

The Contemporary Value of the Class Struggle Thought in the Communist Manifesto

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Abstract: The class phenomenon of human society has existed for a long time. Scholars of all dynasties have discovered and explained the phenomenon, but there is no complete theory to change the phenomenon. Marx and Engels created scientific theories to guide the proletariat to overthrow the bourgeois regime and establish the communist regime. Marx's thought on class struggle is the deep logic to expose the demise of capitalism, the basis for a complete break with revisionism, and the magic weapon and fundamental adherence of the proletarian struggle. In today's world, class antagonism is increasingly serious, and the capitalist oppression of the proletariat is more cruel but more hidden. Therefore, Marx's thought of class struggle needs to increase its spread and influence, and play a greater role and value.

1. Introduction

As one of the classic Marxist works, the Communist Manifesto begins with the statement that "the history of all societies is the history of class struggle" and that "the modern bourgeois society produced from the demise of feudal society has not eliminated class antagonism. It only replaced the old " [1] with new classes, new oppressive conditions and new forms of struggle. It can be seen that the thought of class struggle is the core thought of the Communist Manifesto, laying the revolutionary tone for the Marxist theory.

2. The origin of the thought of class struggle

The existence of class division and class struggle in human society was not first discovered and proposed by Marx and Engels. As early as in ancient Greece, Plato divided citizens into three classes: protector, defender and producer, and the subsequent philosophers also found the objective existence of class and class antagonism in human society [2]. After graduating from university, Marx felt the fundamental opposition between the rulers and the peasants in the Rhine newspaper. Later, he directly participated in the struggle against capitalism by the French working class in France. Engels from November 1842 to August 1844's comprehensive investigation and research on the life, work and struggle of the British working class made his understanding of the class struggle in the capitalist society more specific, vivid and profound. But, at that time all the theory of class struggle this social phenomenon to give scientific and reasonable explanation, with Adam Smith main representative of classical economists, although admit land aristocracy, the bourgeoisie and the objective existence of

the proletariat, but by explaining the economic root of class existence, the capitalist society class antagonism as an eternal phenomenon. Khrushchev revisionism has also discovered the fundamental opposition between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, who condemn this unequal social phenomenon and reveal that the economic root of this opposition is private ownership. So they advocated the elimination of class and private ownership. However, they opposed the elimination of the bourgeoisie and private ownership by the class struggle of the bourgeoisie against the bourgeoisie, so they did not really point out a right path and way for the liberation of the proletariat. It is this objective observation of the class opposition and the fact of class struggle that becomes the internal motivation for Marx and Engels to establish a new theory. They believe that the fundamental reason why all thinkers did not scientifically explain the phenomenon of class antagonism and the correct way to eliminate class was that there was no scientific view of history. In 1845, Marx's *Outline on Feuerbach*, Engels's *State of the Working Class in Britain* and *The German Ideology*, written by Marne in 1846, created a scientific view of history, thus giving scientific explanations and disclosure to the phenomenon of class struggle in human society, especially in capitalist society. In 1848, Marx formally issued the *Communist Manifesto*, giving a more formal explanation of the thought of class struggle. First, the phenomenon of human class and class opposition is not an eternal phenomenon of human society, but a historical phenomenon, it is the product of the development of human social production to a certain stage, and with the further development of social productive forces; second, class and class opposition is the product and expression of the basic social contradiction; finally, the elimination of class and class opposition must rely on the struggle of the proletariat to liberate itself [3].

3. Theoretical significance of class struggle thought

3.1 Expose the deep logic of the demise of capitalism

The emergence of the bourgeoisie benefited from the rapid development of the commodity economy era, and the material foundation established by the large industry once played a very revolutionary role in history. However, with the basic contradiction of capitalism and the infinite greed of the bourgeoisie, the whole society is increasingly divided into two camps, namely, the two directly opposed proletariat and the bourgeoisie. The bourgeoisie materializes all good things, turning the relationship between people into naked interests and money relations. At the same time, the bourgeoisie not only forged the weapon to kill itself, it also produced the people who will use this weapon — modern workers, namely the proletariat. The elimination of the opposition between the bourgeoisie and the class must depend on the struggle of the proletariat itself and the liberation of itself. At the same time, along with the deepening of the working class against the bourgeois struggle, there has been the interests of the proletarian organization of the working class and the negative factors since the growth of the capitalist society, namely communism, and this communism has been suppressed, suppressed and persecuted by the rulers. But with the capitalist production relations, economic and political system gradually established and mature, the production relations of capitalist society, the superstructure and the productivity and economic base contradictions gradually revealed and sharp, mainly for the proletariat and the bourgeois class struggle, and the class struggle from pure individual, scattered, blind struggle to concentrated, the whole class, conscious struggle. It eventually leads to the inevitable demise of capitalism and the inevitable victory of socialism.

In the time when Marx lived, the active struggle was extremely fierce, because the oppression of the bourgeoisie on the proletariat had reached a degree unacceptable to the proletariat. So there were a series of workers' uprisings, such as the three major European Workers' movements, the Paris Commune, and the French Revolution. Because the change of social form is a long and tortuous process, so in the process of the proletarian struggle, there will inevitably encounter great resistance,

and even many people with lofty ideals will lose their precious lives, but the development and change of the society is an unstoppable trend.

