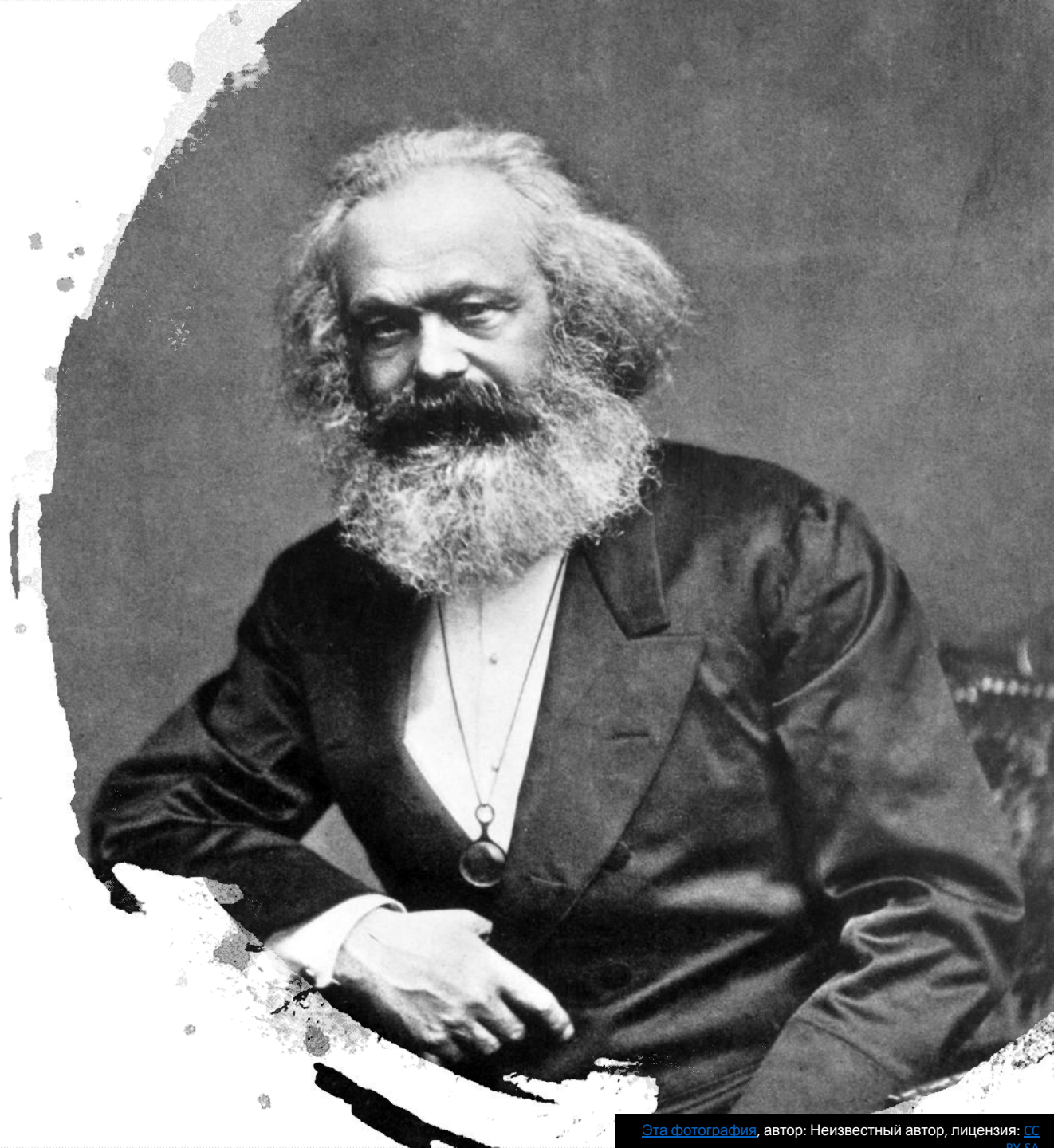


# The communist manifesto

The book that speaks the veiled truth.

“The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggle”.

