

communist manifesto core arguments on critique of existing society

The Communist Manifesto, penned by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, remains a foundational text in understanding critiques of existing societal structures. This seminal work meticulously dissects the historical progression of class struggle, offering a powerful indictment of capitalism and its inherent contradictions. By examining the core arguments presented, we can gain profound insights into the Manifesto's analysis of alienation, exploitation, and the inevitable decay of bourgeois society. This article will delve deeply into these key tenets, exploring how the Manifesto elucidates the dynamic between oppressors and the oppressed, and its enduring relevance in contemporary discussions about economic inequality and social justice. Prepare to explore the radical vision of a world transformed through the lens of Marxist theory.

- Understanding the Communist Manifesto's Core Arguments
- The Spectre of Communism and Historical Materialism
- Critique of Bourgeois Society and its Contradictions
- The Exploitation of Labor: The Engine of Capitalist Accumulation
- Alienation in the Capitalist System
- The Role of the Proletariat and the Inevitability of Revolution
- The Communist Solution: Abolition of Private Property and Class Distinctions
- Enduring Relevance of the Communist Manifesto's Critique

The Communist Manifesto's Core Arguments on the Critique of Existing Society

The Communist Manifesto presents a radical and comprehensive critique of the existing societal order, primarily focusing on the capitalist system. At its heart, the document argues that history is fundamentally a history of class struggles. This foundational principle frames the entire analysis, positing that every society, from ancient times to the 19th century, has been characterized by the conflict between an

oppressive ruling class and an oppressed subordinate class. The Manifesto meticulously details how this dynamic has played out throughout history, from master and slave to lord and serf, culminating in the modern bourgeoisie and proletariat. This historical perspective is crucial to understanding the Manifesto's core arguments about the critique of existing society, as it positions capitalism not as an eternal or natural state, but as a transitional phase destined for overthrow.

Marx and Engels contend that the bourgeoisie, the modern capitalist class, has played a revolutionary role in history by dismantling feudalism and ushering in an era of unprecedented economic development. However, this progress comes at a tremendous cost. The Manifesto's critique of existing society hinges on the inherent contradictions and exploitative nature of this bourgeois system. The core arguments revolve around how capitalism, in its relentless pursuit of profit and expansion, creates its own gravediggers in the form of the proletariat, the industrial working class. This dynamic, driven by the inherent drive for accumulation and the exploitation of labor, forms the bedrock of the Manifesto's critical analysis.

The Spectre of Communism and Historical Materialism

The opening of the Communist Manifesto famously declares that "A spectre is haunting Europe – the spectre of communism." This dramatic invocation immediately establishes the context of fear and misunderstanding surrounding communist ideas at the time. However, beyond the sensationalism, it signals a profound ideological shift. The Manifesto grounds its critique of existing society in the theory of historical materialism. This theory posits that the primary driving force of historical change is not ideas or religion, but the material conditions of production and the resulting economic relations between classes.

Marx and Engels argue that the economic base of society, the mode of production, determines its superstructure, which includes its political institutions, legal systems, and cultural ideologies. Therefore, to understand any society, one must first understand its economic structure and the class relations it engenders. The critique of existing society, from this perspective, is a critique of its material foundations and the power structures that arise from them. Historical materialism provides the analytical framework for understanding how the capitalist mode of production, with its inherent contradictions, inevitably leads to social upheaval and transformation.

The Material Basis of Social Change

According to historical materialism, changes in the forces of production – technology, labor, and raw materials – inevitably lead to contradictions with the existing relations of production – the property relations and class structures that govern how goods are produced and distributed. When these contradictions become sufficiently acute, they can lead to social revolutions, where a new mode of production replaces the old one. The Manifesto's critique of existing society is, therefore, a demonstration of

how the capitalist mode of production is creating the material conditions for its own demise.

The Role of Ideology in Maintaining the Status Quo

While the material base is primary, the Manifesto acknowledges the role of ideology in maintaining the existing social order. The ruling class controls the means of mental production as well as the means of material production. This means that dominant ideas, beliefs, and values in society tend to reflect and reinforce the interests of the ruling class. The critique of existing society thus also involves exposing these ideological justifications for inequality and oppression, revealing them as tools to maintain bourgeois dominance and to obscure the exploitative nature of capitalism.

