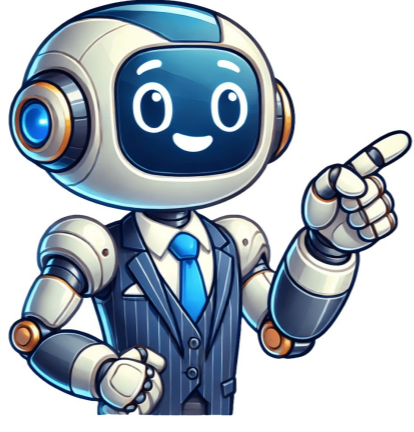


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Marx riassunto

This summary on Marx's structure and superstructure will be helpful in understanding his thoughts on communism alongside Friedrich Engels. The two concepts are closely tied to his philosophy, historical materialism, which posits that human society development is linked to economic relationships. As you follow along, you'll see how this can help prepare you for exams, assignments, or competitions. Good luck! Historical materialism views humans as products of nature, shaped by socio-economic and cultural factors. This means that social and economic dynamics shape reality and influence human interactions, which are based on subordination. For example, in a capitalist society, the bourgeoisie exploit the proletariat, making the proletariat subordinate to them. Marx and Engels' theory of historical materialism also suggests that class struggles drive societal evolution, ultimately leading to communism. This can only be achieved through a transitional phase where the proletariat takes power, taking away the bourgeoisie's wealth and means of production. In this phase, the bourgeoisie will be subject to the proletariat, who will use these resources to create a society without private property or social inequalities. It's important to note that Marx defines private property as a product of alienated labor. To further understand this concept, it would be helpful to delve deeper into the theory of historical materialism. Let's get down to business. It is recommended that you also read Marx's philosophy in simple terms: main themes. What is the difference between structure and superstructure? As we mentioned earlier, these two concepts are closely tied to Marx and Engels' historical materialism. Before moving forward, let's reiterate: Marx and Engels believe that production relationships play a fundamental role in understanding society. The structure refers to the organization of economic relationships and production relations within a society, encompassing both means of production (factories and equipment) and property relationships (private and collective ownership). In essence, the structure is the economy, which underlies the society. The superstructure, on the other hand, represents the sphere of ideology, politics, religion, philosophy, and art. In other words, it's everything that lies above the economic structure and depends on it. Despite appearing to be different, structure and superstructure are actually connected through a dialectical relationship, influencing each other. For example, capitalists can contribute to laws being passed (superstructure) to justify exploitation of workers (structure). According to Marx, the concept of structure refers to the underlying economic foundation of society, which is shaped by the means of production and relationships of ownership. On the other hand, superstructure refers to the ideological, political, philosophical, and artistic spheres that are built upon this economic base. Marx argues that these two levels can change suddenly, such as during a revolution. He believes that a great revolution will bring about a dictatorship of the proletariat, which will lead to communism, equitable economics, and social equality. The text also mentions that Marx's ideas on structure and superstructure are part of his materialist historical theory, which posits that human society is shaped by its economic conditions. In this sense, the economy is seen as the foundation upon which all other aspects of society are built. Additionally, the text provides a brief overview of Humboldt University in Berlin, Germany, including its history, budget, and academic staff. Humboldt University of Berlin: A Hub of Excellence and History The Humboldt University of Berlin is a renowned public research university situated in the central borough Mitte in Berlin, Germany. Established by King Frederick William III on the initiative of prominent scholars Wilhelm von Humboldt, Johann Gottlieb Fichte, and Friedrich Daniel Ernst Schleiermacher in 1809, it began operations the following year. Throughout its history, the university has undergone significant transformations. From 1828 to 1945, it was named after King Friedrich Wilhelm, before adopting its current name in 1949 in honor of Alexander and Wilhelm von Humboldt. Today, the university is divided into nine faculties, offering degree programs in over 171 disciplines ranging from undergraduate to post-doctoral levels. With a student enrollment of approximately 35,000 students, it has become an attractive institution for scholars worldwide. The university's influence extends beyond its borders, having pioneered the Humboldtian model of higher education that has shaped other European and Western universities. Its professors have made groundbreaking contributions in various fields, including physics, earning it recognition as one of the world's preeminent universities for natural sciences during the 19th and early 20th centuries. Notable alumni include a record-breaking 57 Nobel Prize laureates, alongside esteemed scholars such as Albert Einstein, Hermann von Helmholtz, and Karl Marx. The university's main building, Prince Henry's Palace, is a testament to its rich history and architectural significance, featuring eight statues from the Potsdam City Palace that were relocated in 1967. The Humboldt University of Berlin has a rich history dating back to its founding in 1810 by Alexander von Humboldt. Initially, there was resistance to his ideas, and he submitted his resignation to the King in April 1810, but the school eventually opened with 256 students and 52 lecturers in faculties of law, medicine, theology, and philosophy. The university gained recognition for its academic excellence and became a model for institutions like Johns Hopkins University. Its "Humboldtian" principle, emphasizing the union of teaching and research, was adopted by European