



Communism Worksheet – Answer questions as if you were Marx/Engels

What are classes?

What are the natural and voluntary division of labor?

What gets abolished in communism?

What are the two realms of communism, and what happens in each realm?

Is there division of labor in communism, and if so, how does it work?

How is the surplus distributed in communism?

Capitalism Worksheet: Provide an answer and a page number that supports it.

How might Marx/Engels characterize the forces of production and the relations of production under feudalism (petty commodity production), capitalism, and communism?

Mode of production	Forces of production	Relations of production
Feudalism/petty commodity prod.		
Capitalism		
Communism		

What are capitalists/bourgeoisie most concerned with getting, where does it come from, and what does their pursuit of it lead to?

What are the consequences of competition among capitalists in terms of a) material conditions, b) the surplus produced, and c) the relationship between classes?

In what two ways is the foundation of communism developed within capitalism?

Bonus question (do this last): What happens to the State in communism, and why?

Lenin Crossword

Answer all of the questions in terms of Lenin's theory as described in *The State And Revolution*.

Down

1. The form of working body that is the basis for participatory democracy in socialism _____ .
2. In order for the State to be an organ of class rule, it must have a _____ arm.
3. The "talking shops" that fool the people into thinking they have a say in matters.
4. When Lenin refers to the "thousands of threads," he means that the bourgeoisie and State institutions are heavily _____ .
5. Lenin was worried that, once in socialism, a new _____ would develop among the officials of the newly installed State.
6. It serves the minority in capitalism, the majority in socialism, and withers away in communism.
7. In socialism: From each according to his ability, to each according to his _____.

Across

8. The intermediary, transitional period in between capitalism and communism.
9. What Lenin believes democracy is for capitalism.
10. In the transition to socialism the proletariat appropriates the means of production, so they are no longer _____ .
11. The State apparatus develops because of this.
12. For Lenin, the State withers away and communism emerges when people "gradually become accustomed to observing the elementary rules of social intercourse," which they do out of _____ .
13. In communism: From each according to his ability, to each according to his _____ .
14. The form of the State in socialism.
15. What does Lenin believe must happen to the capitalist State?

Gramsci Tables

Table 1. Civil Society and Political Society

	<u>Civil Society</u>	<u>Political Society</u>
Function	244, 258	
Institutional type	56, 258	
Institutional examples	56, 258	
Dominant role in hegemony	56, 80, 263	

Gramsci Tables (continued)

Table 2. Different stages of capitalism

	<u>Low level capitalism</u>	<u>Advanced capitalism</u>
When?	179, 243	
Where?	238	
Stage of civil society	238, 243	
Type of rule	56	
Type of war	243	

Gramsci Pairs

I

II

The State

Type

Functional
(p. 56, 244, 263)

Institutional
(p. 56, 238, 258)

State = ?
(civil society, political
society, or both?)

Civil Society equivalent
to Political Society?

Hegemony

Type

Political
(p. 56, 80, 263)

Economic
(p. 161, 181-182)

Expression/definition

Organized by...

Class Formation/Struggle

Theorist

Marx
(p. 480-481)

Gramsci
(p. 180-185)

Miscellaneous stage

Not recognized
by Gramsci.

Individual trade-based
stage

Nationwide stage

Political/hegemonic
stage

Not recognized
by Marx.