Critique of Bourgeois Society and its Contradictions

The Communist Manifesto offers a searing indictment of bourgeois society, characterizing it as a system built on exploitation and inherently unstable due to its internal contradictions. Marx and Engels meticulously outline how the rise of the bourgeoisie, driven by the forces of industrialization and global trade, has fundamentally reshaped the world, dissolving old feudal bonds and creating new, starker class divisions. Their critique of existing society highlights the unprecedented productive power unleashed by capitalism but also exposes the immense human cost and the inherent flaws that signal its eventual downfall.

The central argument is that capitalism, despite its achievements, is a system that thrives on the subjugation of the many by the few. The bourgeoisie, owning the means of production, extracts surplus value from the labor of the proletariat, creating a fundamental antagonism between the two classes. This essay will delve into the specific criticisms leveled against bourgeois society, examining how the pursuit of profit leads to alienation, exploitation, and a perpetual cycle of crisis.

The Destructive Power of the Bourgeoisie

The Manifesto acknowledges the revolutionary character of the bourgeoisie, crediting it with the destruction of feudalism and the creation of a global market. It states that the bourgeoisie has "conquered for itself, in the modern representative State, exclusive political sway." This economic dominance translates into political power, allowing the bourgeoisie to shape laws and institutions to its advantage. However, this very success plants the seeds of its destruction.

The constant need for new markets and the ever-increasing scale of production drive the bourgeoisie to

innovate and expand relentlessly. This "uninterrupted disturbance of all social conditions, everlasting uncertainty and agitation" creates a dynamic society but also one that is inherently unstable. The critique of existing society here lies in the fact that this dynamism is not a stable progression but a chaotic scramble for resources and markets, leading to recurrent crises.

Inherent Contradictions of Capitalism

The Manifesto identifies several key contradictions within capitalism that undermine its stability. One of the most significant is the contradiction between the social character of production and the private appropriation of profit. While production is increasingly a collaborative effort involving thousands of workers, the fruits of this labor are appropriated by a small class of owners. This creates a fundamental disconnect between the social reality of production and the private ownership of its outcomes.

Another crucial contradiction is the tendency towards overproduction. The relentless drive for profit leads capitalists to produce more goods than the market can absorb, resulting in periodic economic crises. These crises, characterized by falling prices, unemployment, and business failures, demonstrate the inherent irrationality of a system driven by profit rather than need. The critique of existing society is, in essence, a critique of its irrationality and self-destructive tendencies.

The Petty Bourgeoisie and its Weakness

The Manifesto also discusses the role of the petty bourgeoisie – small shopkeepers, artisans, and small business owners. While initially a revolutionary class against feudalism, under capitalism, the petty bourgeoisie is increasingly squeezed between the large capitalists and the growing proletariat. Many are forced down into the proletariat, and those who remain are often dependent on large capital. Their precarious position makes them less of a stable social force and more susceptible to the whims of larger economic powers. This highlights the Manifesto's view of capitalism's tendency to polarize society into two main camps.

The Exploitation of Labor: The Engine of Capitalist Accumulation

A cornerstone of the Communist Manifesto's critique of existing society is its profound analysis of the exploitation of labor under capitalism. Marx and Engels argue that the fundamental mechanism by which the bourgeoisie accumulates wealth is through the extraction of surplus value from the labor of the proletariat. This is not an accidental byproduct of capitalism but its very engine. Understanding this process is key to grasping the Manifesto's call for a radical societal transformation.

The Manifesto contends that the value of a commodity is determined by the labor time socially necessary for its production. Workers are paid a wage that covers the cost of their subsistence, enabling them to reproduce themselves and their families. However, the worker produces more value in their labor than they receive in wages. This unpaid labor, the surplus value, is appropriated by the capitalist and forms the basis of profit. This is the core of the exploitation inherent in the capitalist system.

Surplus Value and its Appropriation

The concept of surplus value is central to the Manifesto's critique of existing society. It explains how capitalists, even if they pay workers the legally stipulated wage, are still exploiting them. The worker sells their labor power, their capacity to work, to the capitalist for a period of time. During this period, the worker creates more value than the cost of their labor power. For example, a worker might spend four hours creating enough value to cover their daily wage and then spend another four hours creating surplus value for the capitalist.

