

The Communist Manifesto

In The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital, now available together in this highly designed jacketed hardcover, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels discuss class struggles and the problems of a capitalist society.

Largely ignored when it was first published in 1848, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels's "The Communist Manifesto" has become one of the most widely read and discussed social and political testaments ever written. Its ideas and concepts have not only become part of the intellectual landscape of Western civilization: They form the basis for a movement that has, for better or worse, radically changed the world. The Manifesto argues that history is a record of class struggle between the bourgeoisie, or owners, and the proletariat, or workers. In order to succeed, the bourgeoisie must constantly build larger cities, promote new products, and secure cheaper commodities, while eliminating large numbers of workers in order to increase profits without increasing production -a scenario that is perhaps even more prevalent today than in 1848. Calling upon the workers of the world to unite, the Manifesto announces a plan for overthrowing the bourgeoisie and empowering the proletariat. This volume also includes Marx's "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte" (1852), one of the most brilliant works ever written on the philosophy of history, and "Theses on Feuerbach" (1845), Marx's personal notes about new forms of social relations and education. -- From publisher's description.

No other Marxist text has come close to achieving the fame and influence of The Communist Manifesto. Translated into over 100 languages, this clarion call to the workers of the world radically shaped the events of the twentieth century. But what relevance does it have for us today? In this slim book Slavoj Zizek argues that, while exploitation no longer occurs the way Marx described it, it has by no means disappeared; on the contrary, the profit once generated through the exploitation of workers has been transformed into rent appropriated through the privatization of the 'general intellect'. Entrepreneurs like Bill Gates and Mark Zuckerberg have become extremely wealthy not because they are exploiting their workers but because they are appropriating the rent for allowing millions of people to participate in the new form of the 'general intellect' that they own and control. But, even if Marx's analysis can no longer be applied to our contemporary world of global capitalism without significant revision, the fundamental problem with which he was concerned, the problem of the commons in all its dimensions – the commons of nature, the cultural commons, and the commons as the universal space of humanity from which no one should be excluded – remains as relevant as ever. This timely reflection on the enduring relevance of The Communist Manifesto will be of great value to everyone interested in the key questions of radical politics today.

A new beautiful edition of the Communist Manifesto, combined with Lenin's key revolutionary tract It was the 1917 Russian Revolution that transformed the scale of The Communist Manifesto, making it the key text for socialists everywhere. On the centenary of this upheaval, this volume pairs Marx and Engels's most famous work with Lenin's own revolutionary manifesto, "The April Theses," which lifts politics from the level of everyday banalities to become an art-form. The Communist Manifesto "Oppressor and oppressed, stood in constant opposition to one another, carried on an uninterrupted, now hidden, now open fight, a fight that each time ended, either in a revolutionary reconstitution of society at large, or in the common ruin of the contending classes." The Communist Manifesto is the most influential political text ever written—few other calls to action have stirred and changed the world. Now, in the wake of a punishing financial crisis, in a world built on regimes of permanent austerity, each rife with horrific disparities in wealth, this short book remains a reference point for those trying to understand the transformations being wrought by capitalism and its concomitant forms of exploitation. This centenary edition includes a new introduction by Tariq Ali, contextualizing the period—the eve of the 1848 revolutions—in which Marx and Engels penned their masterpiece and argues that it desperately needs a successor. "The April Theses" "The chain breaks first at its weakest link." In Lenin's "April Theses," written in 1917, he presented his ten analytical maxims, outlining a programme to accelerate and complete the revolution that had begun in February of that year. Now, on the revolution's centenary, Verso presents them here alongside Lenin's 'Letters from Afar', written in exile that March and addressed to his comrades in Petrograd. In these missives, he offers advice and instruction to comrades pushing ahead with their ideals in the aftermath of the February revolution. The introduction by Tariq Ali traces The Communist Manifesto's influence on Lenin's "April Theses," the text that brought the manifesto to life and made it one of the most widely read books in history. For Lenin, writes Ali, it was the birth of imperialism, the legitimate offspring of capitalism, that signalled the end of the latter's "progressive capacities."

