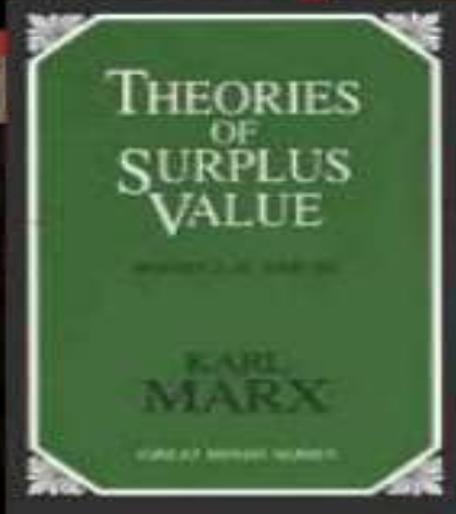
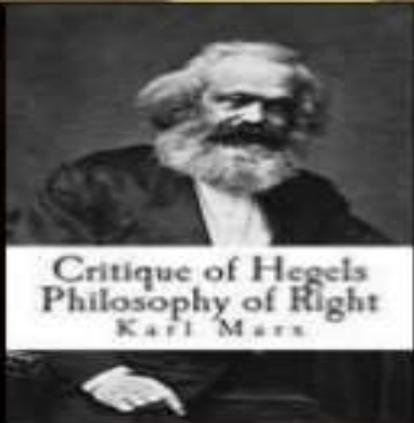
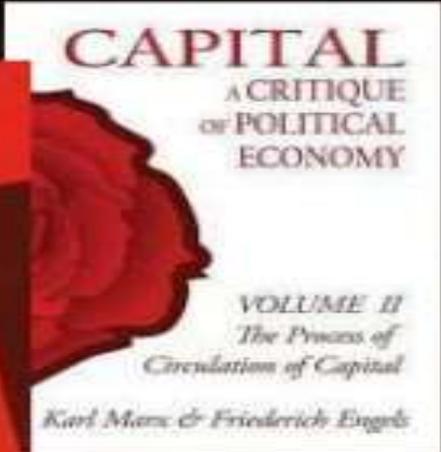
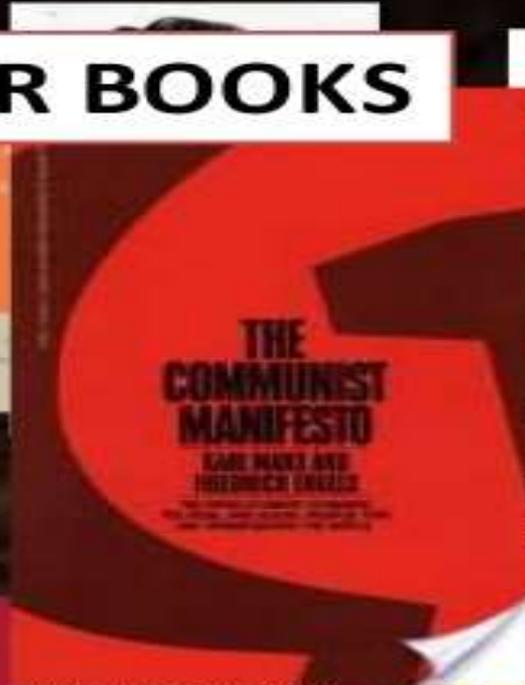
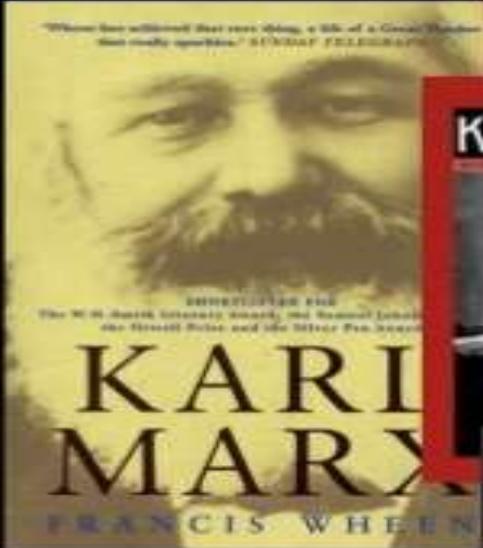


## BACKGROUND

- A German Philosopher, Economist, Social Scientist, Sociologist, Historian, Journalist and Revolutionary Socialist.
- One of the founders of sociology and social science.