This surplus value is the source of profit, rent, and interest. It represents the unpaid labor of the working class, which is accumulated and reinvested by the capitalists, further concentrating wealth and power in their hands. The Manifesto argues that this appropriation of surplus value is the fundamental injustice of capitalism, driving the inherent antagonism between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

The Intensification of Labor

The capitalist's pursuit of greater surplus value leads to the intensification of labor. This can manifest in various ways, such as increasing the pace of work, extending working hours, or employing more efficient machinery that allows fewer workers to produce more. The Manifesto criticizes how capitalism treats labor as a mere commodity, subject to the same pressures of supply and demand as any other good. Workers are often seen as interchangeable cogs in the production machine, their well-being secondary to the capitalist's profit motive.

This intensification of labor not only increases exploitation but also contributes to the alienation of the worker from their work, their product, and themselves, which is another critical argument in the Manifesto's critique of existing society.

The Reserve Army of Labor

The Manifesto also discusses the creation of a "reserve army of labor." As capitalism develops and employs more machinery, it often displaces workers. These displaced workers, along with those entering the labor

market, form a pool of unemployed or underemployed individuals. This reserve army serves to keep wages down, as the existence of a large supply of available labor gives employers leverage over the employed workers. The threat of unemployment looms large, discouraging workers from demanding better wages or working conditions. This is a critical aspect of how capitalism perpetuates its exploitative system.

Alienation in the Capitalist System

Beyond the economic exploitation of labor, the Communist Manifesto also critically examines the psychological and social toll of capitalism, particularly through the concept of alienation. Marx and Engels argue that the capitalist mode of production dehumanizes individuals, separating them from their true selves and their potential. This critique of existing society delves into the profound estrangement that workers experience within the capitalist system, impacting their sense of purpose and fulfillment.

Alienation, in Marxist theory, refers to the estrangement of individuals from the products of their labor, the process of labor, their fellow human beings, and ultimately, their own human essence. The Manifesto argues that under capitalism, labor ceases to be a fulfilling and creative activity and becomes a mere means to an end – the earning of a wage. This fundamentally distorts the human experience.

Alienation from the Product of Labor

One of the primary forms of alienation discussed is the worker's estrangement from the product of their labor. In a capitalist factory, the worker typically produces a fraction of a complex product. They do not own the product, nor do they have control over its design, quality, or distribution. The product, which is the manifestation of the worker's own energy and skill, becomes an alien object that belongs to the capitalist and often stands in opposition to the worker, as it is sold for profit.

This disconnect means that the worker cannot identify with their work as a personal creation. Instead, the product exists independently of them, and often, its value is realized by someone else, further reinforcing the worker's sense of powerlessness. This is a crucial point in the Manifesto's critique of existing society's impact on individual well-being.

Alienation from the Process of Labor

The process of labor itself becomes a source of alienation. In pre-capitalist societies, artisans and craftspeople often had control over their work, determining their methods and pace. Under capitalism, however, the

labor process is dictated by the capitalist or their managers, often involving repetitive, monotonous, and demeaning tasks. The worker does not control the means or the methods of production; their activity is externally imposed and regulated.

This lack of control over one's work leads to a feeling of being a mere cog in a machine. The worker's creativity and initiative are stifled, and labor becomes an activity that is endured rather than enjoyed. The Manifesto powerfully critiques this reduction of human activity to a mere instrument for profit generation.

Alienation from Oneself and Other Humans

Ultimately, alienation from the product and process of labor leads to alienation from oneself and one's species-being. Human beings are naturally creative and social creatures. When labor, the primary means by which humans interact with and shape the world, is rendered alienating, it stunts human development. The worker feels most themselves when they are not working, a sign that their work is not an expression of their true nature.

Furthermore, capitalist competition and the emphasis on individual gain foster a sense of estrangement between people. Instead of solidarity, workers are encouraged to compete with each other for jobs and wages. This atomization of society, driven by the logic of capitalism, is another significant element in the Manifesto's critique of existing societal structures.

The Role of the Proletariat and the Inevitability of Revolution

Central to the Communist Manifesto's critique of existing society is its identification of the proletariat as the revolutionary class destined to overthrow capitalism. Marx and Engels argue that the very development of capitalism creates this new class, and its inherent exploitation and alienation propel it towards collective action. The Manifesto posits that the proletariat, by virtue of its position in the capitalist system, possesses the unique potential to usher in a new, classless society.

The Manifesto highlights that the proletariat is not a static group but a growing and increasingly powerful force. As capitalism expands, it draws more people into its industrial machinery, creating a mass of workers who share common grievances and experiences. This shared condition fosters a sense of solidarity and collective consciousness, the essential ingredients for revolutionary change.

