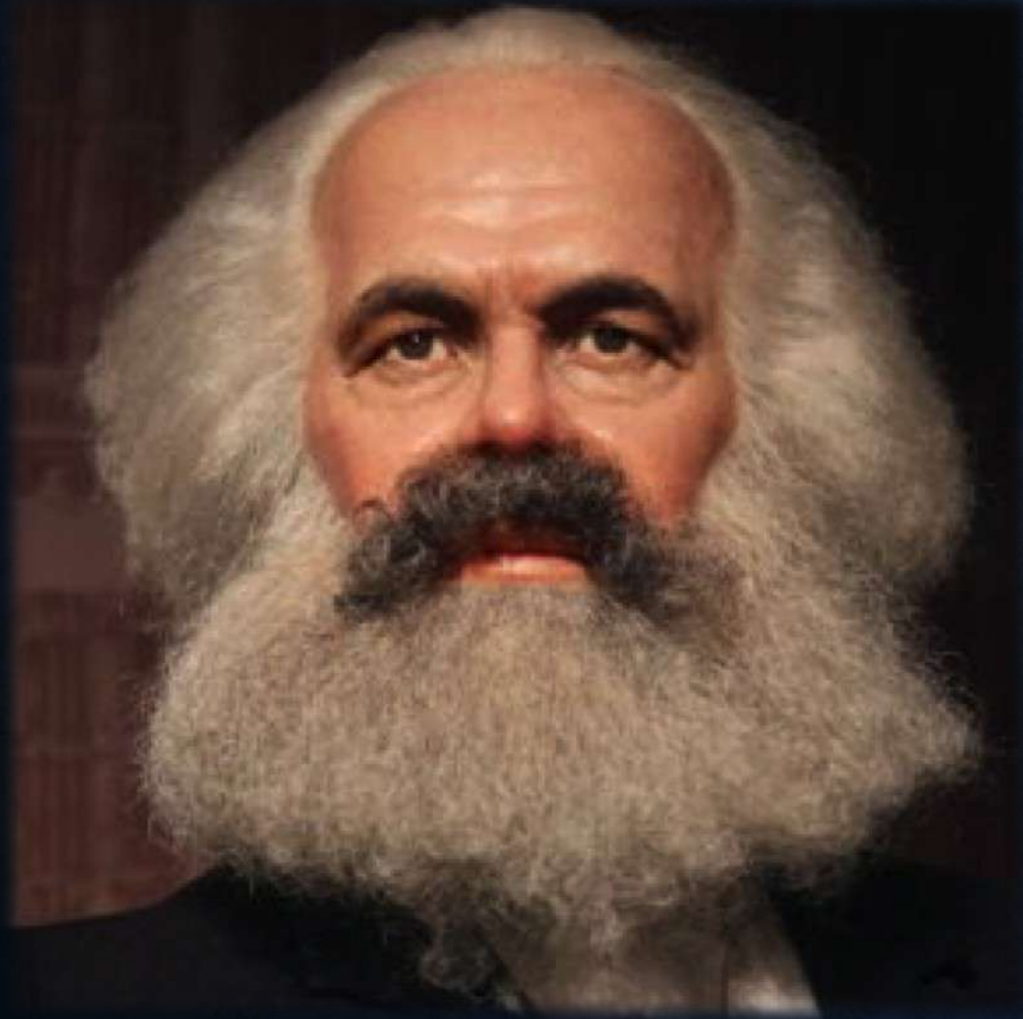


Marx and His Philosophy

Student's name



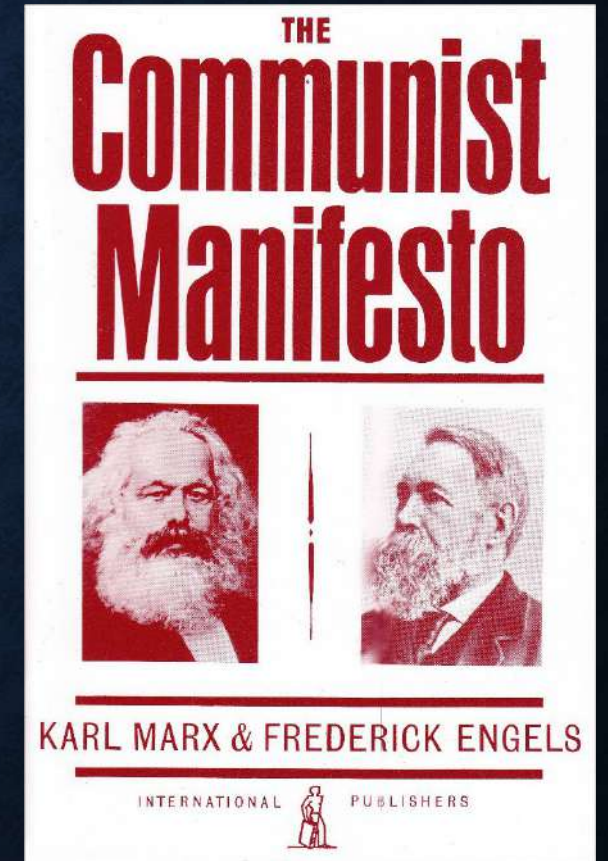
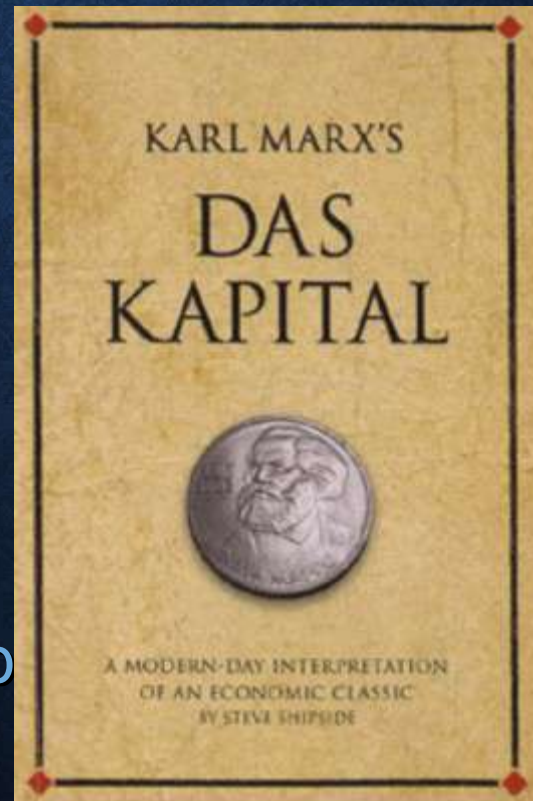
Biography



- 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.

The most famous books of karl marx

- The Communist Manifesto (in 1848 in conjunction with Friedrich Engels)
- Das Kapital
- Critique of the Gotha Program
- Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Germany
- Theses on Feuerbach
- The Civil War in France
- Economic and philosophic manuscripts of 1844

