

MARXISM

Marxism / Leninism Theology

- Worldviews are religious by definition.
- All worldviews begin with a religious declaration.
- Marxism begins with the declaration that **there is no God**. Religion is the opium of the people. Religion is a sort of spiritual booze.
- Marxism's philosophy of dialectical (logical, argumental) materialism grants god-like attributes to matter.
- **In dialectical (absolute atheistic and hostile to all religion) materialism the higher is not, as such, denied; the world is interpreted as a process of continual ascent, which extends into eternity. It is supposed to be matter itself that continually attains to higher perfection under its own power. (Atheism, evolution)**
- The preferred theological definition of Marxism is: "scientific atheism".
- God is considered an impediment, even an enemy, to a scientific, materialistic, and socialistic worldview.
- The idea of God and an eternal heaven is seen as an escape from the toil and burdensome everyday living of the working class.
- Marx conceived his atheism with the seed of philosophy. He believed with Prometheus that the consciousness of man is the supreme divinity.
- To Marx man is God and ultimately man created religion to worship himself.
- Since man is his own god, man must seize control of reality and shape it for his specifications. It sounds very much as if Marx got drunk from the wine of the harlot that spices her drinks with Eastern flavors.
- Liberation theology is the "Christian" propaganda arm of Marxism in which Jesus is not portrayed as God, but some "rebel" who came to set the people free from the controlling elite to establish socialism.
- As Marx moved from the philosophical to the socioeconomic realm to find proof for his atheism, he reached the conclusion that religion is the anti-depressant for the oppressed.
- Marx foresaw that when society adopts socialism, religion itself would vanish.
- Fighting religion is an essential ingredient in materialistic reality.
- Socialism out of necessity leads to a police state and dictatorship.

Marxist philosophy

- The reality of the universe consists in its materiality, and this is proved by philosophy and natural science. Thoughts and consciousness is a product of the human brain and man himself is a product of evolution.
- Matter is all there is to the real world.
- Sensations, thought, consciousness, are the highest products of matter organized in a certain way.
- Life spontaneously evolved out of non-living, non-conscious matter. Mind and consciousness evolved out of matter.
- Materialism arises from the objectivity of science, from the recognition of objective reality, reflected by science.

- Matter is the objective reality given to man in his sensations, a reality that is copied, photographed, and reflected by our sensations.
- True beliefs only become knowledge when backed by investigation and evidence.
- Marxist's believe by examining history one can determine better which knowledge is correct and which not.
- **Marxist dialectics state:** the world is not perceived as a complex of ready-made things, but as a complex process. All of life is a constant evolving process resulting from the clash of opposing forces. This theory of dialectics is a process in which a starting point is negated, and a second opposing position is taken. This second position is in turn negated so as to reach a third position representing a synthesis of the first two. The first two positions are abolished and at the same time preserved. Thesis, Anti-thesis, Synthesis. E.g. Being- Non-being- Becoming. EVOLUTION!!!!!!
- Dialectics sees change or process due to struggle and conflict as the only constant, bearing in mind that this change always leads to more advanced levels. Unlike clear observations from nature that the whole world is in a destructive downward spiral and decay, these Darwinian monkeys are trying to convince the world that everything is going in the upward, godward direction. If survival of the fittest is the name of their game then the only reason we find Marxist's at the forefront of nature conservation is because they are looking after their own species in the bush.
- Marxist's have made the theory of evolution into a universal law, applicable to the whole universe.
- Marxist dialectics directly opposes metaphysics.
- METAPHYSICS, n. s as z. [Gr. after, and physics. It is said that this name was given to the science by Aristotle or his followers, who considered the science of natural bodies, physics, as the first in the order of studies, and the science of mind or intelligence to be the second.] The science of the principles and causes of all things existing; hence, the science of mind or intelligence. This science comprehends ontology, or the science which treats of the nature, essence, and qualities or attributes of being; cosmology, the science of the world, which treats of the nature and laws of matter and of motion; anthroposophy, which treats of the power of man, and the motions by which life is produced; psychology, which treats of the intellectual soul; pneumatology, or the science of spirits or angels, &c. Metaphysical theology, called by Leibnitz and others theodicy, treats of the existence of God, his essence and attributes. These divisions of the science of metaphysics, which prevailed in the ancient schools, are now not much regarded. The natural division of things that exist is into body and mind, things material and immaterial. The former belong to physics, and the latter to the science of metaphysics.
- Marxism approaches the human mind and soul problem by explaining that the mind reflects the material world and translate it into thought and form. This only explains thoughts around material issues but these "great minds" have a problem when it comes to abstract thoughts and feelings.
- Consciousness is described as subjective reflection of objective reality.

- To the Marxist the mind must simply be the function of matter, since this is the case everything is relative to the observer. If Marxism is only relative to Marx then his theories are true only for himself and the rest of humanity doesn't need to join him in Hell.
- By their own theories these atheists constantly contradict themselves. They reason in circles because their god is confusion. If your theory starts without God you obviously cannot be a man of great intellect or reason for it demands a blind fool to deny the existence of an intelligent creator God.

