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### Karl Kautsky And The Socialist

Karl Johann Kautsky was a Czech-Austrian philosopher, journalist, and Marxist theoretician. Kautsky was one of the most authoritative promulgators of orthodox Marxism after the death of Friedrich Engels in 1895 until the outbreak of World War I in 1914. He was the most important socialist theorist during the years of the Second International. He founded the socialist journal Neue Zeit. Following the war, Kautsky was an outspoken critic of the Bolshevik Revolution, engaging in polemics with Vladi

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Karl Kautsky - Wikipedia

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Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution 1880-1938 (Verso ...

Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution 1880-1938. Massimo Salvadori. Verso Books, Feb 23, 2016 - Political Science - 380 pages. 0 Reviews. This first modern study provides an original and balanced perspective of a theorist whom Lenin referred to as both ' master of Marxism ' and ' renegade ' . Examining Kautsky ' s political thought over ...

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Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution 1880-1938 ...

Karl Kautsky was born in Prague, on 16th October, 1850. He became active in socialist politics while at the University of Vienna. In 1880 Kautsky moved to Zurich where he met and was influenced by the Marxist writer, Eduard Bernstein. Later, when living in London, he maintained a close relationship with Frederick Engels.

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Karl Kautsky : German Socialism

Both of them have tried to rehabilitate Kautsky as an historical figure, and Blanc and his co-thinkers in the Democratic Socialists of America (DSA) Momentum/Bread and Roses/Socialist Callgroups have argued for Kautsky ' s utility to socialists today. For both writers, Kautsky is deployed as the antidote to a received Leninist wisdom.

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The return of Karl Kautsky? – International Socialism Project

Karl Kautsky was a leading socialist theoretician during the rise of German capitalism in the late 19th century, when the idea that socialism could replace capitalism by incremental legislative reforms first developed among trade union leaders and in a wing of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD).

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Kautsky and the Parliamentary Road to Socialism – A Reply ...

Karl Kautsky (b. 1854) was a Czech-Austrian-German socialist thinker, writer, and political figure who was active in the establishment of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD).

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Karl Kautsky – Mapping Yiddish New York

Kautsky ' s thesis provided the main theoretical rationale for the support which the German social democratic leaders gave to their own bourgeoisie in its prosecution of the war, and for their...

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Karl Kautsky and “ ultra-imperialism ”

Karl Kautsky, (born October 16, 1854, Prague, Bohemia [now Czech Republic]—died October 17, 1938, Amsterdam, Netherlands), Marxist theorist and a leader of the German Social Democratic Party. After the death of Friedrich Engels in 1895, Kautsky inherited the role of the intellectual and political conscience of German Marxism.

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Karl Kautsky | German Marxist and politician | Britannica

Karl Kautsky: The Social Revolution and On the Day after the Social Revolution (1902)

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Karl Kautsky: Social Revolution (1902)

Karl Kautsky, the ethical socialist, rejected neo-Kantian arguments in favour of social Darwinism. The proletariat had to be re-organized in 1893 and in 1910–1911 as a precondition before they could act. These formed the substantive form of arguments with Luxemburg in 1911, when the two seriously fell out.

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Rosa Luxemburg - Wikipedia

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Karl Kautsky and the Socialist Revolution 1880-1938 (Verso ...

Kautsky ' s “ Guidelines for a Socialist Action Program ” attempted to chart a middle course between the reformism of the mainstream social democrats in the SPD and the revolutionary politics of the German Communist Party (KPD), led by Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Kautsky, one of the original critics of Eduard Bernstein ' s “ revisionist ” embrace of a regulated capitalism, rejected the SPD ' s attempt to limit the German Revolution to the creation of a republic based on a ...

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The “ Best ” of Karl Kautsky Isn ' t Good Enough

Karl Kautsky was known as the Pope of Marxism in the early 20th century, but until recently he appeared to have been almost forgotten. 1

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He was the leading theorist of the German Social Democratic Party (SPD), a nominally Marxist mass workers ' party, and the Second International of socialist parties in the late 19th and early 20th century. Yet he was completely discredited among the revolutionary left because he provided theoretical cover for the SPD leadership ' s support for the German ...