But Tony Hawk Can Keep His Stuff

The Communist Manifesto (100 Copy Collector's Edition)

The Communist Manifesto (Chump Change Edition)

Three Classic Essays on How to Change the World

The Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, was first published in 1848. It formed the basis for the modern communist movement as we know it, arguing that capitalism would inevitably self-destruct, to be replaced by socialism and ultimately communism. The Manifesto opens with the dramatic words, "A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of communism," and ends by declaring: "The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of the world, unite!" The Communist Manifesto summarises Marx and Engels' theories concerning the nature of society and politics, namely that in their own words "[t]he history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles".

Unabridged version of The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, in English, for chump change. This political classic has had a huge impact in our global culture. No need to like it. Just read it. The Manifesto is the declaration for the world view of what Marx and Engels wanted. Read their own voice, decide for yourself what they would think of today's world governments that may be 'communist' with heavy financial backing, or 'capitalist' with taxes intended to distribute the wealth. Are the author's themselves visionaries? Or people incapable of thoughtful discussion? The battle cry of one side of the Cold War. Provided in a slim volume with the full text at an affordable price. Contents

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Featuring an appendix of discussion questions, the Diversion Classics edition is ideal for use in book groups and classrooms. Originally titled *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, this 1848 publication was commissioned by the Communist League to outline their purposes. Penned by political theorists and social scientists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, it is considered one of the most influential political texts in existence. Addressing issues of class struggle, it centers on the suffering of the working class at the hands of the bourgeoisie and calls for an end to inheritance, as well as all private property. This revolutionary short work has since provided the basis for the political systems of many different countries, with concepts like a progressive income tax and free education for citizens, and still remains a landmark text that provokes debate on class systems around the world. For more classic titles like this, visit www.diversionbooks.com/ebooks/diversion-classics

Communism is evil, right? Not exactly. The ideas behind communism were revolutionary and ahead of its time--but reading old and tired translations of the manifesto make it hard to shed light on its ideas. Let BookCaps help with this fresh and modern translation of one of the most banned documents ever written! The original text is also presented in the book, along with a comparable version of both text. We all need refreshers every now and then.

Whether you are a student trying to cram for that big final, or someone just trying to understand a book more, BookCaps can help. We are a small, but gr

Historical Materialism

The Communist Manifesto (Diversion Classics)
The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis
Manifesto

The Communist Manifesto, originally titled *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, is a short 1848 book written by the German Marxist political theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It has since been recognized as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. Commissioned by the Communist League, it laid out the League's purposes and program. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. The book contains Marx and Engels' Marxist theories about the nature of society and politics, that in their own words, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by socialism, and then eventually communism. "A spectre is haunting Europe," Karl Marx and Frederic Engels wrote in 1848, "the spectre of Communism." Marx and Engels's critique of capitalism and its deleterious effect on all aspects of life, from the increasing rift between the classes to the destruction of the nuclear family, has proven remarkably prescient. Their spectre, manifested in the Manifesto's vivid prose, continues to haunt the capitalist world, lingering as a ghostly apparition even after the collapse of those governments which claimed to be enacting its principles

The Communist Manifesto was first published in London in 1848 by two young men in their twenties, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, and its impact reverberated across the globe and through the next century. Foreshadowing globalization 150 years before it happened, the Manifesto brims with prescient insights into the crisis facing capitalism today. It is an essential read for anyone seeking to understand the modern political landscape. This edition includes a new introduction by the bestselling author of *And the Weak Suffer What They Must?* and *Talking to My Daughter About the Economy*, Yanis Varoufakis.