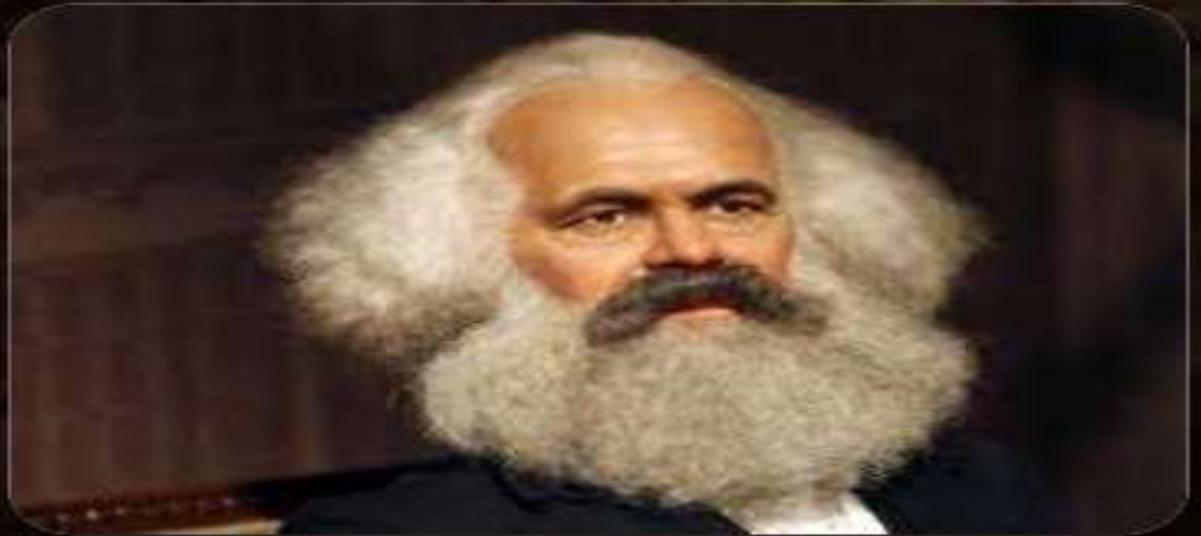


# POPULAR BOOKS



# MARX THEORY ON ECONOMICS:

- Labor Theory Value
- Surplus Value
- Surplus Product
- Exploitation



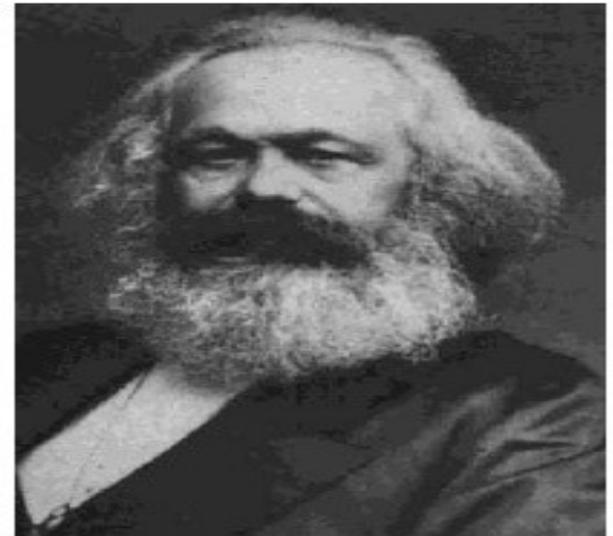
# Marx Theory on Society

- Historical Materialism
- Alienation
- Mode of Production
- Class Consciousness
- Class Struggle



