Notes 3.5 How did social reformers, socialists, and Marxists address the problems of industrialization?

I. Social Reformism & Socialism

Philosophy	Key Figure(s) (People)	Ideas & Actions
Utilitarianism	 Jeremy Bentham (Br.) JOHN STUART MILL (Br.) 	 Govt. should achieve the "greatest good for the greatest # of people" (to be "useful") Government regulation needed Movement fought for reforms in child labor, public health, prisons, education
Utopianism	• ROBERT OWEN (Br.)	 Owen improved conditions for his workers (better housing, schooling, limits on child labor) Movement tried to establish communities in which workers shared in economic success
Socialism	Charles Fourier (Fr.)Henri de Saint-Simon (Fr.)	 "Means of production" (farms, factories, railways) should be owned by the public Government should plan the economy to end poverty, promote equality

II. Marxism (Communism)

A. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels write COMMUNIST MANIFESTO (1848)

- 1. All of history is a struggle between "haves" and "have-nots"
 - a) now, bourgeoisie (industrialists) vs. PROLETARIAT (workers)
- 2. Prediction
 - a) proletariat will revolt (worldwide) and
 - b) take over the means of production (factories, mines, farms)
 - (1) workers will control the government, create equality
 - c) this eventually will lead to **COMMUNISM** (radical form of socialism)
 - (1) everything is owned by the public (no private property)
 - (2) classless society with total equality
 - (3) government eventually "withers away" (no longer needed)

B. Impact

- 1. Radical socialist parties around the world absorb Marxist ideas
- 2. Communist revolutions in Russia, China, Cuba
- 3. About 20 nations Communist-controlled by 1980
- 4. No communist revolutions in West (US, Britain, France)... why?
 - a) one reason = conditions improved for poor as nations make reforms