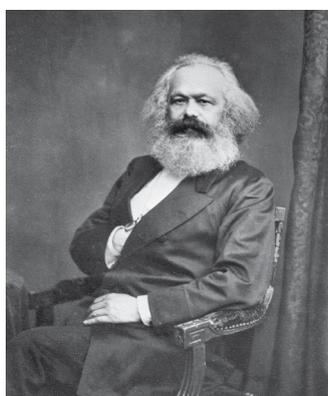


- **Bourgeoisie:** the ruling class who own the means of production and make profit by exploiting the proletariat for their wage labour.
- **Proletariat:** the working class who own nothing but their labour. They survive by selling their wage labour (i.e. working) for the ruling class. They do not receive a fair wage, according to Marxists and are exploited by the Bourgeoisie.
- **Capitalism:** the economic system where the means of production are owned privately and run for profit.
- **Capital:** Wealth in the form of money or assets
- **Means of production:** things like land, labour, factories etc. which are owned by the ruling class.
- **Wage labour:** The Marxist term for paid work.
- **Communism:** A society where all citizens are equal and all of the means of production are owned by the state for the good of everyone.



Marxism is a CONFLICT theory developed by Karl Marx (1818 - 1883) who suggests that in every society apart from communism, there is class conflict. In a CAPITALIST society, the proletariat is exploited by the bourgeoisie. Marx believed that eventually the proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie and society would evolve into a COMMUNIST society where everyone was equal and the MEANS OF PRODUCTION was owned by the State.

**Paul Willis** – studied a group of boys he called ‘the lads’ who formed an ‘anti-school subculture’ in a school. He argues that they ‘see through’ capitalism and think it’s not worth doing any work at school because they won’t get good jobs after they finish school no matter how hard they try.

**William Chambliss** argues that the ruling class is able to control what laws are passed and therefore what is defined as crime. He also argues that crimes committed by the wealthy and the middle class are treated less seriously than those committed by the poor or working class.

**Bowles & Gintis** argue that there’s a ‘correspondence’ between what happens in schools and what happens in work, so students learn behaviour in school that makes them comply with working in a capitalist system.

**Eli Zaretsky** – Argues that the family ‘props up’ capitalism because it ‘reproduces the next generation of workers’ by teaching children to obey and also is a ‘unit of consumption’ where people buy things for the family, such as family cars, holidays etc.