

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Historical events that occurred in the past cannot be separated from human life today. History will always bring a unique and interesting story. Absolutely, history will always carry its own controversy. Such as history that occurred throughout Europe in last 500 years ago.

According to nationalgeographic.org, in England history influences the economic development of society. This began with Britain being one of the most prosperous industrial estates in Europe between 1600 and 1700. Industrialization in England from the mid-eighteenth century resulted in an economic development described by many historians as the British industrial revolution. The Industrial Revolution began in the period between 1750-1850. When there were major changes in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, transportation and technology. The Industrial Revolution marked a major turning point in world history.

Then, the position which states that this break occurred not during the Industrial Revolution but during the expansion of Europe and the creation of the world market in the 16th century. Since the development of capitalism in each region in Europe is uneven, it can be said that they live in a period of "transition" as well as the beginning of capitalism.

These developments resulted in Britain becoming one of the major economies in Europe during the first half of the 19th century. England as the most prominent industrial power in the world economy and a major political power. The Industrial Revolution that occurred involved almost all countries in Europe. The Industrial Revolution that occurred on the European peninsula had a major impact on the people's economy. So that during the Industrial Revolution, capitalism was in the economic life of society.

The history of capitalism cannot be separated from the land of Europe, its birthplace and the development of capitalism. Capitalism as an economic system in which trade, industry and the means of production are controlled by private owners with the aim of gaining profits in a market economy. Capitalism make some effects to the society class. From the worker class, the upper class, even to women's life and children exploitation.

Regarding the social class that arises due to the influence of capitalism on the economy of society. The scholars call those who have the means of production the upper class, while those who do not own personal property and who sell their labor are called the proletariat or the working class. These two classes developed creating a conflict of interest between them.

The effects of capitalism exists because of the person of capitalism. The actors of capitalism are called capitalists or owners of capital and business. It has been mentioned earlier that the industrial owners in capitalism have a role to take advantage of as much as possible. In this case the working class get disadvantaged by the benefits obtained by the owners of capital.

In the era of capitalism, the owner of a business or capital has a relatively high position compared to other parties. Especially, when compared to the working class. The working class simply does not have the power to oppose the policies made by the capitalist entrepreneurs. This results in massive exploitation of workers. Then, the owners who are more focused on increasing income by accumulating profits.

Simply, the interest of the upper class exploit and oppress the proletariat / working class in order to increase profits while the interests of the proletariat are struggling to be free from exploitation and oppression. Not only to the workers class. The upper class as those who use the capitalism that develops in society to have a profound effect on women's lives.

Women historians debate the impact of the Industrial Revolution and capitalism in general on the status of women. Taking the pessimistic view that when capitalism arrived in 17th century England it had a negative impact on the status of women as they lost much of their economic importance. 16th century England, women were involved in many aspects of industry and agriculture. The house is the main unit of production and women play an important role in running the farm and in running some trades and plantations (Morris, 2005, p.233).

They brew beer, handle milk and butter, raise chickens and pigs, grow vegetables and fruit, spin hemp and wool into thread, sew and patch clothes and care for the sick. Their useful economic role gives them a kind of equality with their husbands. However, when capitalism developed in the 17th century,

there was a more division of labor with husbands taking jobs outside the home and wives reduced to unpaid domestic work. Middle-class women were confined to unemployed domestic life, watching over servants, lower-class women are forced to take low-paying jobs.

The dilemma for factory women who chose to respond to attacks on themselves. Denying their immorality and ignorance, as well as affirming woman uprightness and independence. It is also noted that two different moral codes emerged among factory women in response to this confusion. Business owners who speak of preserving virtue through vigilance and critical judgment of women who are impolite because corruption usually caused by individual weakness.

While other business owners often do call for action to reach out to problem women who have become victims, such as corruption originates in the factory system as a whole. Distanced from industrial realities by social experience, class differences, time and the involvement of art "in the system of capitalist exploitation". Capitalism system also make some impact to the commercial banking.

Some experts define capitalism as a system that came into force in Europe in the 16th to the 19th centuries, namely during the development of European commercial banking. Where a group of individuals or groups could act as a certain entity that could own or trade property. Private sector, especially capital goods, such as land and people for the process of changing from capital goods to finished goods. To obtain these capitals, capitalists must first obtain raw

materials and machines, then workers who act as machine operators in order to get value from the raw materials processed (Scott, 2006, p.57)

The researcher gives one sample from a thesis with title '*Class Struggle In Capitalist Society In Ally Condie's Novel "Crossed"*' by Asti Amri Yani Yaris, as follows:

..... **A real work positions not this digging in the dirt, this hard labor. (D12/C2/P7)**

The discussion of the sample above tells proletariat or lower class is the people who worked for upper class. They do not have social status, less financial. They even do not have education that can bring them to get the good life. In this novel, the writer found four characters that are included to lower class or proletariat. The characters are Cassia, Ky, Vick and Indie.