3.2 The basis for a complete break with revisionism and other erroneous thoughts

After the emergence of Marxism, there were not only thoughts and forces that openly oppose Marxism, but also erroneous trends of thought that distort and revise Marxism. In 1878, Marx and Engels, in a letter to August Bebel and Liebknecht Wilhelm, thoroughly exposed and criticized the line of class cooperation within the German and again clarified the Marxist view of class struggle. And after the death of Marx and Engels, Lenin criticized represented by The Second International Revisionism and MAO criticized Khrushchev revisionism and Gorbachev new thinking, also all around against Marxism class struggle theory and practice.

Marxism is naturally a complete revolutionary theory guiding the proletariat in how to overthrow capitalism, so when it appeared, the bourgeoisie resisted and slandered the good people. Marxists naturally and naturally became the enemies of capitalism and the bourgeoisie. The revisionism carries the mask of the bourgeoisie, and only capitalism is the depths of the orthodox goal that can be pursued. Under the guise of cooperating with the proletariat, the proletarian revolution and the communist movement are led to evil paths. The history of the evil formation and development of the revisionism are all in the same line. Whether in the bourgeois capitalist society or in the socialist society, there is a special environment for the emergence of revisionism. It can be seen that only by adhering to the thorough Marxist thought of class struggle can we completely break with the erroneous thoughts such as revisionism.

3.3 The magic weapon and fundamental adherence of the proletarian struggle

"Marxism provides an instructive clue that allows us to find the regularity in this seemingly complicated and chaotic state. This clue is the theory of class struggle." [4] Lenin has repeatedly warned his comrades that the class struggle and class analysis method expounded in the Communist Manifesto was still an extremely important method to analyze and understand the contemporary world. The thought of class struggle in the Communist Manifesto has also made great historical contributions to human progress and social development, and it is still dazzling today, more than 170 years later. This theory not only profoundly reveals the objective law of historical development, which is used by the proletariat, but also is continuously inherited and developed in practice. From Lenin to Stalin, from MAO to Deng, they all used this theory to find the historical law of national social development, and achieved great success.

New era, new changes have taken place in the proletarian struggle, the chief designer said "the socialist social history period is always some kind of class struggle, including many theoretical and practical complex and difficult problems, not only cited previous books can solve, you can continue to study" [5]. Therefore, if the proletariat wants to win, it must always adhere to the thought of struggle.

4. Contemporary values of class struggle thought

Since the 1950s, western countries have been under the pressure of the Soviet Cold War to decorate the "welfare society" and carry out a series of measures to improve the capitalist society. As a result, the proletariat of western developed capitalism has undergone some new changes: the industrial proletariat of the traditional proletariat is gradually declining, while the ranks of the high-tech field and management service industry are rapidly expanding; the internal structure and quality of the proletariat are increasingly optimized. These changes make some Western scholars immediately

throw out the "disappearance of the working class" and other views. Marcuse is a typical example of the disappearance of the working class revolution. He believes that the working class has been ideologically assimilated by capitalism and become a conservative force to maintain the established order of capitalism. Later, Andre Gorz pointed out in "Farewell to the Working Class" that Marx's working class theory had become a "letter without recipient", and that the working class that Marx called the "gravedigger" of capitalism had been connected with capitalism. The working class has lost the historical subject status of the socialist revolution, and the worker movement will also withdraw from the stage of history. It seems that for the foreseeable future, a violent crisis and huge strikes in the capitalist world are almost impossible.

In 1847, Marx revealed a law of civilization development in "The Poverty of Philosophy": "Without confrontation, there can be no progress. This is the law that civilization has followed until today. So far, productivity has developed due to this law of class confrontation." Not only does the development of productivity, but the entire social civilization, including philosophy and social science theory, also develops in a society where class confrontation exists. Not only until 1847, but also until the death of Marx and Engels, humanity did not step out of class society. The achievements of civilization, including the scientific theories founded by Marx and Engels, were all achieved in a society where class confrontation existed.

The Marxist ideology of class struggle is an important theoretical tool that can be used to analyze and explain contemporary social, political, and economic contradictions and problems. Through in-depth research on class struggle, we can better understand the essence and evolution laws of society, which helps guide people to carry out social change and achieve social progress. In contemporary times, class struggle remains one of the main social contradictions. Whether it is developed capitalist countries or developing countries, social class differentiation and inequality in political and economic interests exist, and need to be resolved and reconciled through class struggle. Marx's class struggle ideology can help people have a clearer understanding and understanding of these issues, and promote people's awakening and action. At the same time, the ideology of class struggle also provides people with a revolutionary mindset and an indomitable spirit. Against the backdrop of various risks and challenges in the current world, people need to possess a certain revolutionary spirit and indomitable fighting spirit in order to overcome difficulties and adversity, and continuously strive to achieve personal or common ideals. The contemporary value of class struggle ideology lies in its ability to inspire people to move forward, challenge reality, and create a better future.

5. Conclusions

Therefore, do not think that sitting in the capitalist's office drinking coffee is not the proletariat, let alone the disappearance of the capitalist's daughter and the daughter of the worker wear the same skirt. As long as the fundamental system of capitalism has not changed, the essence of its oppression and exploitation of the proletariat has not changed. This kind of thinking on the underlying logic, in the socialist country camp, has a more sober understanding. However, in the European and American countries where capitalism is prevalent, with the help of neoliberalism and pan-entertainment doctrine, and the development of the latest science and technology, the self-consciousness of the proletariat is gradually dissolved, and the concept of class struggle is gradually degraded. It can be foreseen that the new working class in western society, which is still the proletariat, was eventually squeezed into nothing by the bourgeoisie and began to resist and discover the loss of strength. How to let the proletariat in the bourgeois society, recognize the real living environment, wake up their sense of resistance and struggle, has become a more profound and arduous and urgent task of The Times.

References

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