# Karl Marx and Conflict Theory

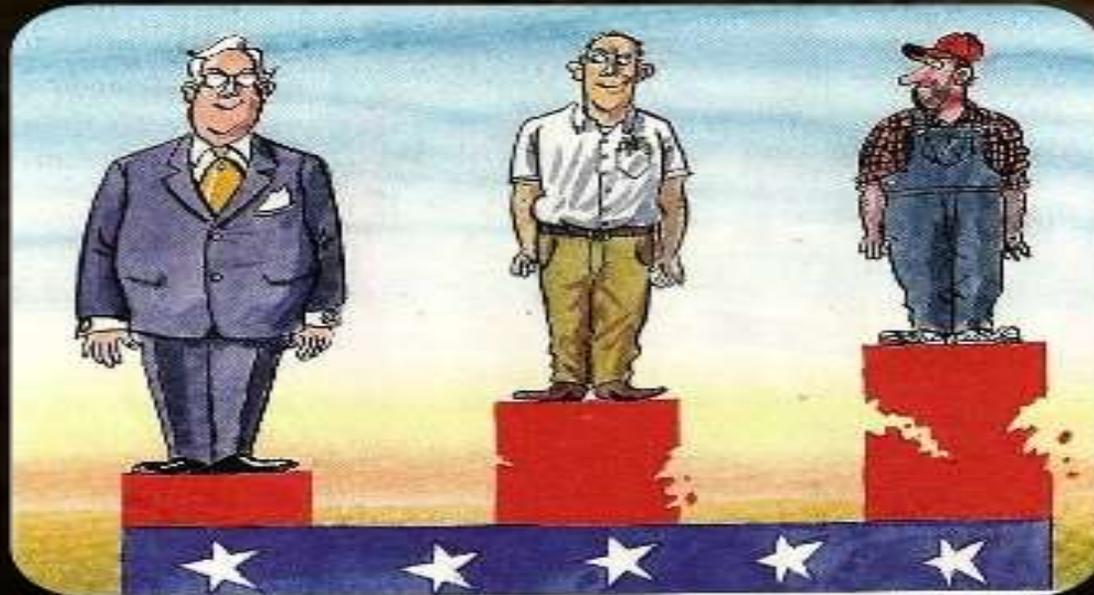
- Father of modern socialism, communism, and conflict theory.
- Marxism is a Western intellectual tradition spanning 150 years, consisting of 3 components:
  1. A political doctrine
  2. A philosophy (or anti-philosophy) of History
  3. and an analysis of the functioning of the economy



1818-1883

# Class Consciousness

Refers to the belief that a person holds regarding one's social class.



# Class Struggle

Tension between different class of people:

- Bourgeoisie (Owner)
- Proletariat (Worker)



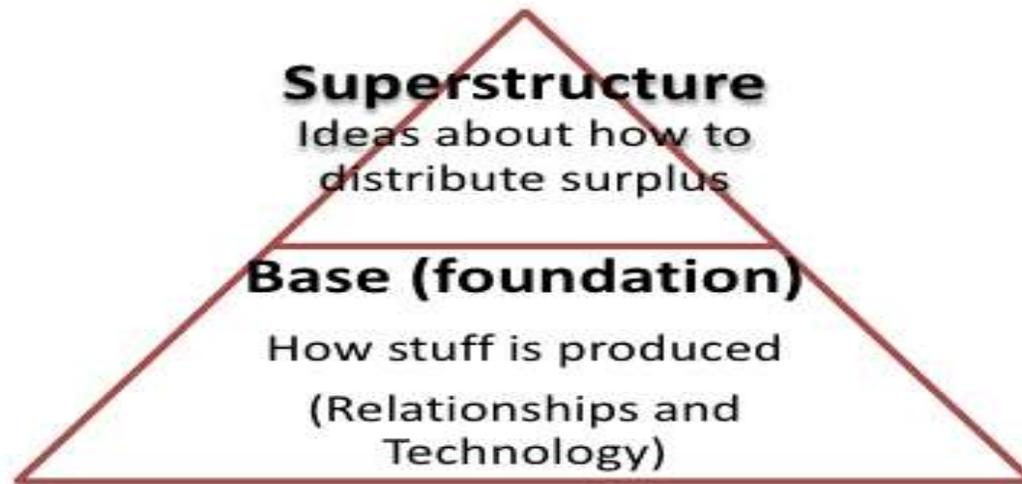
# Materialist Theory of History

- **Question: What is more important than what people in a society *think* and *believe*?**
- **Answer: What they *do* and *make*!** All people everywhere have to produce their means of 'subsistence' (livelihood).
- **Production is primary: it is a necessary precondition for everything else. You must be fed before you can philosophize!**