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What can we learn from Kautsky today? – International ...

Karl Kautsky, the leading theoretician of Marxism after the deaths of Marx and Engels, described the essential formula of Social Democracy as “ the merger of socialism and the worker movement ” . 1 This “ merger formula ” was applied with great success by the German Social Democratic Party (SPD) and its predecessor organisations from 1869 to 1914, during which time it became the most popular party in the German Empire, even under conditions of state repression.

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Why do we have a Labour Party instead of a socialist party ...

Kautsky argued that resistance to a democratically elected socialist government should also be expected from within the existing state structures — first and foremost the military. He thus always insisted that overthrowing capitalist rule required the dissolution of the army and the arming of the people.

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Why Kautsky Was Right (and Why You Should Care)

Despite this setback Kautsky penned *The Historic Accomplishment of Karl Marx* in a period when the growth of the socialist movement looked certain to sweep away old Europe with just a spark from beyond the Rhine. It sets out the continued relevance of the work, ideas and strategic conclusions of Marx and Engels.

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Review: Alexander Gallus, "Karl Kautsky - The Historic ...

A serious and measured exposition of the terms on which arguments for socialist strategy currently move. This first modern study provides an original and balanced perspective of a theorist whom Lenin referred to as both ‘ master of Marxism ’ and ‘ renegade ’ . Examining Kautsky ' s political thought over a period stretching from the Paris Commune to the Second World War, the author argues for the consistency with which Kautsky developed his positions on socialism, democracy, political ...

This first modern study provides an original and balanced perspective of a theorist whom Lenin referred to as both ‘ master of Marxism ’

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and 'renegade'. Examining Kautsky's political thought over a period stretching from the Paris Commune to the Second World War, the author argues for the consistency with which Kautsky developed his positions on socialism, democracy, political parties and the role of the proletariat. While Salvadori's analysis is grounded in the debates within the Communist International and the German labour movement, Kautsky emerges as a distinctly modern thinker who produced a Marxist theory of the state, and originated critique of the USSR as a 'state capitalist' system. At this level, it provides a serious and measured exposition of the terms on which arguments for socialist strategy currently move.

'This outstanding political biography traces the development of Kausky as a thinker and a Socialist. The author treats Kautsky with respect and affection without minimizing his weaknesses. In fact, this work could serve as a model for political biographies: it is meticulously researched in archives and libraries; it is written in good, clear, declarative sentences, and it avoids the major pitfall of polemicizing instead of enlightening.' -Bernard K. Johnpoll, Labor History

In this book, first published in 1992, the author examines the polemic fought by German Social-Democratic Party leaders and intellectuals Karl Kautsky and Eduard Bernstein against what they perceived to be misunderstandings of Marxism propagated by members of the Social-Democratic Federation (SDF) in England and by the socialist leader Wilhelm Liebknecht in Germany. The debate raised basic questions of socialist theory, including whether the program of Marx and Engels called for scholarly study, parliamentary democracy, and gradual social evolution, or for Utopian speculation, economic collapse, and violent rebellion.

Karl Kautsky on Democracy and Republicanism contains the first English-language translations of important political works by Kautsky. Ben Lewis demonstrates how Kautsky's programmatic conclusions were positively influenced by Marx and Engels – especially the lessons they drew from the Paris Commune.

In this book, Gary P. Steenson offers new interpretations of the history and nature of socialist movements in Germany, France, Austria, and Italy, from after Karl Marx's death until World War I. Based largely on Friedrich Engels's correspondence and those of other socialist party leaders, Steenson analyzes Engels's view of European politics and those of his strategic counsel. He also derives the standards of Marxian orthodoxy from party publications and the political press. The central importance of Engels is clear, as is the seductive appeal of his

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frequently insightful, often misguided counsel to working politicians. Steenson also finds that this period saw no contradiction in adherence to Marxism and full participation in democratic, representative politics-and that in those countries where democratic forms did not exist, Marxists led the struggle to obtain them.

Political Science

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