Marx, Karl, 1818-1883. ( 1996). **The Communist manifesto**. London ; Chicago, Ill. : Pluto Press



# TERMINOLOGY

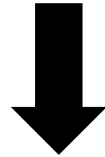
- Means of production
- Bourgeoisie, Proletariat
- Class conflict
- State of bourgeois (the state is represented and governed by the ruling class)
- Emancipation of the proletariat through violent revolution
- Abolition of private property
- Commodification of labor
- Wage labor

# I. Bourgeois and Proletariat

- Marx represents history as a history of class clashes. Bourgeois-Proletariat class division in comparison with other ones, (tribal) (feudal & peasant) has more complex and more hostile antagonistic features.
- In the certain moment the productive forces become too powerful, they bring disorders in the bourgeois society. And capitalists solve the problem through conquering new markets or through re-exploitation the old system => thus spreading the exploitation globally.
- Slavery. Minimal life subsistence wages, exploitation of the proletariat. With development of technology the workers become more unnecessary. Workers pushed into extreme poverty and alienation.
- "Proletariat lives only as long as it finds work, and who find work only so long as their labor increases capital"

# I. Bourgeois and Proletariat

- As bourgeois extend their production and machinery becomes sophisticated, bourgeois decreases wages and force proletariat in extreme life conditions.
- What differs proletariat movement from any other is self-consciousness, independent movement of mass majority.
- The modern laborer, instead of rising with the progress of industry, sinks deeper and deeper below the conditions of existence of his own class.” => negative correlation of development
- “It is unfit to rule because it is incompetent to assure an existence to its slave within slavery, it cannot help letting him sink into such a state, that it has to feed him, instead of being fed by him”.



Meaning that when proletariat is forced into extreme poverty and finds itself redundant in capitalistic era, the international self-conscious trade union will engage in a fight for their freedom from exploitation.

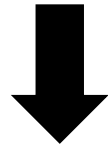
Another important aspect is the creation of proletarian party and their power accumulation.

## II. Proletarians and communists

- .....«The Communists are distinguished from the other working-class parties by this only: (1) In the national struggles of the proletarians of the different countries «they point out and bring to the front the common interests of the entire proletariat, independently of all nationality. (2) In the various stages of development which the struggle of the working class against the bourgeoisie has to pass through, they always and everywhere represent the interests of the movement as a whole»
- «From the moment when labor can no longer be converted into capital, money, or rent, into a social power capable of being monopolized, i.e., from the moment when individual property can no longer be transformed into bourgeois property, into capital, from that moment, you say individuality vanishes.»
- **Aim of communist party**-is the same as that of all the other proletarian parties: formation of the proletariat into a class, overthrow of the bourgeois supremacy, conquest of political power by the proletariat.»

## II. Proletarians and communists

- Marx and Engels talk about the abolition of private property, but they specify, that what is inherent for communism to thrive is **abolition of bourgeois property** and put an end to **property relations**.



«But does wage-labor create any property for the laborer? Not a bit. It creates capital, i.e., that kind of property which exploits wage-labor, and which cannot increase except upon condition of begetting a new supply of wage-labor for fresh exploitation. Property, in its present form, is based on the antagonism of capital and wage-labor. »

## II. Proletarians and communists

- «National differences and antagonisms between peoples are daily more and more vanishing, owing to the development of the bourgeoisie, to freedom of commerce, to the world-market, to uniformity in the mode of production and in the conditions of life corresponding thereto.»
- «The supremacy of the proletariat will cause them to vanish still faster. United action, of the leading civilized countries at least, is one of the first conditions for the emancipation of the proletariat.»
- Manifest argues for free education, it explains that the free access to education to have increased intelligence and ideas that can be shared with everyone.



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«The proletarians have nothing to lose  
but their chains.

They have a world to win.

WORKING MEN OF ALL COUNTRIES,  
UNITE!»



# Questions for discussion

- How does capitalistic mode of production force laborers into the extreme life conditions?
- What are prerequisites of the communist revolution?
- What differs bourgeois-proletariat relations from any other?
- What is the attitude of Marx to religion, philosophy ?