The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis "A spectre is haunting Europe - the spectre of Communism." So begins one of history's most important documents, a work of such magnitude that it has forever changed not only the scope of world politics but indeed the course of human civilization. The Communist Manifesto was written in Friedrich Engels's clear, striking prose and declared the earth-shaking ideas of Karl Marx. Upon publication in 1848, it quickly became the credo of the poor and oppressed who longed for a society "in which the free development of each is the condition for the free development of all." The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis The Communist Manifesto contains the seeds of Marx's more comprehensive philosophy, which continues to inspire influential economic, political, social, and literary theories. But the Manifesto is most valuable as a historical document, one that led to the greatest political upheavals of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries and to the establishment of the Communist governments that until recently ruled half the globe. The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis This Bantam Classic edition of *The Communist Manifesto* includes Marx and Engels's historic 1872 and 1882 prefaces, and Engels's notes and prefaces to the 1883 and 1888 editions. The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis The Communist Manifesto was first published in London in 1848, by two young men in their late twenties. Its impact reverberated across the globe and throughout the next century, and it has come to be recognized as one of the most important political texts ever written. Maintaining that the history of all societies is a history of class struggle, the manifesto proclaims that communism is the only route to equality, and is a call to action aimed at the proletariat. It is an essential read for anyone seeking to understand our modern political landscape. The Communist Manifesto: with an introduction by Yanis Varoufakis

The Communist Manifesto originally titled *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, is an 1848 publication written by economic and political theorists and social scientists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It has since been recognized as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. Commissioned by the Communist League, it laid out the League's purposes and program. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. The book contains Marx and Engels' theories about the nature of society and politics, that in their own words, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be

replaced by socialism, and then eventually communism.

The Proletariat

Marx, Marat, Paine, Mao Tse-Tung, Gandhi and Others

Karl Marx Versus Friedrich List

The political tract in which Marx presented the core of his philosophy and revolutionary program.

"If you are curious and open to the life around you, if you are troubled as to why, how and by whom political power is held and used, if you sense there must be good intellectual reasons for your unease, if your curiosity and openness drive you toward wishing to act with others, to 'do something,' you already have much in common with the writers of the three essays in this book." — Adrienne Rich With a preface by Adrienne Rich, Manifesto presents the radical vision of four famous young rebels: Marx and Engels' Communist Manifesto, Rosa Luxemburg's Reform or Revolution and Che Guevara's Socialism and Humanity.

Full text of the "Manifesto", all prefaces by Marx and Engels, early drafts by Engels and other supplementary material.

Manifesto of the Communist Party (German: Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei), often referred to as The Communist Manifesto, was published on February 21, 1848, and is one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. Commissioned by the Communist League and written by communist theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, it laid out the League's purposes and program. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms.

The Communist Manifesto - Chapter Three

The Essentials of Marx

The Communist Manifesto Now

Birth of the Communist Manifesto

Presents a concise edition of the 1848 treatise on the economic, political, and social conditions of the working class, which served as the platform of the Communist League and subsequent Communist movement. Includes an introduction and an analysis of its impact.

Simultaneously extolled in its day as truth incarnate and the inspiration for a life-and-death struggle for humankind's liberation and condemned as the vilest of propaganda on behalf of despotism, the Communist Manifesto continues to be the most potent literary symbol of the struggle over the form and content of freedom. This revised Norton Critical Edition provides students with the best documentation and scholarship with which to appreciate the Communist Manifesto's complexities, context, and legacy of controversy. The Second Edition interprets the Manifesto in relation to the dominance of globalized financial capital, socialist feminist critique, postmodernism, and the fragmentation/transformation of the global working class in the twenty-first century. The volume includes a carefully annotated text of the Communist Manifesto, the editor's historical and philosophical introduction, and a chronology of historical events surrounding publication of the Manifesto. Fifteen seminal interpretations—eight of them new to the Second Edition—have been collected. New contributions include Lucien Laurat on the Manifesto's sociological standpoint as adapted to the modernization of the mid-twentieth century; Wendy Lynne Lee's assessment of the Manifesto's key concepts, metaphors, and arguments from a radical-feminist perspective; the article that served as the basis for Empire, Michael Hardt and Antonio Negri's important postmodernist adaptation of the Manifesto for twenty-first century conditions; and noteworthy responses to Hardt and Negri's arguments by Slavoj Žižek and by Taki Fotopoulos and Alexandros Gezerlis. A Selected Bibliography and Index are also included.

