Marxism definition: The system of economic and political thought developed by Karl Marx, along with Friedrich Engels, especially the doctrine that the state is the product of social class struggle.

The theory claims that an elite of Marxist theoreticians and Frankfurt School intellectuals are subverting western society with a culture war that undermines the Christian values of traditionalist conservatism and the western tradition of its namesake, the philosopher Karl Marx (1818–1883).

Marxism is both a critical approach that wants to always question the mainstream policy-driven approaches to IR theory and a classical approach via the philosophical and sociological tradition of its namesake, the philosopher Karl Marx (1818–1883).

Marxism is a method of socioeconomic analysis that uses a materialist interpretation of historical development, better known as historical materialism, to understand class relations and social conflict as well as a dialectical perspective to view social transformation. It originates from the works of 19th-century German philosophers Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Cultural Marxism: Definition, Origin and Aspects

Cultural Marxism is a fairly recent and complex concept that combines elements of Marxist theory with modern cultural studies. It is often associated with certain schools of thought, such as critical theory and poststructuralism, which challenge traditional understandings of power and social relations.

In its most basic form, Cultural Marxism asserts that there is a power struggle between different social groups and that this struggle is shaped by cultural and ideological factors. It emphasizes the role of language, communication, and representation in constructing and reinforcing power imbalances.

Marxism and Literary Theory

Critical Theory of Marxism: Definition, Origin and Aspects

Marxism is a critical theory that seeks to analyze and criticize the social and political structures that shape human experience. It is both a political philosophy and a method of sociopolitical critique.

Marxism and Critical Race Theory

Marxism: Structural Conflict Theory Marxism: Structural Conflict Theory 3.3.2. What Causes Social Change? Major changes according to Marx are the result of new forces of production. He used the change from feudal society run by the noblemen, clergy, and commoners and based upon heredity so there was little movement within the system. These had been given substance by the writings of French historians such as Adolphe Thiers and Francois Guizot. But unlike the French historians, Marx made class struggle the central fact of social evolution. Read this article to learn about the critical theory of Marxism. The critical theory is innovatively connected with the Frankfurt school because the members of this school developed certain concepts or...