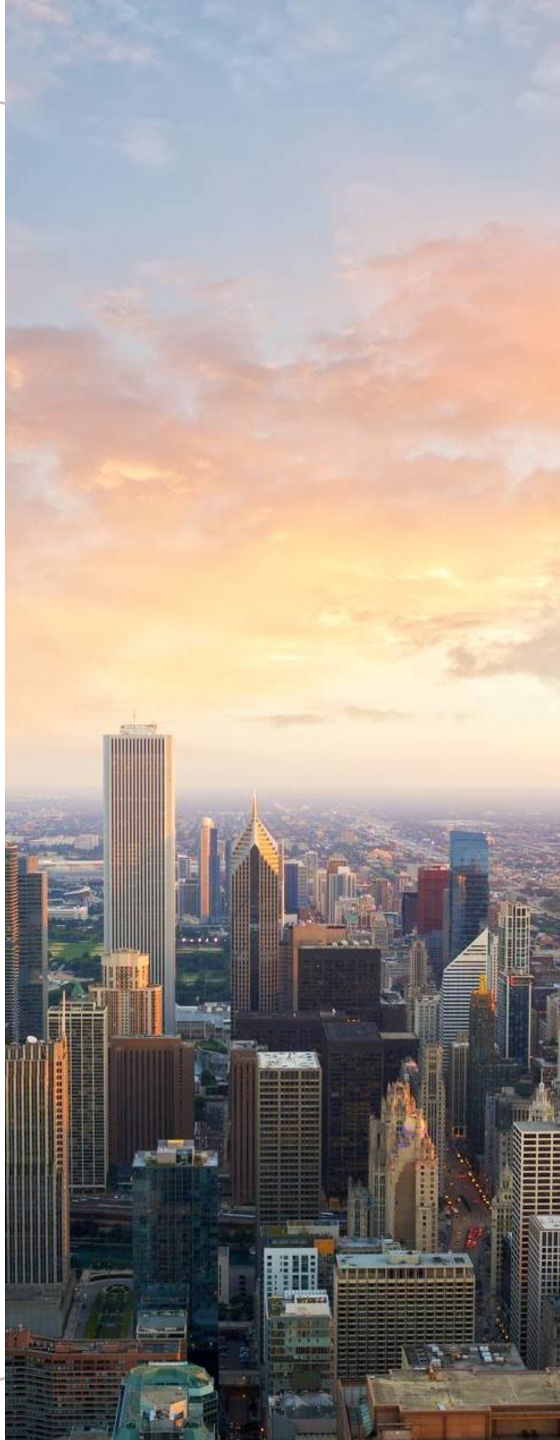
KARL MARX
POLITICAL THEORY

Karl Marx was a German-born philosopher, political theorist, economist, journalist, and revolutionary socialist. He is best known for his works "The Communist Manifesto" (1848), co-written with Friedrich Engels, and "Das Kapital" (1867–1894), which critique classical political economy and analyze capitalism through his theory of historical materialism.



DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETIES

Marx's ideas, collectively known as Marxism, have had a significant influence on modern intellectual, political, and economic history. He believed that human societies develop through class conflict and that capitalism would eventually be replaced by socialism and communism

COMMUNISM

communism is a political and economic ideology that seeks to establish a classless, stateless society where the means of production, such as factories, land, and resources, are owned collectively by the people rather than by individuals or corporations. the goal is to create a society where wealth and power are distributed more equally, and all members have access to basic necessities and opportunities.

KEY PRINCIPLES OF COMMUNISM INCLUDE

- **Collective Ownership**: All property and resources are owned and controlled by the community as a whole.
- **Classless Society**: The elimination of social classes and the establishment of equal rights and opportunities for everyone.
- **Central Planning**: Economic planning is centralized and managed by the government or a collective body to ensure that production meets the needs of the society.
- **No Private Property**: The abolition of private ownership of property and businesses, with all assets being shared collectively.
- **Distribution Based on Need**: Goods and services are distributed based on people's needs rather than their ability to pay.