The Communist Manifesto (officially Manifesto of the Communist Party) is an 1848 political manifesto by German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels that laid out the programme of the Communist League. Originally published in German (as Manifest der kommunistischen Partei) just as the revolutions of 1848 began to erupt, the Manifesto has since been recognized as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production, rather than a prediction of Communism's potential future forms. The Communist Manifesto contains Marx and Engels' theories about the nature of society and politics, that in their own words, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles". It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by socialism, and then finally Communism. The Communist Manifesto, written in 1847-48, was at first printing an obscure pamphlet penned by and for marginal German émigré radicals. This small pamphlet has since become by far the most influential single piece of political writing since the French Revolutionary Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen. It hit the streets only a week before the outbreak of the revolutions of 1848, which spread from Paris across the continent of Europe. In its 165-plus years it has been translated into scores of languages and hundreds of editions, becoming the second best-selling book of all time. New readers will note the passionate conviction, brevity, the intellectual and stylistic force, of this astonishing pamphlet. Some of the phrases of the standard 1888 Samuel Moore English translation have become iconic. *"A spectre is haunting Europe-the spectre of communism." *"The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." *"All that is solid melts into air." *"Working men of all countries, unite!" *"The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win." This edition contains a Foreword by historian Stephen J. Mills, the Preface to the 1988 edition written by Frederick Engels, and the 1937 centenary Introduction by Leon Trotsky. The Communist Manifesto is a must

addition to the bookshelf of any serious student of political philosophy.

The Communist Manifesto (English Edition)

The Communist Manifesto / The April Theses

Manifesto of the Communist Party, from the English Edition of 1888, Edited by Friedrich Engels

The Communist Manifesto

Edited by Samuel H. Beer, with key selections from Capital and The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte, this volume features an especially helpful introduction that serves as a guide to understanding Marxist political and economic theory and to placing the specific writings in their contemporary setting. Included are a bibliography and list of important dates in the life of Karl Marx. "A spectre is haunting Europe - the spectre of communism. All the powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre: Pope and Tsar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German police-spies..." "A spectre toils silently in sun-baked fields. It shuffles through dusty village squares. It slaves amidst the grime and drudgery of factory floors. It picks through the garbage of shanty-town alleys. It floats over office-tower cubicles row upon row. Wherever capitalism has had its parade our spectre follows quietly. It settles among the alienated, the impoverished, the exploited. It bears witness to millions of silent screams. More and more, we glimpse that ghost. But why a graphic edition? Put simply, in order to read the text. To make it available to a new audience. To help us better understand our innate yearning for the promise of a better tomorrow and to re-acquaint us with a political pamphlet that forged the ideological foundations for one of the most idealistic yet repressive eras of human history.

The Communist Manifesto written by Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels is widely considered by many to be one of the top books of all time. This classic will surely attract a whole new generation of readers. For many, The Communist Manifesto is required reading for various courses and curriculums. And for others who simply enjoy reading classic literature, this work by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels is highly recommended. Published by Classic Books America and beautifully produced, The Communist Manifesto would make an ideal gift and it should be a part of everyone's personal library.

Marx and Engel's landmark treatise - in a graphic deluxe edition One of the most important and influential political theories ever formulated, "The Communist Manifesto" is a revolutionary summons to the working class-an incisive account of a new theory of communism that would be brought about by a proletarian revolution. Arguing that increasing exploitation of industrial workers will eventually lead to a rebellion in which capitalism will be overthrown, Marx and Engels propose a vision of a society without classes, private property, or a state. The theoretical basis of political systems in Russia, China, Cuba, and Eastern Europe, " The Communist Manifesto "continues to influence and provoke debate on capitalism and class. For more than seventy years, Penguin has been the leading publisher of classic literature in the English-speaking world. With more than 1,700 titles, Penguin Classics represents a global bookshelf of the best books throughout history and across genres and disciplines. Readers trust the series to provide authoritative texts enhanced by introductions and notes by distinguished scholars and contemporary authors, as well as up-to-date translations by award-winning translators.