The Proletariat as the Universal Class

The Manifesto refers to the proletariat as the "truly revolutionary class." Unlike previous oppressed classes, such as slaves or serfs, whose liberation often involved simply replacing one set of masters with another, the proletariat's struggle is for the abolition of all classes and all forms of exploitation. Their emancipation, therefore, is the emancipation of all humanity. This makes them the universal class, capable of bringing about a fundamental transformation of society.

The critique of existing society is thus tied to the understanding that the proletariat, by suffering the most acute forms of capitalist oppression, has the most to gain from its abolition. Their lack of ownership of the means of production means they have "nothing to lose but their chains."

The Development of Class Consciousness

For the proletariat to fulfill its revolutionary destiny, it must develop "class consciousness." This means becoming aware of its own exploited position, its shared interests with other workers, and its historical role in overthrowing capitalism. The Manifesto suggests that capitalism itself, through its tendency to concentrate workers in factories and cities and through the cyclical crises it generates, helps to foster this consciousness.

The development of trade unions and workers' parties are seen as crucial in this process, providing platforms for organizing, educating, and mobilizing the working class. The critique of existing society is implicitly a call for the working class to recognize its power and to unite.

The Inevitability of Revolution

The Manifesto does not merely suggest the possibility of revolution; it argues for its inevitability. Based on historical materialism, Marx and Engels predict that the internal contradictions of capitalism will inevitably lead to a crisis that the bourgeoisie cannot resolve. At this point, the proletariat, armed with class consciousness, will seize power and establish a dictatorship of the proletariat, a transitional phase aimed at dismantling the capitalist state and its institutions.

This revolutionary act is not seen as an act of random violence but as a necessary consequence of the historical development of class struggle and the inherent unsustainability of the capitalist system. The critique of existing society culminates in this prediction of its ultimate demise and replacement by a new social order.

The Communist Solution: Abolition of Private Property and Class Distinctions

The Communist Manifesto concludes its critique of existing society by outlining its proposed solution: the abolition of private property and the establishment of a classless society. This is the ultimate goal of the proletarian revolution, aiming to create a social and economic system that eradicates the exploitation and alienation inherent in capitalism. The Manifesto argues that private property, particularly in the means of production, is the root cause of class divisions and the exploitation of labor.

By abolishing private ownership of the means of production, communists aim to eliminate the material basis for class struggle. The Manifesto envisions a society where the means of production are owned collectively, and the fruits of labor are distributed according to need, not according to ownership. This fundamental shift in property relations, it is argued, will pave the way for a more just and equitable world.

Abolition of Bourgeois Property

The Manifesto specifically targets "bourgeois private property," which refers to the private ownership of the means of production – factories, land, machinery, etc. – by the capitalist class. It is crucial to distinguish this from personal property, such as clothing or tools used for personal subsistence, which the Manifesto does not advocate for abolishing. The critique of existing society is centered on the appropriation of the fruits of others' labor through ownership of capital.

The abolition of bourgeois property is presented as the logical consequence of capitalism's own development. As production becomes increasingly socialized, the justification for private ownership of the means of production becomes increasingly tenuous. The Manifesto argues that this abolition is not an act of confiscation for the benefit of a few, but a restoration of property to the producers themselves.

The Classless Society

The ultimate aim of communism is the creation of a classless society. Once private property in the means of production is abolished, the economic basis for class distinctions disappears. Without the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, there would be no inherent antagonism between exploiters and exploited. This would lead to the "free development of each" as the "condition for the free development of all."

In such a society, the state, which the Manifesto views as an instrument of class oppression, would also wither away, as its function of maintaining class rule would become obsolete. This vision represents the culmination of the critique of existing society, offering a radical alternative based on equality and collective

well-being.

Measures for Transition

The Manifesto also outlines several transitional measures that would be implemented immediately after the proletarian revolution. These are not presented as an end in themselves but as steps towards the ultimate abolition of private property and class distinctions. These measures include:

- Abolition of property in land and application of all rents of land to public purposes.
- A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
- Abolition of all rights of inheritance.
- Confiscation of the property of all emigrants and rebels.
- Centralization of credit in the hands of the state, by means of a national bank with State capital and an exclusive monopoly.
- Centralization of the means of communication and of transport in the hands of the State.
- Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; the bringing into cultivation of waste-lands, and the improvement of the soil generally in accordance with a common plan.
- Equal liability of all to work. Establishment of industrial armies, especially for agriculture.
- Combination of agriculture with manufacturing industries, gradual abolition of all the distinction between town and country, by a more equable distribution of the population over the country.
- Free education for all children in public schools. Abolition of children's factory labour in its present form. Combination of education with industrial production, etc.

