

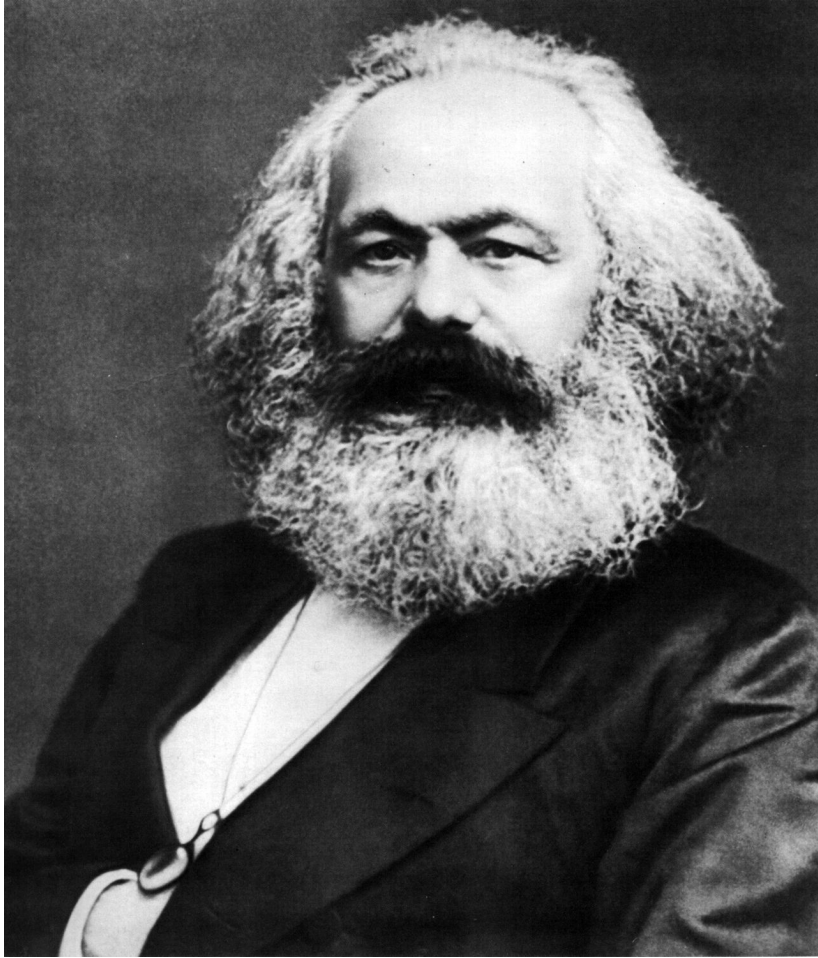
Communism:

- Everyone (with the exception of the leaders) has:
 - Equal amounts of wealth
 - Equal amounts of land
 - Equal sized house
 - The same government-issued car
 - The same government-issued stove
 - The same government-issued cell phone
 - People do different jobs but are paid the same amount set by the government
 - Since everyone is equal, there are no social classes
 - There is no need for money
 - All materials shared by everyone through the government

- Everyone works according to his or her ability
- Everyone receives according to his or her needs

Communism is a society in which:

- private property and social class do not exist and the government owns all things necessary to make and transport products
- considered to be the opposite of **capitalism**, which is a society that emphasizes private property and the private sale and trade of goods
 - Rather than emphasizing equality of wealth, capitalism emphasizes inequality based on merit - those who work the best and hardest should, in theory, earn more than those who don't.



Karl Marx 1818-1883

Marxist Communism

- Very influential in the 20th century
- Inspired the communist revolutions of the Soviet Union, China, Vietnam, Korea, Nicaragua, and Cuba, for example.
- His most famous writing:
Communist Manifesto.
 - Explained his main ideas for communism.
 - Marx believed that the history of the world was about competition between different social classes.

- Marx explained there has always been some small group of people in charge who tells everyone else what to do.
- the weaker social classes did not just accept the power of the dominant class, though.
 - Rather, there is always a constant struggle between the social classes.
 - The dominant class is determined by who owns the **means of production**, or things necessary to make goods.
 - In the capitalist society, the dominant social class was the *bourgeoisie*, or capitalist class, upper class, (wealthy).
 - The bourgeoisie are the owners of factories and businesses. Since these factory owners own the machines that produce everything, they are the dominant class in society.

- Subordinate to the factory owners were the factory workers, the *proletariat* (lower class, poor).
- Marx asserted that despite putting in hard labor, these factory workers get paid very little and ultimately were exploited by the capitalists.
- Marx predicted that one day the workers would become so agitated with the factory owners they would rise up and overthrow the dominant class.
- Then, the workers would institute a communist society in which all private property was abolished and all goods were shared publicly.

Socialism:

- Like Communism, Socialism's main focus is on equality.
 - But workers earn wages they can spend as they choose
 - The government, not citizens, owns and operates the means of production.
 - Workers receive what they need to produce and survive, but there's no incentive to achieve more, leaving little motivation.
- Forms of socialism today:
 - Public School system
 - Welfare system
 - England's healthcare system



Vladimir Lenin 1870-1924

- Founder of the Russian Communist Party (*Bolsheviks*).
- Leader of the Bolshevik Revolution 1917 a.k.a. The Russian Revolution
- Architect, builder, and first head of the Soviet state
 - Designed the *Comintern*
 - Communist International
- His teachings (doctrine) combined Marx's ideas and others to create:
 - Marxism-Leninism
 - Became Communist worldview

The Russian Revolution of 1917 (*a.k.a. The Bolshevik Revolution*)

- Contributing factors:
 - Russia had had a succession of wars:
 - The Crimean War (1854-1856)
 - The Russo-Turkish War (1877-1878)
 - The Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905)
 - World War I (1914-1918)
 - Russia lost all but the war with Turkey
 - All the wars caused:
 - Discontent among the population
 - Economy and government suffered

- Three major parties or groups also contributed:
 - **Peasants** (made up the majority of Russia's population)
 - They were excessively poor
 - Barely escape famine from harvest to harvest
 - Population boom in Russia from 1867-1896 increased population by 30 million people in less than 30 years.
 - Led to significant loss of land available to the peasants
 - Government tried to help, but the wars came first
 - **Industrial Working Class**
 - Worked in the mines, factories, and workshops of the major cities
 - Suffered low wages, poor housing, and unsafe working conditions

- Government attempted to help
 - Limiting number of hours one could work
 - Effort was too small and ineffectual
 - Result was constant workers' strikes
 - Conflicts with police
- **Tsar of Russia, Tsar Nicholas II**
 - More interested in his family than in matters of state
 - Obsessed with securing all his privileges
 - Believed he was chosen by God to rule
 - Failed to understand the forces of industrialization and nationalism happening in Russia
 - Did not care about the struggles of his people
 - People lost faith in him and were ready for revolution