All things and impacts that occur because of capitalism cannot be separated because of the economic system that develops in society. The system of economic organization characterized by private ownership of the means of production and distribution and their use to achieve profit under highly competitive conditions. Of course, the economic system can work because of the community as the driving force of the economy.

In this research writer will use a story from Karl Marx meet Friedrich Engels, an industrialist's son, who investigated the sordid birth of the British working-class. Engels, the dandy, provides the last piece of the puzzle to the young Karl Marx's new vision of the world. Together, between censorship and

the police's repression, riots and political upheavals, they will lead the labor movement during its development into a modern era.

The ideas they produced have changed world history and will continue to change it. The film "Le jeune Karl Marx" or The Young Karl Marx, by director Raoul Peck from Haiti, released in early 2017. Talking about the story of the youth of these two important figures, how they met and then collaborated to fight capitalism.

Even though the title of the film only contains the name Marx, this film actually not only tells about Marx. Like much of Marx's writing, which was also the result of intellectual collaboration with Engels. Vice versa. There is no Marx without Engels, and there is no Engels without Marx.

This film takes place in 1843, when countries in Europe were rocked by socio-political upheaval and sprinkled with revolutionary eruptions that were born from recession, economic crisis and famine. While in England the development of capitalism culminated in the Industrial Revolution, which inevitably gave birth to a new class, namely the proletariat.

Many labor organizations were founded in response to the exploitation of the working class. Then, also still have ideals of utopian socialism, as embodied in the slogan "all men are brothers" or "all people are brothers." In this background are two youth, Marx who was only 25 years old, and Engels 23 years.

The film begins with the raid on the publishing office of Rheinische Zeitung, a newspaper critical of the regime. Instead of being afraid of being

arrested like his colleagues, Marx even considered that the newspaper content was less critical and radical in criticizing the Prussian despotic regime. Here readers can already see how Marx assessed the importance of the role of the newspaper as a propaganda tool to beat the rulers.

Marx, who is shown in this film as a proud and stubborn young man, actually only expresses his courage in criticizing the powerful, in principle and without compromise. Meanwhile, across the English Channel, in the industrial city of Manchester, a factory owned by Ermen and Engels was hit by labor protests. The low value of wages, the absence of job safety guarantees and the employment of child laborers make workers angry and they fight back by sabotaging textile weaving machines.

There appears Mary Burns, who is the center of attention of the workers and capitalist gentlemen, with her spontaneity appearing in front of representing the demands of her friends. For this "act", Mary was fired by the master factory owner, which caught the attention of Friedrich Engels, son of the factory owner. Without a trade union, readers will see how the workers in this film do not have a place to organize an effective collective resistance.

All they can do was sabotaging the machine as a form of protest, a primitive form of individual workers' resistance. When the heroic Mary Burns challenged the factory owner alone, she was fired while the rest of the workers looked down grimly. However, this condition did not last long. Workers learn that unity and organization make them stronger to fight for better working conditions.

Friedrich Engels intended to write a book about the life of workers by entering the workers' huts, interacting and living with them for observation and interviews. With the assistance of Mary Burns, who eventually became his lover, Engels succeeded in uncovering the real working and living conditions of the workers. His book *The Conditions of the Working Class in England* is the first work to use the class and embryonic perspective of scientific socialism.

In this film we also meet two figures who will later become opponents of the main polemic of Marx and Engels, namely Proudhon and Bakunin who are known as theorists of anarchism in particular. The seeds of the conflict between Marxism and Anarchism were soon planted.

There is one scene which gives us an idea of how Marx approached the workers' struggle. In a hall, in St. Freiburg. Antoine, Marx spoke in front of dozens of workers and explained to them the economic theory that underlies their oppression. This was in stark contrast to the next speaker, Weitling, a labor leader who spoke with simple agitations and slogans.

Labor took Marx's seemingly complex speech coldly and greeted Weitling's simple speech with boisterous applause and screams of enthusiasm. Meanwhile, it was Marx's theory later in the day that inspired the workers' movement and won the revolution. Marx understood that workers did not need agitation and simple slogans but above all a complete and comprehensive theory of society.

The contrast between Marx and Weitling is repeated in a scene where the two argue fiercely. Weitling says he has no intention of creating a new theory. It is economic or otherwise. For him movement does not require theoretical guidance. To this day this debate is still relevant, when there are still many activists who underestimate the importance of forging theory in the movement. Weitling is a typical picture of activists who just want to act and think that workers only need to be given a simple slogan.

