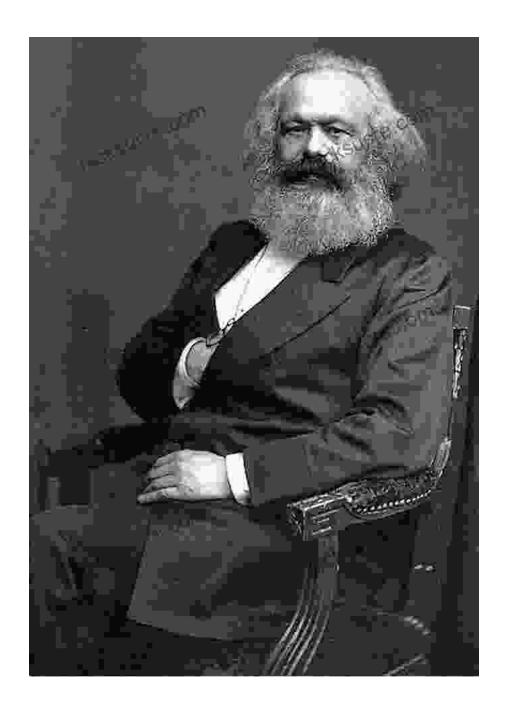
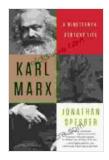
Karl Marx: A Nineteenth-Century Life of Revolutionary Ideas



Karl Marx was a German philosopher, economist, and sociologist. He is considered one of the most influential thinkers of the 19th century and a key figure in the development of socialism and communism. His work has had a profound impact on social and political thought, and his ideas continue to be debated and discussed today.



Karl Marx: A Nineteenth-Century Life by Jonathan Sperber

↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ 4.4 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 15996 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

Print length : 687 pages

X-Ray



: Enabled

Marx was born in Trier, Germany, in 1818. He studied law and philosophy at the University of Bonn and the University of Berlin. In 1843, he married Jenny von Westphalen, the daughter of a Prussian aristocrat. The couple had seven children together.

Marx's early work was focused on the political economy of capitalism. In his book "Das Kapital" (1867),he argued that capitalism is a system of exploitation that creates inequality and poverty. He believed that the only way to overcome the contradictions of capitalism was through a socialist revolution.

Marx's ideas were not widely accepted during his lifetime. He was often exiled from Germany and France, and he lived in poverty for much of his life. However, his work began to gain popularity in the late 19th and early

20th centuries, and it has had a major impact on the development of social and political movements around the world.

Marx's legacy is complex and controversial. He is both revered as a visionary thinker and condemned as a dangerous revolutionary. However, there is no doubt that he is one of the most important figures in the history of social and political thought.

Marx's Life and Work

Karl Marx was born in Trier, Germany, on May 5, 1818. His father was a successful lawyer, and his mother came from a wealthy family. Marx received a good education, and he studied law and philosophy at the University of Bonn and the University of Berlin.

In 1843, Marx married Jenny von Westphalen, the daughter of a Prussian aristocrat. The couple had seven children together. Marx's early work was focused on the political economy of capitalism. In his book "Das Kapital" (1867),he argued that capitalism is a system of exploitation that creates inequality and poverty. He believed that the only way to overcome the contradictions of capitalism was through a socialist revolution.

Marx's ideas were not widely accepted during his lifetime. He was often exiled from Germany and France, and he lived in poverty for much of his life. However, his work began to gain popularity in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, and it has had a major impact on the development of social and political movements around the world.

Marx died in London, England, on March 14, 1883. He was buried in Highgate Cemetery, and his grave is a popular tourist destination.

Marx's Legacy

Marx's legacy is complex and controversial. He is both revered as a visionary thinker and condemned as a dangerous revolutionary. However, there is no doubt that he is one of the most important figures in the history of social and political thought.

Marx's work has had a profound impact on the development of socialism and communism. His ideas have been used to justify revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba, and other countries. Marx's work has also been used to develop social welfare programs in many countries around the world.

Marx's ideas are still debated and discussed today. His work remains a source of inspiration for activists and scholars alike.

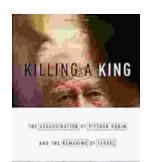
Karl Marx was a brilliant thinker who made significant contributions to our understanding of society and economics. His work has had a profound impact on the world, and it continues to be studied and debated today.



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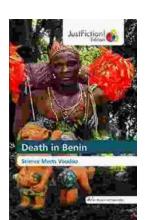




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