universities. Notable alumni include prominent thinkers such as Friedrich Nietzsche, G.W.F. Hegel, Albert Einstein, Max Planck, Karl Marx, and Friedrich Engels, among others. The university has undergone significant transformations over the years, expanding its academic offerings to encompass modern scientific disciplines. Its research facilities, constructed in the late 19th century, supported the growth of natural sciences. Today, Humboldt University remains a respected institution, producing accomplished scholars who contribute significantly to their fields. Friedrich Wilhelm University, established during the period of enlargement in Berlin, expanded its facilities to incorporate various previously separate colleges and institutions. In 1710, King Friedrich I built a quarantine house for plague at city gates, which was later renamed Charité by Frederick William in 1727. The site became a medical campus in 1829, remaining so until the construction of the University Hospital in 1927. The university started a natural history collection in 1810 and eventually required its own building to house the Museum für Naturkunde by 1889. The Tierarznei School, founded in 1790, contributed to the development of veterinary medicine, while the Landwirtschaftliche Hochschule Berlin (Agricultural University of Berlin) was established in 1881. The Oriental Seminary, founded in 1887 by Chancellor Otto Bismarck, prepared public servants for posting to Kamerun and taught various Asian languages. Renowned Jewish orientalist Eugen Mittwoch served as the school's director before being forced to emigrate after Kristallnacht in 1938. During the Nazi regime, Friedrich Wilhelm University faced significant challenges, with nearly one-third of its staff being fired and numerous doctorates being withdrawn. Students and scholars who opposed the Nazis were ejected from the university and often deported. The burning of books by "degenerates" and opponents of the regime was a notable event, which took place in 1933, protected by the SA, and featured a speech by Joseph Goebbels. A monument to this tragic event, The Empty Library, can now be found in the center of Bebelplatz square. The campus of Humboldt University in Berlin features a glass panel embedded in the pavement that provides a glimpse into a large underground room designed for housing 20,000 volumes, accompanied by an inscription taken from Heinrich Heine's work published in 1820: "This was but a pretense, where they burn books, they ultimately burn people." The university has a rich history, dating back to its establishment as the University of Berlin in 1948. However, during the Cold War era, it faced repression under Soviet rule, with academic freedom severely curtailed and intellectuals persecuted. Students who resisted communist ideology were arrested and sentenced to forced labor or executed. In response to this persecution, the Freie Universität Berlin was founded in West Berlin in 1948, supported by the United States and retaining faculty members from Friedrich Wilhelm University. The Free University's name symbolized its status as a beacon of freedom in contrast to the communist-controlled university in East Berlin. After German reunification, the university underwent significant restructuring under West German professors, with departments in social sciences and humanities subjecting older employees to a "liquidation" process, allowing for new academics from the West to take their place. The university has undergone significant changes since its time in East Germany. Following reunification, many permanent academic positions were eliminated or converted to temporary roles, leading to a decline in mid-level academics. Despite this, the university maintained strong research and exchange links with Eastern European institutions. Today, Humboldt University is a state university with over 36,000 students, including more than 4,600 international students. The university consists of three campuses: Campus Mitte, Campus Nord, and Campus Adlershof. The main building on Campus Mitte serves as the heart of the institution and features historic architecture. The university offers a wide range of faculties and departments, including Arts and Humanities, Economics, Law, Life Sciences, Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Philosophy, Psychology, Social Sciences, and Theology. It also has several graduate schools that provide structured PhD programs in various fields. Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Berlin Mathematical School, Graduate School of Ancient Philosophy, Humboldt Graduate School, SALSA - School of Analytical Sciences, Adlershof Graduate School, "Advanced Materials" are among the university's academic divisions. The institution comprises four central institutes: Centre for British Studies, Humboldt-Innovation, Museum für Naturkunde (Natural History Museum), and Späth-Arkivium. Students elect a student parliament each year, with representatives serving under German law. Elections include Linke Liste an der HU, Grünblöd, Jus-Hochschulgruppe, OLKS - Offene Liste Kritischer Studierender, International Youth and Students for Social Equality, Queer-feministische LGBT**FQ-Liste, Liberale Hochschulgruppe, RCDS - Association of Christian Democratic Students, Die Pendler:innen - Wir fahren ein!, ZfGU - Zeit für gute Uni, ewig und 3 Tage - Langzeitprojekte, V.O.D.K.A., and Die Linke SDS HU Berlin. The university library has a rich history. Initially located in temporary sites, it was later housed in the Royal Library building (1871-1910) before relocating to the State Library in 1910. During World War II, the loss of volumes was relatively small compared to other institutions. In 2003, natural science-related books were transferred to the Adlershof campus library. The university library currently contains approximately 6.5 million volumes and 9,000 held magazines and journals, making it one of Germany's largest university libraries. Humboldt University