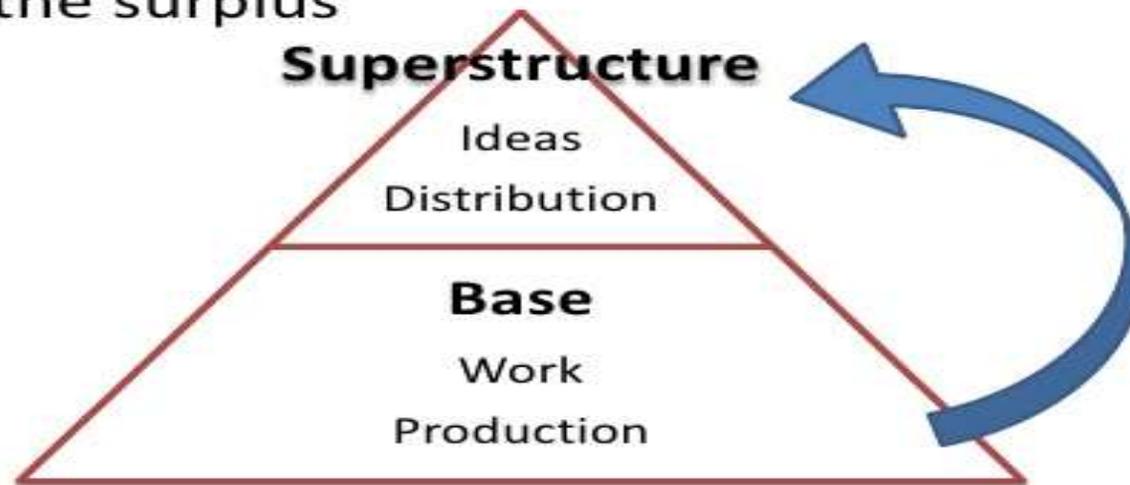
# Materialist Theory of History

- How stuff is *produced* is what matters most. This is the '**base**' of society. Marx calls the rules, customs, laws, and beliefs determining how the wealth should be *distributed*, the **superstructure**.
- "**Economic base**" (from book, pg 73): "Economic relations determine social relations, and social institutional practices (i.e. superstructure)." [see note below!]



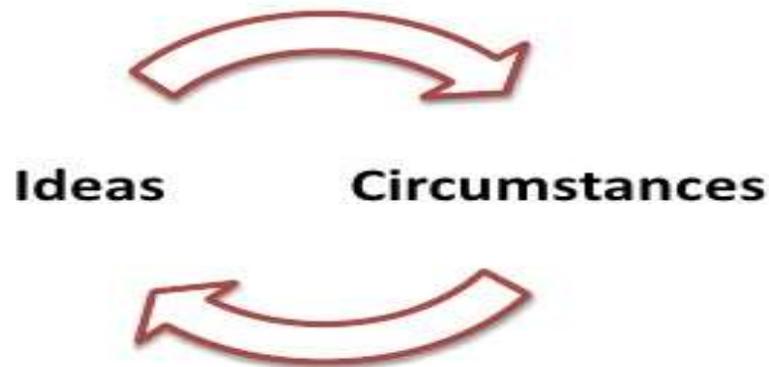
# Materialist Theory of History

- Every society produces a **surplus**, and has different rules for determining how this surplus wealth is distributed.
- Marx says that people's way of producing a surplus influences (or 'determines') their *ideas* about how to distribute the surplus



# Marx's Historical Materialism

- Human beings form ideas under the influence of circumstances. Such ideas then compel them to change circumstances. **There is free will, but *history is not determined by these freely willed intentions*.** The point of theory is to predict results, not intentions.
- Marx does see a **logic (= pattern )** underlying historical changes, *but these patterns cannot be consciously understood by individual actors without theory!*



# Materialist Theory of History

- As productive technology changes, so too do people's relationships to each other.
- After the Industrial Revolution, we get totally new class relations! Serfs and lords are replaced with wage-laborers (the *proletariat*) and their bosses (the *bourgeoisie*).



Feudal Europe



Industrial Europe

# What is capitalism?

- For Marx, **Capitalism** is a social order characterized by two conditions:
  1. Things ('commodities') are produced for **sale** *in order to* make a **profit**.
    - a) “**For Sale**” and not for immediate use or consumption.
    - b) “**For profit**” and not according to custom, need, tradition, or to maintain a fixed standard of living.
- **M-C-M': The Circuit of Capital**



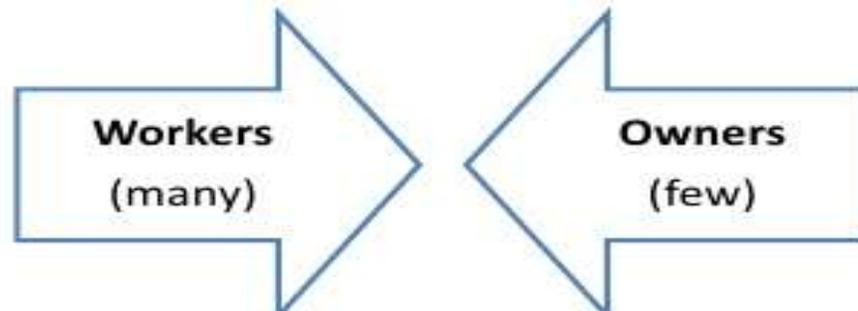
# What is capitalism?