These measures are intended to weaken the power of the bourgeoisie, strengthen the position of the proletariat, and lay the groundwork for a communist economy. They reflect the Manifesto's practical approach to achieving its radical critique of existing society.

Enduring Relevance of the Communist Manifesto's Critique

Despite being written over 170 years ago, the Communist Manifesto's core arguments on the critique of existing society continue to resonate with remarkable relevance in the 21st century. While the specific forms of capitalism and the nature of class struggle have evolved, the fundamental issues of economic inequality, exploitation, and alienation identified by Marx and Engels remain pressing concerns in contemporary global society. This enduring power stems from the Manifesto's insightful analysis of capitalism's inherent dynamics and its tendency to generate social problems.

The Manifesto's critique of bourgeois society, with its emphasis on the relentless pursuit of profit and the concentration of wealth, finds echoes in the widening income gaps and the growing power of multinational corporations seen today. The core arguments about exploitation and alienation remain potent tools for understanding the experiences of many workers in a globalized economy, where labor is often precarious and dehumanized. This article has explored these key tenets, underscoring why the Manifesto's critique of existing society continues to be a subject of intense debate and study.

Economic Inequality and Wealth Concentration

The Marxist critique of capitalism's tendency to concentrate wealth in the hands of a few is arguably more relevant now than ever. The vast disparities between the rich and the poor, both within nations and globally, highlight the ongoing issue of wealth accumulation driven by ownership of capital rather than labor. The Manifesto's analysis of how the bourgeoisie reinvests surplus value to further consolidate its power offers a framework for understanding the persistent cycles of economic inequality.

Precarious Labor and the Gig Economy

The Manifesto's description of labor as a commodity, subject to the whims of the market, can be seen in the rise of the gig economy and precarious employment. Many workers today lack job security, benefits, and the collective bargaining power that characterized earlier eras of industrial capitalism. The alienation from the product and process of labor is amplified in these fragmented work arrangements, where a sense of purpose and stability is often elusive.

The Role of the State and Global Capitalism

While the Manifesto envisioned the state withering away, its analysis of the state as an instrument of class power remains pertinent in understanding the role of government in regulating or facilitating capitalist

expansion. The global nature of contemporary capitalism, with its complex networks of finance and production, presents new challenges to the Marxist critique, but the underlying principles of how economic power translates into political influence continue to be a critical area of analysis.

The enduring legacy of the Communist Manifesto lies in its ability to provide a critical lens through which to examine the fundamental structures and contradictions of capitalist society. Its core arguments on the critique of existing society offer a powerful framework for understanding persistent social and economic challenges, making it an indispensable text for anyone seeking to comprehend the forces shaping our world.

Conclusion

The Communist Manifesto's critique of existing society offers a profound and enduring analysis of the inherent contradictions and exploitative nature of capitalism. From its foundational concept of historical materialism to its detailed dissection of bourgeois society, the exploitation of labor, and the alienation of the individual, the Manifesto provides a powerful framework for understanding class struggle. The identification of the proletariat as the revolutionary class and the call for the abolition of private property and class distinctions represent the Manifesto's radical proposed solutions to these systemic issues.

The core arguments presented in the Manifesto continue to inform contemporary discussions on economic inequality, labor rights, and social justice. Its critique of existing society serves as a potent reminder of the potential for capitalism to generate immense wealth alongside profound human cost. By understanding the fundamental critiques outlined by Marx and Engels, we can better engage with the challenges of building a more equitable and just world. The Manifesto's critique of existing society remains a vital touchstone for analyzing the power dynamics that shape our economic and social realities.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Communist Manifesto's central argument regarding the inherent exploitation within capitalist society?

The Communist Manifesto argues that capitalist society is fundamentally built on the exploitation of the proletariat (the working class) by the bourgeoisie (the capitalist class). It posits that the bourgeoisie owns the means of production (factories, land, etc.) and extracts surplus value from the labor of the proletariat, paying them less than the value they create. This surplus value is the source of the bourgeoisie's profit and the basis of class inequality.

How does the Manifesto characterize the role of class struggle in historical development?