achieved several notable rankings in various university ranking systems for 2023 and 2024. According to the Times Higher Education (THE) World University Rankings for 2024, it ranked 87th globally and 4th domestically. However, due to a long-standing dispute over Nobel laureates from before World War II, both Humboldt University and Free University of Berlin were excluded from the Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU) rankings since 2008. In subject-specific rankings, Humboldt University performed impressively in various fields. The QS Subject Rankings for 2023 placed it first in Germany for arts and humanities, social sciences, and geography. Similarly, in the THE Subject Rankings for 2024, Humboldt University ranked second in Germany for arts and humanities, law, psychology, and social sciences. The QS World University Rankings by Subject 2023 and the THE World University Rankings by Subject 2024 provided further insights into Humboldt University's strengths across different subjects. Notably, it ranked first globally or nationally in various fields such as archaeology, linguistics, theology, divinity and religious studies, classics and ancient history, philosophy, geography, mathematics, physics and astronomy, social sciences & management, accounting and finance, anthropology, law and legal studies, library and information management, politics, sociology, statistics and operational research. Additionally, the ARWU Global Ranking of Academic Subjects 2023 highlighted Humboldt University's strong performance in natural sciences, engineering, life sciences, and medical sciences. It ranked within the top 100 globally or nationally for subjects such as computer science, electrical & electronic engineering, materials science & engineering, nanoscience & nanotechnology, environmental science & engineering, biotechnology, remote sensing, biological sciences, human biological sciences, agricultural sciences, veterinary sciences, clinical medicine, public health, dentistry & oral sciences, nursing, medical technology, pharmacy & pharmaceutical sciences, economics, statistics, law, political sciences, sociology, and education. Lastly, measured by the number of top managers in the German economy, Humboldt-Universität ranked 53rd in 2019 according to a specific metric. In another ranking, the American U.S. News & World Report listed it as the 82nd best university globally in 2020. The Humboldt University of Berlin boasts an impressive global ranking, placing among the top 100 in the world for its academic programs in 17 out of 29 ranked fields. This academic excellence allows HU students to participate in semester-long or year-long study abroad programs at esteemed institutions like the University of Warwick, Princeton University, and the University of Vienna. The university's alumni include an impressive array of Nobel laureates across various disciplines. Notable figures include Albert Einstein, who revolutionized physics with his theory of relativity; Erwin Schrödinger, who made significant contributions to quantum theory; Max Planck, a pioneer in quantum mechanics; and Paul Ehrlich, whose work led to the cure for syphilis. Other notable alumni include physicists Max von Laue, Otto Hahn, and Werner Heisenberg; chemists Jacobus Henricus van 't Hoff, Robert Koch, and Rudolf Virchow; mathematician Karl Weierstrass; philosophers Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Immanuel Kant is missing but his follower Johann Gottlieb Fichte is here, Arthur Schopenhauer, Ernst Cassirer, and Max Stirner; historians Leopold von Ranke and Barthold Georg Niebuhr; sociologists Max Weber and Georg Simmel; theologians Dietrich Bonhoeffer and Friedrich Schleiermacher; and statesmen such as Otto von Bismarck, Austen Chamberlain, and Gregor Gysi. This impressive list of Nobel laureates and influential figures underscores the university's commitment to fostering intellectual excellence and innovation. Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin is considered the "Father of Modern Protestant theology" and has produced notable alumni such as Nobel laureate Emmanuelle Charpentier. The university was founded by Friedrich Althoff, who pioneered limnology and developed innovative approaches to teaching and research. The university's history dates back to 1748 when it was built on the site of a former palace for Prince Henry of Prussia. Over the centuries, it has undergone significant transformations, including being unofficially known as "Universität unter den Linden" due to its location in Unter den Linden avenue. Today, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin is one of Germany's oldest and most prestigious universities, with a strong focus on research and academic excellence. It has produced numerous Nobel laureates, including Emmanuelle Charpentier, and has been recognized for its innovative approaches to teaching and learning. The university has also played an important role in shaping the intellectual landscape of Europe, particularly during the 19th century when it was a hub for liberal and progressive thought. Notable alumni include Karl Marx, who studied at the university before going on to become one of the most influential thinkers of the modern era. Throughout its history, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin has been committed to fostering intellectual curiosity, creativity, and critical thinking among its students and faculty. Its legacy continues to shape the academic landscape of Europe and beyond. The Humboldt University of Berlin has a rich history that dates back to the late 19th century. The university was founded in 1948 as a response to the Soviet occupation of East Germany, and its establishment was a key moment in the development of democratic opposition in the region. In the years leading up to World War II, the university's precursor institutions were involved in various controversies, including book burning and student protests against Soviet influence. The