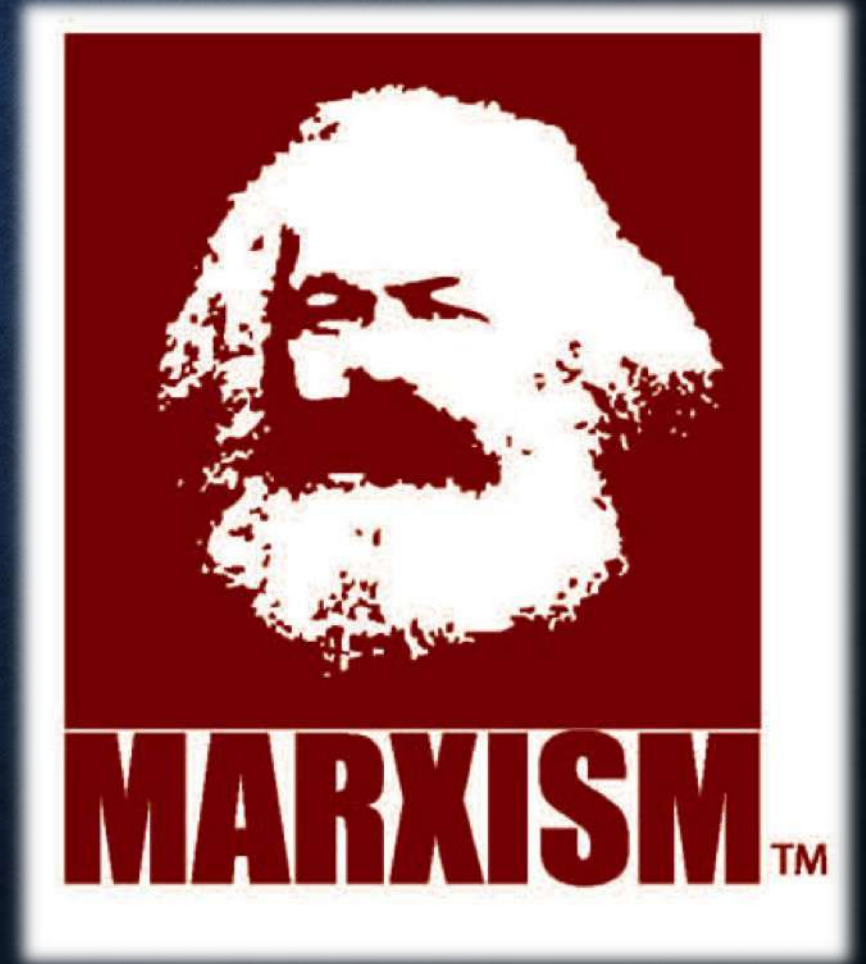


The background of the karl marx life

- The time - May 1818 - 14 March 1883
- The place - Germany, France
- The political context - the active redistribution of power and territory in the world through the creation of new states, wars, revolutions; period was characterized by protectionism, industrialization, urbanization, the heyday of colonialism.
- The social context - The peasant question was one of the most important government policy in the first half of the XIX century
- The cultural context - the emergence of such movements and concepts such as romanticism, academicism, Empire, neoclassicism, impressionism and Orientalism. People have discovered electricity.
- The economic context - the height of the industrial revolution (the first stage from the last third of the XVIII century and the first half of the XIX century), the rapid growth of discoveries in science and technology; economical crisis in the second part of century

philosophy

- Marxist philosophy is materialistic in nature and consists of two large sections - dialectical materialism and historical materialism
- Philosophical innovation of Marx and Engels was the materialist conception of history (historical materialism).
- Marx and Engels together isolated and developed the following concepts: the means of production, disposal, surplus value, exploitation of man by man.



takeaways

- Man is the main productive force of society, in the unity of the spiritual and physical development of man is the cumulative worker and the main channel infusion of science in the production
- Means of work is production equipment - a second channel infusion of science in the production
- Culture, according to Marx, is a way of communication among people.
- Society is a system that is self-developing, the dynamics of which depends on the state and development "mode of production".
- In economics the prices of goods were formed so that compared rates of return on investment (core) capital in different areas, and not inclined to their "values" that level of effort.

conclusion

- His materialistic conception of historical events allows to look at what happened with the other, more practical side. This point of view may be considered relevant and worthy of attention in our time.
- Detailed consideration of economic contradictions inherent in capitalism, helped prove the inevitability of the transition to the next formation. This view can be taken as a basis for the creation of a new economic model.
- The merit of the German philosopher and economist Karl Marx is not only in the development of their original doctrine (which, however, fits in standard economics at the II stage of development), but also that his work became a reference point for contemporary radical political economy (XX century).

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