



كلية : الاداب

القسم او الفرع : الاجتماع

المرحلة: الاولى

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اسم المادة باللغة العربية : نصوص اجتماعية باللغة الانكليزية

اسم المادة باللغة الإنكليزية : **Scatological Texts**

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة العربية: الماركسية والطبقة الاجتماعية

اسم المحاضرة العاشرة باللغة الإنكليزية **Marxism and social class**

:

Where did Marxism come from?

Why is Marxism important?

How is Marxism different from other forms of socialism?

How does Marxism differ from Leninism?

social class

Marxism

Marxism, a body of doctrine developed by Karl Marx and, to a lesser extent, by Friedrich Engels in the mid-19th century. It originally consisted of three related ideas: a philosophical anthropology, a theory of history, and an economic and political program.

There is also Marxism as it has been understood and practiced by the various socialist movements, particularly before 1914. Then there is Soviet Marxism as worked out by Vladimir Ilich Lenin and modified by Joseph Stalin, which under the name of Marxism-Leninism (see Leninism) became the doctrine of the communist parties set up after the Russian Revolution (1917). Offshoots

social class

social class, also called class, a group of people within a society who possess the same socioeconomic status. Besides being important in social theory, the concept of class as a collection of individuals sharing similar economic circumstances has been widely used in censuses and in studies of social mobility. The term class first came into wide use in the early 19th century, replacing such terms as rank and order as descriptions of the major hierarchical groupings in society. This usage reflected changes in the structure of western European societies after the industrial and political revolutions of the late 18th century. ...(100 of 1309 words)