**Excerpts from the Communist Manifesto by Karl Marx, 1848**

“The modern bourgeois (middle class) society…has not done away with class hatred between groups of people. It has but established new forms of struggle in place of the old ones. Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the master into the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers…. They are slaves of the machine and the manufacturer. Instead of rising as industry progresses, they sink deeper and deeper into poverty….”

"Owing to the use of machinery and to division of labor, the work of the proletarians (working class) has lost all individual character, and consequently, all charm for the workmen. He becomes [a limb] of the machine, and it is only the most simple, most boring, and most easily acquired skill or ability, that is required of him.”

“Above all, [the government]… will have to take control of industry and of all the branches of production out of the hands of… competing individuals, and instead institute a system as a whole, that is for the common account (good), according to a common plan, and with the participation of all members of society. It will… abolish (eliminate) competition….Private property must therefore be abolished.”

**Excerpts from The Wealth of Nations by Adam Smith, 1776**

“The sole purpose of all production is to provide the best possible goods to the consumer at the lowest possible price. Society should assist producers of goods and services only to the extent that assisting them benefits the consumer… he [the consumer] intends his own gain; and he is in this, as in many other cases, led by an invisible hand to promote an end which was no part of his intention…. By pursuing his own interest, he frequently promotes that of the society....”

“According to this liberal and generous system, therefore, the best method in which a nation can raise up craftsmen, manufacturers, and merchants of its own, is to grant the most perfect freedom of trade to artificers, manufacturers and merchants of all nations.”

**John Locke**

"Government being for the preservation of every man's right and property, by preserving him from the violence or injury of others, is for the good of the governed.”

**Jean-Jacques Rousseau**

“What, then, is the government? An intermediary group established between the subjects and the sovereign for their mutual communication, a body charged with the execution of the laws and the maintenance of freedom, both civil and political.”

**John Stuart Mill**

The first element of good government is being the virtue and intelligence of the human beings who make up the community, the most important point of excellence which any form of government can possess is to promote the virtue and intelligence of the people themselves. The first question in respect to any political institutions is, how far they tend to foster in the members of the community the various desirable qualities, moral and intellectual; …. The government which does this the best has every likelihood of being the best in all other respects, since it is on these qualities, so far as they exist in the people, that all possibility of goodness in the practical operations of the government depends.

We may consider, then, as one criterion of the goodness of a government, the degree in which it tends to increase the sum of good qualities in the governed, collectively and individually; since, besides that their well-being is the sole object of government, their good qualities supply the moving force which works the machinery.

Bellwork: List 2 positive/negative effects of Capitalism and Communism.

Today’s Lesson: We are going to look at primary sources

Big Question: What is the role of government in the new Industrial society?

Objective: I can use primary sources to see how society shifted during the I.R., and use those documents as evidence in my arguments.

Objective: I can use primary sources to infer how society shifted during the I.R., and use those documents as evidence in my arguments.

1. How does Karl Marx describe life during the Industrial Revolution? Use examples from the text as evidence
2. What does Marx say the role of government should be?
3. Connect to prior knowledge: Why would communism become popular with workers during this time?
4. What does Adam Smith see as the role of government? Use evidence from the text to support your answer
5. According to John Locke, what is the role of government?
6. Argue: Would John Locke support Capitalism or Socialism? Use evidence to support your answer. (3-4 sentences)
7. According to Rousseau, what is the purpose of government?
8. How does John Stewart Mill support the ideas of John Lock? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
9. How does John Stewart Mill support the ideas of Rousseau? Use evidence from the text to support your answer.
10. Explain how the ideas of these authors connect to the problems and developments of the Industrial Revolution