Marx and Engels then joined the Justice League. After being mandated by the League to reorganize and formulate a new program, they came as delegates to the Congress of the League of Justice in London, November 1847. At this congress, Marx and Engels presented their ideas of class struggle. The upper class does not show us (the working class) gentleness and can not beat it with kindness. The antagonism between the proletariat and the upper class can only lead to a complete revolution.

The Industrial Revolution today has given birth to the modern slave, the proletariat. By freeing himself as a class, Karl Marx will liberate mankind. That freedom is called Communism. This is a slogan that better reflects the existing class society order. It is impossible for workers and capitalists to be brothers. The Justice League changed its name to the Communist League.

The film ends with the two young Germans writing the Communist Party Manifesto in discussion with the two extraordinary women who accompanied them to the end: Mary Burns and Jenny von Westphalen. This work shook the world and is still relevant today. The Manifesto of the Communist Party is very

succinct but profound and brilliant in analyzing the most fundamental phenomena in the development of capitalism and how to resolve its contradictions.

From the above explanations about the back ground, history and sample of the object data, the writer chooses the title of this paper is “The History Of Capitalism Impacted The Society In Film The Young Karl Marx”.

B. Question and Scope of the Research

1. Questions of the Research

The writer, in this research, would like to analyze the capitalism as affected society The Young Karl Marx Movie. There are some questions that are discussed in this study. The questions are:

- a. What fields of capitalism that appear in the film The Young Karl Marx?
- b. How far did those fields impact capitalism development processes in Europe in *The Young Karl Marx* Film?

2. Scope of the Research

In connection to this research, the writer focuses on the history of Capitalism development processes in Europe through *The Young Karl Mark* film. The writer tries to find the fields of capitalism impacts in England and Germany. The theories that are used : 1. Stephen Saphiro (2008) 2. American Sociological Association (2005) 3. Thomas Elsaesser and Malte Hagener (2010). By classifying and analyzing those theories of capitalism,

the writer understands the fields, elements, history, setting and historical actors.

C. Objective and Significance of the Research

1. Objective of the Research

According to the question and scope of the research above, the objective of this research is expected to be as follow:

- a. The writer wants to know the fields of capitalism that appear in the *Young Karl Mark Film*.
- b. The writer wants to find out how far those fields impact capitalism development processes in Europe in Film

2. Significance of the Research

For the significances of this study, the writer hopes that this research can be useful not only for the author but also for readers from various fields who want to know how capitalism exists in society. For the writer herself, a new experience analyzing how the history of capitalism existed in society even before the author was born. There are many interesting things that the writer gets. The knowledge that the writer gets through the history retold in the film *The Young Karl Marx* makes the writer understand many impacts of capitalism on society.

For the Readers, not only for the young people but also for the whole society, should have seriousness in understanding what capitalism means. Furthermore, the writer wants this research can be expected to be useful for

reference about capitalism as an affected society and to increase readers about the impact of capitalism described in Film the Young Karl Marx. Another contribution of this research is to encourage readers to understand capitalism as one of the aspects that makes social class and workers' welfare unequal to date.

D. Operational Definition

After having a read and understood many theories of the title components which have been found in the various books of literature, the writer can conclude and give explanation about the operational definitions as follow:

1. Capitalism

Capitalism is a social and economic system that has been developing and maturing for approximately many years. Capitalism as a social system based on private ownership and the establishment of a new society. Capitalism as an economic system in which private individuals or businesses own capital goods.

2. Sociology

Sociology is the study of social life, social change and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. Since all human behavior is social, the subject matter of sociology ranges from the intimate family to the hostile mob; from organized crime to religious traditions; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture.

3. Film

Film is the media for delivering messages to the audience. In the film viewers can get messages, impressions or even show hidden intentions to be conveyed. Therefore, as viewers, people must be smart and have critical think while watching a film, also must be able to restrict and not be influenced by bad messages.

E. Systematization of The Research

The systematic of the research means to present the research well edited composition. This research is divided into five chapter as follow:

Chapter I Introduction explains about The Background of the research, Question and Scope of the Research, Objective and Significance of the Research, Operational Definition, and Systematization of The Research.

Chapter II Theoretical Background describes about definition of Capitalism, Effects of Capitalism, Sociology Approach and Film.

Chapter III Methodology Research contains the explanation about Method of Research, Procedure of Research, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Analysis and Data Sources.

Chapter IV Analysis Data presents The Data Description, The Data Analysis, The Data Interpretation and The Discussion.

Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion concludes that all discussion presented in all chapter and give suggestion for anyone who reads this research.