

5. Socialism and Communism: More to Marx

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. All socialists agree that one of the major obstacles to human freedom is
- A. religious belief, which divides people into fiercely antagonistic groups.
 - B. the desire to cooperate and get along with others, which prevents people from thinking freely.
 - C. the division of society into social classes based on who does or does not own property.
 - D. the drive to compete and outshine others that is part of human nature.
 - E. the difficulty of spelling Marxist terms, such as bourgeoisie.

Answer: C

2. Which aspect of Hegel's philosophy had the most influence on Karl Marx?
- A. Hegel's philosophy of religion, which stressed how alienation led to sin
 - B. Hegel's physiocratic philosophy of economics
 - C. Hegel's philosophy of history, in which history moves through the clash of opposing forces
 - D. Hegel's philosophy of property, in which mixing your labor with something makes it yours
 - E. Hegel's philosophy of music, which emphasizes the dialectic between opera and rap

Answer: C

3. According to Robert Owen, drunkenness, theft, and other social evils are caused by
- A. a deformed social system that rewards greed and selfishness.
 - B. a society in which no one is responsible because property is publicly owned and controlled.
 - C. original sin.
 - D. the failure of parents to take responsibility for the education of their children.
 - E. excessive exposure to television sitcoms.

Answer: A

4. Marx says that workers under capitalism are alienated from
- A. the product of their labor.
 - B. other workers.
 - C. their creative potential.
 - D. all of the above are correct.
 - E. none of the above is correct.

Answer: D

5. In Utopia, Thomas More apparently recommends that private property should be abolished because
- A. the Industrial Revolution was causing the poor to grow poorer while the rich grew richer.
 - B. he thought that private property was the root cause of false consciousness.
 - C. envy and greed can be held in check only when people do not own private property.
 - D. the desire for private property leads people to conform, not to be real individuals.
 - E. he knew that he had to take an unworldly position in order to become a saint.

Answer: C

6. According to Marx, the "revolutionary dictatorship of the proletariat" eventually will be followed by
- A. the immiseration of the proletariat.
 - B. the seizure of state power by the working class.
 - C. the development of revolutionary class consciousness.
 - D. the withering away of the state.
 - E. an awesome concert and light show.

Answer: D

7. Marx refers to the class of workers who sell their labor to capitalists as the
- A. Bolsheviks.
 - B. Soviets.
 - C. bourgeoisie.
 - D. proletariat.
 - E. recidivists.

Answer: D

8. The basic belief that socialists typically share is that
- A. Karl Marx's program for society should be followed without question.
 - B. property should be owned and controlled publicly rather than privately.
 - C. human nature is selfish and individualistic.
 - D. capitalism and government are by nature evil and should be overthrown.
 - E. every member of society should have the same abilities and income.

Answer: B

9. Marx's conception of history differs most notably from Hegel's in that Marx believes that history _____, while Hegel believes that history _____.
- A. unfolds by the conflict between ideas; develops through the cooperation of ideas
 - B. is marked by alienation; shows little record of alienation
 - C. is the story of the control of material resources; is the story of the evolution of the human spirit
 - D. is the story of the evolution of the human spirit; is the story of the control of material resources
 - E. is an interesting subject; is boring

Answer: C

10. In Charles Fourier's ideal community, or phalanstery, people will happily work because they will be able to do the work that suits their talents and interests. Fourier based this claim on his principle of
- A. the labor theory of value.
 - B. market socialism.
 - C. attractive labor.
 - D. fraternity.
 - E. the Protestant work ethic.

Answer: C

11. After the revolution, Marx says, there will be a "dictatorship of the proletariat" that
- A. takes control of the government in order to prevent a bourgeois counterrevolution.
 - B. establishes a totalitarian state that controls every aspect of people's lives.
 - C. enables the bourgeoisie to use the power of the state to crush all opposition from the working class.
 - D. makes everyone work and gives everyone an equal share of the profits.
 - E. denies basic rights and liberties to the proletarians.

Answer: A

12. In general, socialists believe that
- A. every member of society should receive an equal share of society's wealth.
 - B. at least the major forms of property should be publicly owned and controlled.
 - C. common ownership of property includes "the community of women and children."
 - D. people should be free to do as they want as long as they do not harm or threaten harm to others.
 - E. the history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles.

Answer: B

13. In *The Communist Manifesto* Marx and Engels argue that the bourgeoisie is a creative and progressive class because it creates
- A. equal rights and opportunities for everyone.
 - B. jobs in factories and mines for people who would otherwise be unemployed.
 - C. more goods and services at lower prices, thus raising the standard of living for everyone.
 - D. pollution of the air and water, destruction of the environment, and the extinction of species.
 - E. a worldwide market, destroys feudalism, and promotes industry and technology.

Answer: E

14. In the mature, fully developed communist society of the future, Marx says,
- A. people will live in communities of about 1600 people, and there will be no need for a government.
 - B. people will be free to hunt in the morning, fish in the afternoon, and criticize poetry after dinner.
 - C. there will be no money, and toilets will be made of gold.
 - D. people who do dangerous work will be rewarded with leisure rather than money.
 - E. the Communist Party will be the dictator of the proletariat.

Answer: B

15. After the revolution, but before reaching full communism, Marx says, society must follow the principle:
- A. "From each according to his ability, to each according to his labor."
 - B. "From each according to his ability, to each according to his need."
 - C. "Inequality is justified only if it works to the benefit of the worst-off people in society."
 - D. "Equal pay for everyone, but more free time for those who produce the most."
 - E. "Immiserate the proletariat."

Answer: A

16. The stage of Marx's revolutionary sequence in which the workers realize that capitalism is responsible for their poverty and oppression is the stage of
- A. shock and awe.
 - B. revolutionary class consciousness.
 - C. the dictatorship of the proletariat.
 - D. the immiseration of the proletariat.
 - E. mature or fully developed communism.

Answer: B

17. Marx's term for the class that controls the "forces of production" in capitalist society is the
- A. proletariat.
 - B. Bolsheviks.
 - C. Soviets.
 - D. bourgeoisie.
 - E. revisionists.

Answer: D

18. Which of the following was the utopian socialist who thought that the economy should be planned and directed by an elite group of experts?
- A. Thomas More
 - B. Charles Fourier
 - C. Saint-Simon
 - D. Robert Owen
 - E. J. Alfred Prufrock

Answer: C

19. According to the materialist conception of history, every human society must have which of the following?