Marxist ethics

* Marxist ethics is rooted in dialectical materialism and class struggle. According to Marxist dialectics, everything in the universe, including society, is in a state of constant flux or change. This change in society is a move upwards towards the elimination of all social and economic class distinctions.

The next change would be from capitalism to socialism. According to Marx, the capitalist to protect their own interest imposed religious ethics. E.g. thou shalt not steal were imposed so that those who have can keep it from those who have not. It is not in the interest of the group for the individual to have alone. Reigning morality under capitalism only promotes the preservation and strengthening of the system of exploitation and the acquirement of profit.

- According to Marx it is biological and social evolution that determines ethics.
- Right and wrong is determined by what is best for the next higher state of social evolution.
- In short, Marxist ethics can be described, unlike humanist ethics that is determined by the selfishness of each individual, as being determined by a mass of selfish, disadvantaged individuals – group ethic determined by group need. No real place for individual rights if it oppose the group rights.
- Marxist's believe that man's consciousness and ideas of morality changes with every change in his material existence, thus morality is not absolute and in a constant state of change. Something can only be morally right in its context in history. This is nothing but a long-term relativism.
- The struggle for a classless society determines that every "vile" act to achieve the goal is moral in context of the situation. The end ultimately justifies the means – for now. When the struggle for a classless society is over the next struggle will determine the next set of ethics.
- Devotion to the cause of the working class, collectivism, and comradely solidarity, hatred toward the capitalist, internationalism in struggle are traits that characterize the morals of the working class.
- Hatred, if directed at the capitalist, is seen as moral. The individual must give up his rights or be destroyed.
- The communist openly declares that their ends can only be attained by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions.
- Marxists judge the results, not the methods; the consequences, not the acts.

Marxist Biology

- Darwin's theory is very important and provides the basis of natural science for the class struggle.
- Marx believed that evolution would extend naturally to answer questions in human society. Engel states: just as Darwin has discovered the law of evolution in organic nature, so Marx discovered the law of evolution in human history. Darwin's theory is used as a platform to put communist sociology on a scientific base.
- Marx proclaims that the theory of evolution dealt a deathblow to the believe in a creator God.
- The putrefied communist, socialist boil has burst and the atheistic infection is rapidly spreading under the materialistic, God hating West. Socialism is not dead it just went global.
- Spontaneous regeneration is a portion very dear to Marxists who believe that life is nothing else but a special form of existence of matter. The callous faith in spontaneous regeneration always shields the Marxist from any proof of impossibility.
- Early Marxists accepted Darwin's theory because it seemed to enforce dialectics that called for evolution of the simple to the more complex. Apparently natural selection calls for the same thing.
- Darwin's theory differ from dialectics, where dialectics call for new synthesis that occurs rapidly and as a result of revolution Darwinian evolution is a slow, long and gradual proses. It seems too much Vodka is making the Russian evolution machine run in fast-forward. Their evolution is the product of revolution.
- Punctuated equilibrium speaks the language of dialectical materialism. It speaks the language of revolution in evolution. The monkey in the bush meets the man in the Kremlin to strengthen each other's hand in rebellion against God. As before stated punctuated equilibrium contradicts evolution.

Marxist Psychology

- Only science, exact science about human nature, and the most sincere approach to it by the aid of omnipotent science, will deliver man from his present gloom.
- To the Marxist, human development is more specifically determined towards communism and excludes free will.
- Marxists believe that the mind is nothing more than purely physical activity of the brain. This psychology is confined to the behaviorist school of thought.
- Behaviorism is the stimuli and predetermined response approach to psychology. Man is hence forth to be controlled by the world around him and in large by other men. The hypothesis that man is not free is essential to the application of scientific methods to study human behavior.
- Pavlov tried to marry humanism with psychology and is known for his theory of conditioned reflex response to certain stimuli.

- Marxist psychology deviate from humanists behaviorism theory in that a behaviorist psychology might not encourage the development of a communist society, since it denies the possibility of man making a conscious struggle to achieve such a society.
- Marxists face the same dichotomy they created for themselves in economy, they declare communism to be inevitable, but require the willed revolt of people to bring about its occurrence.
- Marxist psychologists view speech in addition to environmental stimuli as the second external influence on human behavior. They believe that men developed society so as to produce more external stimuli. The next logical step is that socialism can provide the only suitable societal stimuli to produce a healthy individual.
- To the Marxist, freedom is simply the opportunity for the individual to choose what type of society will determine his behavior; it does not mean choosing his behavior himself – man is free to select the society that will determine his every action.
- Marx believes that it is society's responsibility to regulate man. This society would regulate men and women so that they would be faithful always to the collective and to "internationalism". Sounds more like a police state run by a few selfish dictators.
- There are two things that materialism ultimately eradicates namely freedom and dignity.

