

people hate jobs so much (exploited from labour) their only pleasure is sex

both grandparents were rabbis -> dad converted to go to school.

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- born in Germany; father was a ^{lawyer} rabbi, became Lutheran, Karl raised Protestant; studied law at 17, then changed to philosophy; received as Ph.D. at 23; influenced by Hegel's idealism which centered thought around the spirit; Absolute Spirit is God; God is identical with nature; history is the gradual self-realization of God; God and the world are one; the basic reality is Spirit SO, the rational is real and the real is rational; saw effects of industrialism (time of Dickens) - people worked to death;

- poor.

- communist - film idea: ~~Anti~~ / Buy's life

- people are not enjoying their work - no control over production process - just enough time to eat and sleep - only pleasure is sex, SO reduced to animal pleasures
- problems are private property and division of labour
- sol'n is to have meaningful work
- can't change cultural institutions, but alter base (economic foundations) via revolution

The Epochs of History

- the state is the instrument of the ruling class
- the existence of classes is bound up with particular historic phases in the development of production; the class struggle leads to the dictatorship of the proletariat (working class); this dictatorship constitutes the transition to the abolition of all classes and to a class-less society
- five epochs
 1. the primitive communal
 2. slavery
 3. feudal
 4. capitalist
 - 5 socialist and communist

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- history evolves as the result of conflict between opposites (from Hegel);
- fall of capitalism - while there is a progressive diminution in the number of capitalist magnates, there is a corresponding increase in the mass of poverty, enslavement, degeneration and exploitation, and an intensification of the role of the working class
- socialism and communism will emerge when inner contradictions between classes are resolved; the principle cause of movement and change will disappear (tensions) and a class-less society will emerge where all the forces and interests would be in perfect balance and this equilibrium will be perpetual SO there will be no further development in history due to lack of conflict

The Substructure

- factors of production - raw materials, instruments as well as the experienced labour skill by which things are produced to sustain life; production takes place as a social act
- relations of production - core of social analysis; key to relations is the status of property; value of property is created by the amount of labour put into it
- since the product of labour can be sold for more than the cost of labour, capitalists will reap the difference SO the capitalistic system exploits everyone everywhere; the poor will

become poorer and more numerous and take over all the means of production; class struggle will continue until the conflict is resolved

Alienation of Labour

- until these contradictions are resolved, the worker's life will be dehumanized by the alienation of labour; man is alienated from a variety of things ...
- alienation from nature - originally, man's relation to the product of his labour was identical with the relation of man to the sensuous external world, to the objects of nature; nature was man's body with which he must remain in continuous interchange in order not to die; now, an object produced by labour stands as an alien being; the product is an objectification of labour which represents a loss to the worker as well as slavery to the object; the worker puts his life into the object, and his life then belongs no longer to himself but to the object
- alienation from himself - the nature of labour's productive activity results in man's self-alienation which comes about because work is external to the worker; rather than fulfilling himself, he must deny himself; the worker is freely active only in his animal functions
- alienation from his species-being - the species-character of humans is free, conscious activity, but man makes his life activity itself an object of his will and consciousness; man can produce in accordance with the standards of every species; SO the whole object of man's labour is to objectify, to impose upon the world of nature, his free, creative activity, BUT when man's labour is alienated, man is separated of his free activity; his consciousness is deflected from creativity and is transferred into simply a means to his individual existence
- alienation from the men - all this leads to man's alienation from man; all men look upon other men from the point of view of workers who see other workers as objects whose labour is bought and sold and not as full members of the human species (see people as means to an end)
- the product of labour belongs to the capitalist, the final product of alienated labour is private property which is both a product of alienated labour and also the means by which labour is alienated

The Superstructure

- the origin and role of ideas; men formulate ideas in the areas of religion, morality, and law; ideas grow out of actual material conditions SO it is man's social being which determines their consciousness; Marx rejects the notion of a universal and eternal norm of justice; ideas reflect the inner order of relations of production; those who hold on to old ideas do not realize that there is no longer any reality corresponding to them; ideas are useless when they bear no relationship to the economic reality

Capital

- the private property of the labourer in his means of production is the foundation of petty industry which is an essential condition for the development of social production and of the free individuality of the labourer himself; capitalistic private property rests on exploitation of the nominally free labour of others (wage labour)

Manifesto of the Communist Party

1. Bourgeois vs Proletariats

- society splits into two great hostile camps
- bourgeoisie has left remaining no other bond between selves than "cash payment"; reduced relationships to monetary; concentrated property into few hands
- proletariat has lost individual character; as repulsiveness of work increases, wages decrease; more modern industry becomes developed, the more is the labour of men superseded by that of women; BUT with development if industry, proletariat increases in number and becomes concentrated in greater masses and workers begin to form combinations (trade unions) against bourgeois
- bourgeoisie is in battle with aristocracy, other bourgeoisie, and other countries; need help from proletariat so supplies them with political and general education (furnishes them with weapons)
- proletarians cannot become masters of productive force except by abolishing their own previous mode of appropriation; every form of society is based on the antagonism of the oppressing and oppressed classes

2. Proletariats vs Communists

- communists do not form a separate party opposed to working class; have no interest apart from proletarians
- aim of communists - to form the proletarians into a class; overthrow the bourgeoisie supremacy; abolition of bourgeoisie private property
- for bourgeoisie, labour is means to increase accumulated produce; for communists it is a means to enrich and promote the existence of the labourer
- bourgeoisie sees women as a mere instrument of production; communists see that the community of women has always existed; communism abolishes all eternal truths, religions, and mortality and acts in contradiction to all past historical experience (because never ended in society with no conflicts)

Frederick Engels

- Consanguine family (savages)
 - group marriage; live in clans; elders are moral leaders
- Punaluan family (barbarians)
 - exclusive sex (not siblings); man owns cattle and property; has surplus food;
 - kings, armies, laws are now necessary
- Pairing family (civilization)
 - monogamy; men own family
 - state, capital, judges, police

Feminist Issues

- own name
- private property
- universally affordable daycare