The Communist Manifesto famously states, 'The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles.' It argues that throughout history, societies have been defined by the conflict between oppressor and oppressed classes. In capitalism, this struggle is primarily between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, and this ongoing conflict is seen as the engine driving social change and ultimately leading to a new societal order.

What critique does the Manifesto offer of the concept of 'bourgeois morality' and 'bourgeois family'?

The Manifesto critiques 'bourgeois morality' and the 'bourgeois family' as instruments that reinforce capitalist relations and privilege. It argues that these institutions are not universal but are products of a specific class system. Bourgeois morality, it suggests, is about protecting private property and the rights of the bourgeoisie, while the bourgeois family is seen as a unit based on economic dependence and exploitation, masking underlying economic realities.

According to the Manifesto, how does capitalism inherently lead to alienation?

The Manifesto argues that capitalism alienates the worker from the product of their labor, the process of labor, their fellow workers, and their own human potential (species-being). Because the worker does not own the means of production or control the output, their labor becomes a means to an end (survival) rather than a fulfilling activity. The repetitive and often dehumanizing nature of factory work further contributes to this alienation.

What does the Communist Manifesto mean when it criticizes the bourgeoisie for creating a 'world after its own image'?

When the Manifesto states the bourgeoisie 'creates a world after its own image,' it means that capitalism's economic and social structures, its values, and its ideologies are all shaped by and serve the interests of the capitalist class. This includes everything from laws and political systems to culture and even thought itself, all designed to maintain the existing power structures and the continued exploitation of the proletariat.

Additional Resources

Here are 9 book titles related to the core arguments of the Communist Manifesto on critiquing existing society, along with short descriptions:

1.

The Inevitable Class Struggle

This foundational text explores how historical progress is driven by the inherent conflict between oppressors and the oppressed. It dissects how dominant classes exploit subordinate ones, fostering resentment and setting the stage for revolutionary change. The book argues that this struggle is not a matter of chance but an inevitable consequence of societal organization based on exploitation.

2.

Bourgeoisie's Grip on Power

This work delves into the mechanisms by which the capitalist class maintains its control over society's economic and political structures. It illustrates how the bourgeoisie uses its wealth and influence to shape institutions and ideology in its favor, perpetuating its dominance. The book highlights how this control stifles progress and reinforces inequality for the vast majority.

3.

The Chains of Wage Labor

Examining the dehumanizing nature of work under capitalism, this book reveals how labor is reduced to a commodity bought and sold in the market. It describes how workers are alienated from the products of their labor and from their own creative potential. The text argues that wage labor creates a system where workers are exploited for profit, lacking true freedom.

4.

The Illusion of Freedom Under Capitalism

This book critically analyzes the notion of individual liberty within a capitalist framework, arguing it is largely illusory for the working class. It demonstrates how economic dependency and the pursuit of profit limit genuine freedom of choice and action. The work contends that true liberation can only be achieved by dismantling the economic system that creates these constraints.

5.

The Spectre of Revolution

This title explores the historical forces that propel societies towards revolutionary transformation, often sparked by extreme social and economic contradictions. It examines how the underlying tensions within capitalist societies, when pushed to their limits, inevitably lead to uprisings. The book posits that revolution is not an end in itself but a necessary step toward a more just social order.

6.

Proletariat: The Unseen Force

This book focuses on the latent power and collective identity of the working class, often overlooked and underestimated by the ruling elite. It argues that the proletariat, despite its exploited position, holds the potential to fundamentally alter society through unified action. The text emphasizes that the very nature of industrial production creates the conditions for the working class to become a revolutionary agent.

7.

The Withering Away of the State

This work discusses the role of the state within capitalist societies as an instrument of class oppression, serving the interests of the bourgeoisie. It posits that as class antagonisms are resolved, the need for such a coercive state apparatus will diminish. The book envisions a future society where the state becomes unnecessary, replaced by a self-governing community.

8.

Internationalism: A Working Class Solidarity

This book champions the idea that the struggles of workers transcend national boundaries, advocating for global solidarity among the proletariat. It critiques nationalism as a tool used to divide the working class and pit them against each other for the benefit of the ruling class. The text calls for a unified international movement to achieve emancipation for all workers.

9.

The Dawn of Communism

This book presents a vision of a future society free from exploitation, class division, and the inequalities inherent in capitalism. It outlines the principles of a communist society where the means of production are owned collectively and resources are distributed based on need. The work argues that this transition is not only desirable but the logical progression of historical development.

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