The Communist Manifesto and Other Revolutionary Writings

The Relevance of the Communist Manifesto

Communism and Nationalism

Manifesto of the Communist Party

Do you want to read The Communist Manifesto? If so then keep reading... 'It was a sweet finish after the bitter pills of floggings and bullets with which these same governments, just at that time, dosed the German working-class risings'. The Communist Manifesto is, perhaps surprisingly, a most engaging and accessible work, containing even the odd shaft of humour in this translation by Samuel Moore for the 1888 English edition. It is, of course, an essential introduction to the thoughts and theories of Karl Marx and his collaborator and editor Friedrich Engels and therefore to the development of communism. What are you waiting for The Communist Manifesto is one click away, select the "Buy Now" button in the top right corner NOW!

"OWING TO THE EXTENSIVE USE OF MACHINERY, AND TO THE DIVISION OF LABOUR, THE WORK OF THE PROLETARIANS HAS LOST ALL INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER, AND, CONSEQUENTLY, ALL CHARM FOR THE WORKMAN. HE BECOMES AN APPENDAGE OF THE MACHINE, AND IT IS ONLY THE MOST SIMPLE, MOST MONOTONOUS, AND MOST EASILY ACQUIRED KNACK, THAT IS REQUIRED OF HIM. AS THE REPULSIVENESS OF THE WORK INCREASES, THE WAGE DECREASES. NAY MORE, IN PROPORTION AS THE USE OF MACHINERY AND DIVISION OF LABOUR INCREASES, IN THE SAME PROPORTION THE BURDEN OF TOIL ALSO INCREASES..."

The Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels is recognised as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle and the problems of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms.

Perhaps the most influential and widely read political work of the 19th century, Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels' The Manifesto of the Communist Party succinctly lays out the political theory and history of class struggle. Following a short introduction, the Manifesto develops over four short chapters, discussing the historical background of class struggle, the relationship of Communists with other socialist and working class movements, a critical review of other contemporary socialist literature and thinking, and finally a brief summary of the Communist position related to the contemporary political

situations in various European countries, concluding with the rousing call-to-arms, "Workingmen of all countries unite!" This edition, translated by Samuel Moore, includes Engels' own Preface and footnote annotations written for the English edition of 1888. This book is part of the Standard Ebooks project, which produces free public domain ebooks.

The Communist Manifesto and Das Kapital

The Communist Manifesto and Other Writings

with selections from The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte and Capital by Karl Marx

The Communist Manifesto (Illustrated)

The Communist Manifesto, originally the Manifesto of the Communist Party (German: Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei), is an 1848 political document by German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Commissioned by the Communist League and originally published in London just as the Revolutions of 1848 began to erupt, the Manifesto was later recognised as one of the world's most influential political documents. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and then-present) and the conflicts of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. The Communist Manifesto summarises Marx and Engels' theories concerning the nature of society and politics, namely that in their own words "the history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles". It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually

Few political manifestos in the history of the world have sparked such conflict and division as the 1848 Communist Manifesto, jointly written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. Its powerful message continues to resonate throughout society to the present day, and is thus worthy of study, even if only to discover first-hand what was said. The Communist Manifesto is a not uninteresting analytical approach to the class struggle and then-present) and the problems of capitalism and the capitalist mode of production-and not, as many think, a prediction of communism's potential future forms. Most significantly, a reading of the Communist Manifesto of 1848 reveals just how much present-day liberalism has taken over almost all the main ideological positions of Communism with regard to its insistence on total equality, irrelevant of hereditary or origin. This book details how these two thinkers believed that it was inevitable that the capitalist society of their time would eventually be replaced by socialism-a prediction which has, despite the nightmare of the Soviet Union era, has come true to a surprisingly large degree. Most societies today, for example, contain varying degrees of socialist enterprises-even the USA, supposedly the most "capitalist" society on earth, has state-owned enterprises (the USPS, Medicaid, Medicare, and numerous others).