SELECTING VISUAL AIDS

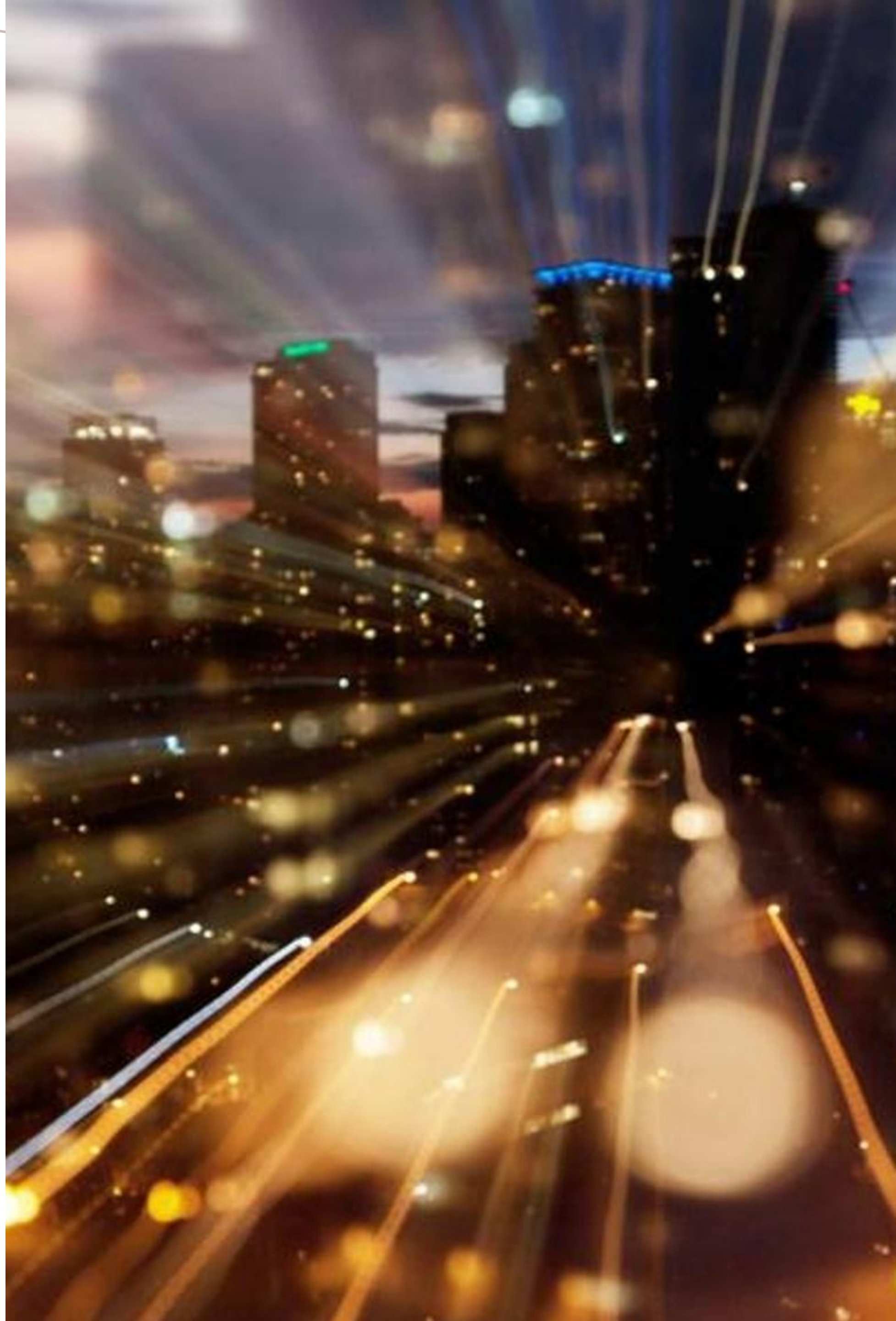
CAPITALISM IS AN ECONOMIC SYSTEM CHARACTERIZED BY PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, SUCH AS FACTORIES, LAND, AND RESOURCES, AND THE CREATION OF GOODS AND SERVICES FOR PROFIT. IT IS BASED ON PRINCIPLES OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND, COMPETITION, AND INDIVIDUAL INITIATIVE.

KEY FEATURES OF CAPITALISM

- **Private Property**: Individuals and businesses have the right to own and control property and assets.
- **Free Market**: Prices for goods and services are determined by supply and demand in a competitive market.
- **Profit Motive**: The primary goal of businesses is to generate profit, which incentivizes innovation and efficiency.
- **Limited Government Intervention**: The government's role in the economy is minimal, primarily limited to enforcing property rights, contracts, and regulations to ensure fair competition.
- **Consumer Choice**: Consumers have the freedom to choose from a variety of products and services, which drives competition and improves quality.

Difference between Capitalism and Communism

Aspect	Capitalism	Communism
Ownership of Property	Private ownership of property and businesses	Collective ownership by the community or state
Economic System	Market-driven economy	Centrally planned economy
Social Classes	Exists based on wealth and occupation	Aims for a classless society
Role of Government	Limited government intervention	Centralized government control
Distribution of Wealth	Based on individual effort and profit	Based on need and equality
Innovation and Efficiency	Driven by competition and profit	May have less incentive for innovation
Examples	United States, Canada, Germany	Former Soviet Union, Cuba, North Korea



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fSQgCy_iIcc&t=11s