Marxist sociology

- With the transfer of the means of production into common ownership, the single family ceases to be the economic unit of society. The care and education of the children becomes a public affair; society looks after all children alike, whether they are legitimate or not.
- Marxists rely on the theory of evolution as the basis for their social theory.
- Man is evolving biologically and sociologically. The outcome of the sociological evolution of man is a communist world.
- Darwinism outlined the concept of evolution of the species, Marxism describe the evolution of society as a whole.
- Marxists believe that the changes in the economic foundation lead sooner or later to transformation of the whole structure of society.
- Change is initiated in the economic system of society. Economic systems determine how men relate to each other and these relations determine social norms, politics and legal aspects. (It sounds rather if Marx discovered Mammon and the corrupting power behind money that can be used to manipulate people and deceive society)
- Man's consciousness is predetermined by a society that in turn is predetermined by its economical system.
- If man is a pawn in the hand of economic forces driven by the dialectic, why should he act as if he has free will and work towards the advent of communism?
- The Marxist grants the individual no free will until this will is necessary for the revolution to overthrow capitalism. In the same way society is believed to determine the individual, until the free will of the individual is required to create a socialistic society.

- The Marxist sociologist is willing to ignore the postulated impotency of man, claiming instead that some have opportunity to rise up and be free to promote the socialist cause.
- Marxists believe that a socialistic society will evolve and be supreme, based on biological conflict and the survival of the fittest economical system.
- Marxists sees the church as a stumbling block that slows the development of the ultimate society.
- The family deprives the worker of revolutionary consciousness.
- **The basic task of communist education and overcoming the survivals of religiousness is to prove to the pupils the complete contrast between science, the real and correct reflection of the objectively existing world and religion as a fanatic, distorted and, consequently, harmful reflection of the world in the consciousness of the people.**
- Children must be educated to detest religion and embrace Marxist materialistic views of the world.
- Marxists reject the traditional family and encourage premarital sex and adultery, as long as it is done in the spirit of freedom and responsibility. In a society where there is no private property and everyone belongs to everyone, fornication and adultery cease to have any meaning.
- **The alienation of children from their parents ensures that children formulate their worldview according to education provided by the state and system.**

Marxist Law

- Law, morality and religion are the prejudices of the rich, behind which lurk in ambush just as many self interest of the rich.
- This law is based on the assumption that God does not exist and man is an evolving animal. Marxists reject eternal and immutable principles of law.
- Marxists reject the concept of an absolute moral code or natural law. When man rejects God he becomes a law unto himself and the laws enforced are the laws that serve best the selfish interest of the lawgiver.
- By rejecting the supernatural, man, the highest animal in the evolutionary chain becomes a law unto himself.
- Marxists believe that as soon as man formed a society and economic structure involving class distinction, law and state came into existence.
- The creation of a class distinction caused laws to come into being in order to control the masses. In other words laws are the products of economic class distinction in order to protect the interest of the rich.
- **The state becomes the power that is above society and has the function of keeping down conflict and maintaining order.**
- **The state is an organ of class domination, an organ of oppression of one class by another; its aim is the creation of order which legalize and perpetuate this oppression by moderating the collision between the classes.**

- Marxists believe that all societies that allow the rich to make laws are unjust.
- The laws in capitalist countries are seen as the reflection of the desires of the rich class.
- The main reason for the "oppression" of the laws of the rich is based on the concept of private-property.
- According to Marx there can be no equal rights in a capitalist system since there can not be equality between exploiters and exploited.
- Laws promoting inequality breeds protest in the form of lawlessness.
- According to Marxism the failure of capitalist law is seen most clearly in the offences against the law.
- All criminal action is justified since it is seen as nothing but reaction against the oppressive laws of the rich.
- Since the Marxist denies God the focus is on self-expression and self-gratification as the ultimate end in life. Anything that constrains fleshly passions are seen as oppressive and instituted for the interest of the rich.
- Marxist answer to law is to overthrow the rich ruling class and to leave the law making to the oppressed masses.
- **Complete success in the struggle for the democratic rights of the masses can only be achieved by overthrowing the monopoly capitalist economic and political domination, and the establishment of a state authority that express the interest of the working class.**
- By creating a law to protect the working class the Marxist hopes to create a less exploitative society.
- Marxists claim that law requires elasticity even to the point of abandoning any legal system.
- Since man is in a constant state of evolution and law is founded in man, law must also be constantly changing.
- Socialist laws are arbitrary, since they are based on the will of the ruling class. A system based on the decisions of those in power is nothing but legal positivism.
- Legal positivism is a theory that bases all legal truth on the decision of the state. Courts are designed to dispense justice – a justice they derived from the state. Justice in socialist society is created by the state and supposedly governed by the working class.
- **Marxists believe that the state must act as a guiding force for the workers, once they achieve power. Thus justice does not come from the working class but from the leading communist party in government.**
- **Thus socialist law is not the product of a free working class but the product of the minds of the leaders in the government.**
- The state is seen as the ultimate source of justice and requires the working class to gain power. The dictatorship of the working class requires the guidance of the Marxist communist party, thus making the communist party the ultimate source of law.
- Anyone who disagrees with the laws of the communist party is accused of lawlessness.
- Citizens in a socialist society are granted certain rights as long as they never exercise those rights in a way that hinders the advancement of communism.

- Marxists expect the state to wither away as socialist society moves towards communism. If the state withers away then the source of justice will disappear as well.
- Since communism will abolish classes, the need to promote order between classes will no longer exist; therefore law will be unnecessary.