In this highly original study, Szporluk examines the relationship between the two dominant ideologies of the 19th century--communism and nationalism--and their enduring legacy in the 20th century. Szporluk argues that both Karl Marx's theory of communism and Friedrich List's theory of nationalism arose in response to the sweeping changes brought about by the Industrial Revolution, and that both sought to promote industrialization as a means of reforming the modern world. Each ideology, the author contends, developed in relation to the other and can best be understood as the product of a complex interweaving of the two, producing in the 20th century new forms of nationalism that have incorporated Marxism into the fabric of their movement and Marxist states that have adopted threads of nationalistic belief.

PLEASE READ: Widely loathed parody author Dick Cody Heese is responsible for this poorly-conceived spoof of Marx and Engels' "The Communist Manifesto." Written at the Hooters in Saugus, Massachusetts, in the span of 45 minutes, "The Communist Manifesto: But Tony Hawk Can Keep His Stuff" asks the question: What would change about the Communist Manifesto had Tony Hawk existed during the time of Marx and Engels? Heese's resounding conclusion is that the seminal document in political theory would have included exceptions allowing Tony Hawk to retain his private property in recognition of his gnarly skateboarding abilities and personable demeanor. In an act of parodic historical revisionism, Heese amends the Manifesto to include several sentence-long additions to each of its four parts to make this change on behalf of the original authors. In doing so, he saves Marx and Engels from becoming a casualty of their time given their inability to foresee the bodacious shredding a Californian skateboarder would accomplish nearly a century after their deaths. Heese has also written several other barely passable parodies, including "The Great Gatsby: But Nick has Scoliosis," "Moby-Kevin," and "Pride and Prejudice: But Mr. Darcy is a Vape God."

The Communist Manifesto in Plain and Simple English

The Communist Manifesto and Its Relevance for Today

(aka, Officially, Manifesto of the Communist Party)

With Full Text of the Manifesto, All Prefaces by Marx and Engels, Early Drafts by Engels and Other Supplementary Material

The Communist Manifesto, originally titled Manifesto of the Communist Party (German: Manifest der Kommunistischen Partei) is a short 1848 book written by the German Marxist political theorists Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It has since been recognized as one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. Commissioned by the Communist League, it laid out the League's purposes and program. It presents an analytical approach to the class struggle (historical and present) and the problems of capitalism, rather than a prediction of communism's potential future forms. The book contains Marx and Engels' Marxist theories about the nature of society and politics, that in their own words, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." It also briefly features their ideas for how the capitalist society of the time would eventually be replaced by socialism, and then eventually communism.

Offers the latest contextual and biographical scholarship with innovative interpretations and is supplemented by the first and latest English translations.

Concise anthology presents broad selection of writings: Declaration of Independence, Declaration of the Rights of Man, Communist

Manifesto, plus works by Lenin, Trotsky, Marat, Danton, Rousseau, Gandhi, Mao, other leading figures in revolutionary thought. The Communist Manifesto was published in 1848 and is written by Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. It is without doubt one of the world's most influential political manuscripts. The text was commissioned by the Communist League to explain the League's aims and ideals. It analyses the problems of capitalism and the class system throughout history. It is a philosophical text, explaining the authors' theories about the nature of society and politics. However, there are also some predictions about how capitalism would morph into socialism and then Communism.

Manifesto of the Communist Party - The Communist Manifesto

Harold J. Laski on the Communist Manifesto

The Cambridge Companion to The Communist Manifesto

The Communist Manifesto(classics Illustrated)

The Communist Manifesto W W Norton & Company Incorporated

An Introduction

The Communist Manifesto by Marx and Engels