

Principles of Communism by Friedrich Engels

Political Science · Answer Key · 10 Questions

1. Who is the author of 'The Principles of Communism'?

- A) Karl Marx
- B) Friedrich Engels**
- C) Vladimir Lenin
- D) Joseph Stalin

2. According to Engels, what is the primary driving force behind historical development?

- A) Religious beliefs
- B) Individual ambition
- C) Class struggle**
- D) Technological innovation

3. What economic system does communism aim to replace?

- A) Feudalism
- B) Socialism
- C) Capitalism**
- D) Mercantilism

4. What is the ultimate goal of communism as described by Engels?

- A) A global empire
- B) A classless society**
- C) A totalitarian state
- D) A return to agrarianism

5. Engels believed that the abolition of private property was a key principle of communism. What kind of property was he primarily referring to?

- A) Personal possessions
- B) Intellectual property
- C) The means of production**
- D) Private homes

6. What historical event is often cited as a precursor to the communist revolution in Engels' writings?

- A) The Renaissance
- B) The Industrial Revolution**
- C) The Enlightenment
- D) The French Revolution

7. Engels posited that under communism, the state would eventually wither away. What does this imply about the future of government?

- A) The state would become more powerful
- B) The state would be replaced by a global council
- C) The state would cease to exist**
- D) The state would be managed by AI

8. What term did Engels use to describe the working class, who he believed would be the agents of communist revolution?

- A) Bourgeoisie
- B) Proletariat**
- C) Aristocracy
- D) Peasantry

9. In a communist society, Engels envisioned the end of alienation. What is alienation in this context?

- A) Forced migration
- B) Separation from one's labor and its products**
- C) Social isolation
- D) Loss of identity

10. What is the proposed distribution principle in a communist society, according to the text?

- A) From each according to his ability, to each according to his need**
- B) From each according to his wealth, to each according to his status
- C) From each according to his effort, to each according to his output
- D) From each according to his loyalty, to each according to his service