2. Production is based on **wage-labor**, i.e. people who, in order to survive, must sell their capacity to work in exchange for a salary or wage. These workers **do not**
- a) own the machines that they use ('the means of production'),
  - b) own the wealth that they produce,
  - c) nor do they acquire the profits made from the sale of that which they produce!



# Capitalism as a Conflict of Interests

- Capitalism arises with industrialization, when **production itself becomes “socialized”**, requiring large numbers of people, operating machinery.
- Control of what is produced, however, is **privatized**, or centralized in the hands of the few , for private gain.
- A **conflict of interest** develops between workers (**the proletarians**) and the owners (**the bourgeoisie**) of the machines or ‘means of production’



# Exploitation in capitalism

- For Marx, capitalism is inherently exploitative. There is a **conflict of interest** because *workers produce the wealth, but receive in wages only a fraction of the wealth (or 'value') they produce. This is exploitation.*
- The value that workers produce over and above what they receive in wages is known as **SURPLUS VALUE.**



Equality is only a mask,  
or appearance

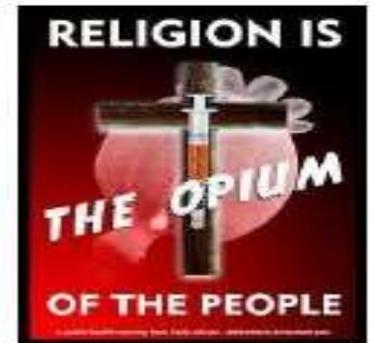
# 'Opium of the People'

- '[Religion] is the opium of the people'- Karl Marx

## Quote in Context:

- Religious suffering is, at one and the same time, the expression of real suffering and a protest against real suffering. 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. The abolition of religion as the illusory happiness of the people is the demand for their real happiness. To call on them to give up their illusions about their condition is to call on them to give up a condition that requires illusions.

- Marx, Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right.  
Introduction (1843)



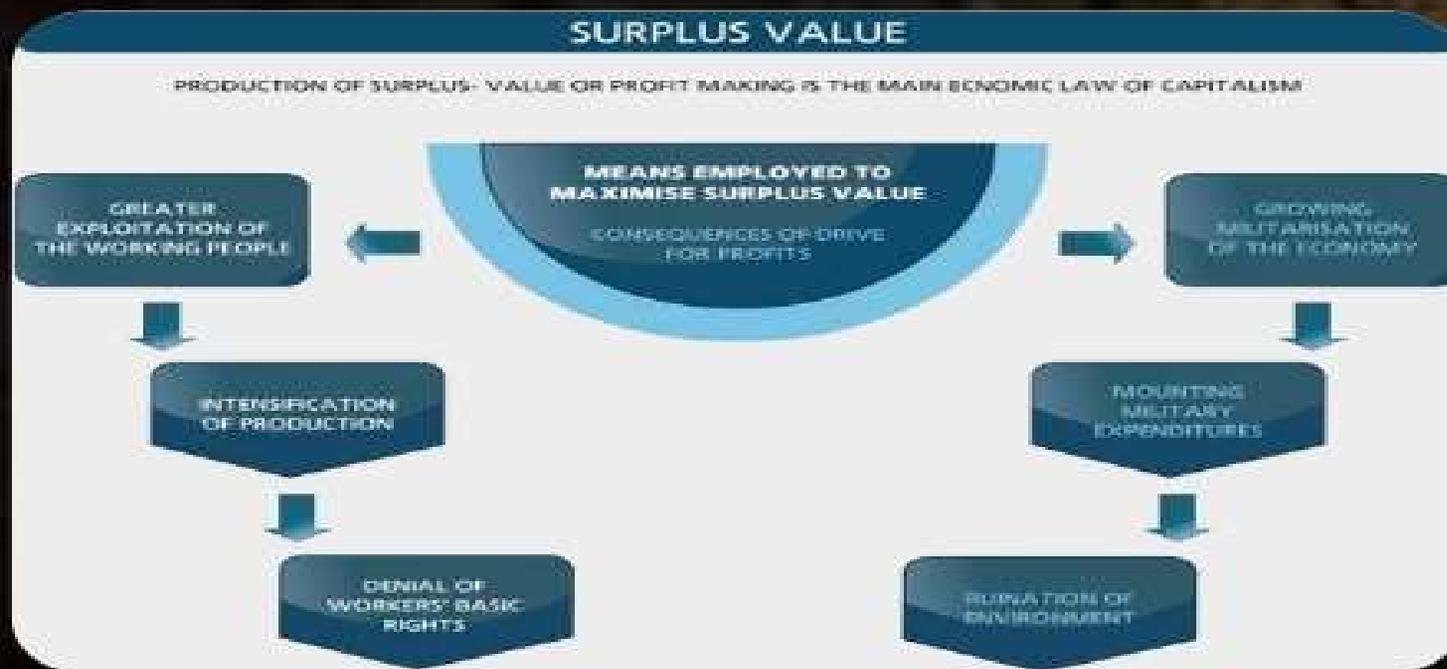
# Ideology and 'False Consciousness'