university's founding professors included notable figures such as Hermann Fr. Neke, who played a significant role in shaping the institution's early development. After World War II, the university became a hub for intellectual and cultural activity in East Germany, with many prominent academics and writers contributing to its growth. In the 1950s and 1960s, the university was at the forefront of the Soviet-led education system in Eastern Europe, but it also maintained a strong tradition of academic freedom and critical thinking. The Berlin Airlift, which took place from 1948-1949, had a significant impact on the university's development, providing much-needed resources and support during a time of great need. The university's faculty and students played an active role in the airlift, with many professors and students working together to deliver supplies to the city. In the decades that followed, the university continued to grow and evolve, becoming one of the largest and most respected institutions of higher learning in East Germany. Today, the Humboldt University of Berlin is a thriving institution with a diverse range of faculties and research programs, including arts and humanities, social sciences, life sciences, mathematics and natural sciences, and more. The university's student government has also undergone significant changes over the years, with students playing an increasingly active role in shaping university policy and decision-making. Today, the Humboldt University of Berlin is a vibrant and dynamic institution that continues to play a major role in the intellectual and cultural life of Germany and beyond. The text appears to be referencing Humboldt University of Berlin, providing a mix of academic sources, news articles, and historical information about the university. Some specific points mentioned include: * The university's ranking in various global university rankings (e.g. QS World University Rankings, Times Higher Education World University Rankings, Academic Ranking of World Universities) * A study on the history of Humboldt University, including its early years and connections to notable figures like Karl Marx * References to academic journals and books discussing the university's history and significance The text also includes some tangential information about Marxism, including a brief description of the concept of materialism in relation to historical development. Let me know if you have any specific questions or would like me to clarify anything! According to Marx, society is shaped by its mode of production (an economic and social structure) and corresponding relationship between classes. This leads to changes in the way goods are produced, such as from slavery to feudalism and eventually to capitalism. Capitalism itself is just a transitional phase that emerged when the forces of production (labor, tools, and techniques) outgrew the existing relationships of production. The transition from feudalism to capitalism was driven by the bourgeoisie's actions. Marx believed that only the working class can bring about change towards a communist society where exploitation is impossible. The state, as an instrument of the ruling class, serves to maintain their power and ideology. In a revolutionary period, the state will be replaced by the "dictatorship of the proletariat". Marx also identified the wage (salary) as a key aspect of capitalist systems. Workers are paid for their labor, but this doesn't reflect the value of the goods produced. The profit made by capitalists comes from the "surplus value" or "unpaid labor" that is not compensated. This demonstrates how capitalism relies on exploiting the working class. The interpretation of Marxist theory has varied widely over time. In the late 19th century, there was a distinction between social democratic and orthodox Marxist approaches. The latter was championed by Karl Kautsky, who emphasized the inevitability of capitalism's collapse and drew parallels with Darwinism. Later, Lenin developed Marxism further, viewing imperialism as the final stage of capitalism and emphasizing the need for revolution led by the communist party. The success of the Russian Revolution gave this interpretation significant influence over a wide range of Marxist thought. Following Stalin's codification and stagnation of the Marxist-Leninist doctrine, the Marxist movement continued to produce diverse and influential interpretations, including those by Rosa Luxemburg, Lev Trotsky, Rudolf Hilferding, Otto Bauer, György Lukács, Antonio Labriola, and Antonio Gramsci. Mao Zedong's unique interpretation of Marxism-Leninism emerged in Asia, emphasizing the role of rural masses as the driving force behind global revolution. **THE DEVELOPMENT OF MARXISM** The Marxist movement experienced a significant growth throughout almost the entire 20th century, heavily influencing political and social developments worldwide. In philosophy, Marx's legacy was carried forward by thinkers such as Jean-Paul Sartre and Louis Althusser in France, the Frankfurt School, Ernst Bloch, Jürgen Habermas in Germany, Galvano Della Volpe, Antonio Banfi, and Ludovico Geymonat in Italy. The rise of democratic socialism in Eastern Europe following World War II, the Chinese revolution, and the spread of anti-colonial struggles contributed to the widespread adoption of Marxist ideas. Meanwhile, certain cultural circles began to distance themselves from Marxism, particularly after the Hungarian Revolution and the Prague Spring. In the socialist movement, the last party to abandon Marxist references was the German Social Democratic Party at its 1959 Bad Godesberg conference. Over the past two decades of the 20th century, the identification of Marxism with real socialism's regimes and their collapse led to a severe crisis. However, many scholars believe that, having lost its dogmatic and ideological trappings, Marxism can still be a valuable tool for understanding social, political, and cultural phenomena.