- **Ideology** = (from book, pg. 73): “ideas in everyday circulation; determined by the ruling class such that they make our current social existence seem normal and desirable.”
- When *particular interests* of the few are understood falsely to promote the *general interest* (or common good), Marx calls this **false consciousness**. Workers who possess ‘false consciousness’ act against their own best interests.



# Surplus value

Surplus value is equal to the new value created by workers in excess of their own labour-cost.



# Surplus product



It is simply that part of what workers produced which they had to hand over to the chief, landowner, the lord or the state, in the form of tax, rent or tribute.

# Exploitation

Minimum  
Wage Earner



\$7.25/Hour

1 Gallon of Milk : \$3.70

Has to Work

1/2 Hour

For 1 Gallon of Milk

Median  
Wage Earner



\$16.57/Hour

1 Gallon of Milk : \$3.70

Has to Work

13 Minutes

For 1 Gallon of Milk

CEO Guy



\$20,160.00/Hour

1 Gallon of Milk : \$3.70

Has to Work

.01 Seconds

For 1 Gallon of Milk

**The 99% needs a raise**

The act of using another person as a means to one's profit, without providing them fair compensation.

# *Surplus Value Definitions*

A surplus arises when the value of a worker's labor-power is less than the value that labor produces during production. This difference is called **surplus-value**, and it is also **the time spent working in excess of the amount of work required to reproduce one's livelihood**. **Surplus-value is thus surplus-labor time** and is the primary source of profit in capitalist society, according to Marx.



# Two modes of exploitation

## 1. Lengthen Working Day



## 2. Increase Productivity



1. **Absolute surplus value** = lengthen the working day without a corresponding increase in labor compensation (i.e. **Work Longer**)
2. **Relative surplus value** = decrease the necessary labor time needed to reproduce labor-power. This is accomplished by cheapening the value of labor-power by increasing productivity. (i.e. **Increase productivity**)

# 'Two Marxisms'

(Alvin Gouldner)

<u>Scientific Marxism</u>	<u>Critical Marxism</u>
Science	Critique / Praxis / Ideology / Politics
Goal is Understanding the world	Goal is Changing the world
Determinism / Necessity - man is determined	Voluntarism / Freedom - man is a free agent#
Revolution is inevitable, but must wait for the right 'objective conditions'	Revolution is not inevitable, and the 'right conditions' must be made by 'raising consciousness'
Objective - world imposes itself on humans	Subjective - humans can (collective) change the world at will
Gradual, continuous, evolutionary <b>change</b>	Abrupt, discontinuous, catastrophic <b>change</b>
Science is the solution	Science is part of the problem#
Focus on the <i>ends</i> of political struggle	Focus on the <i>means</i> of political struggle
More appealing to the 'developed' countries	More appealing to the poor countries

# CONCLUSION

- Karl Marx was one of the most influential people of his era.
  - He changed the way people looked at societies.
- He believed that having all the money with only a few people and the common working class person didn't have enough, would lead to a revolution to a classless society.
  - He started his life with a lot of money and when he was forced to move to London he lived in poverty.
  - His theories have made people follow him and to overthrow their government for the idea of equality.
- Karl Marx has changed the world with his writings, theories, and way of thought.