them the most profit. (2) What is good for everyone. More competition gives people the chance to do the jobs they do best. (4) Government should not meddle in business. Its only duty is to keep peace and order.

Effects of population growth. A new theory about population growth, called the idea of population growth, was first proposed by Malthus in 1798. In his Essay on the Principle of Population, Malthus declared that population always grows faster than the food supply. As a result, he said, humanity is never far from starvation. Another effect of population growth, according to Malthus, is that the supply of workers becomes greater than the demand for labor. This results in unemployment, low wages, and the poverty. Malthus argued that government could prevent this by passing laws against immigration. 

Another English economist, David Ricardo, published a book in 1817. Ricardo put forward his idea about the "law of wages." This reasoning was that population growth would always keep wages low, which made the workers poorer. Ricardo's reasoning was that population growth would always keep wages low, which made the workers poorer. 

The principle of laissez faire. Some thinkers believed that government should not interfere with business. They based their views on the theory of laissez faire. Laissez faire (let alone) is a French word meaning "leave business alone." This idea was first stated by a Scottish philosopher and economist, Adam Smith, in his book The Wealth of Nations. Adam Smith felt that society would run best under a free-enterprise system. (1) Entrepreneurs would be free to run their businesses in the way that will bring the most profit. (2) What is good for everyone. More competition gives people the chance to do the jobs they do best. (4) Government should not meddle in business. Its only duty is to keep peace and order.
Pioneer socialists Robert Owen's model communities at New Lanark

The experiment ended in failure. Owen, like some people even today, believed that if everyone worked together without egotism they could combine to live into a better condition of New Harmony, the residents of New Harmony set up such a community at New Harmony, where the land was owned in common, and the workers would live in a model town. Owen believed in the idea that the wealth of the community would be distributed fairly, and that education and art would be advanced. However, the experiment failed, and Owen sold his community. The residents of New Harmony were left to fend for themselves, and the community was disbanded.

Owen later moved to New York, where he continued to work on his ideas. He believed in the idea of cooperative communities, where people would work together to produce goods and services, and where the profits would be shared by all members of the community. Owen was a Charles Fourier (1772-1837), a Frenchman who believed in the idea of cooperative communities. Fourier believed in the idea that people should live and work together, and that the wealth of the community should be distributed fairly. However, Fourier's ideas were not widely accepted, and his community eventually failed.

One of the leading mutiny sociables was Cooperatives. Some so-called 'modem towns' were created in Scotland, and a number of communities based on his ideas were formed in Europe and in the United States. The ideas of Fourier were popular for a few years, but eventually fell into disfavor. Many thinkers were disappointed by the fact that a few people had become very rich, while a large number of people remained poor.
people and the proletariat masses soon, if this were to be only a few new workers, the class would soon destroy this force. If the masses were to arise in this way, the means of production would be in the hands of the proletariat. When the proletariat is in control, it is the capitalist who is the worker; it is the worker who is the capitalist. If this were to happen, the proletariat would become the owner of the means of production and would control the economy. This would lead to the destruction of the capitalist system and the rise of a new society based on collective ownership and cooperation. The means of production would be collectively owned and controlled by all members of society. The wage-earning worker would no longer be the owner of the means of production. The proletariat would become the new ruling class. The state would wither away, and a new society would emerge based on equality and freedom.

The rise of the proletariat was predicted by Karl Marx (1818-1883) in his work "The Communist Manifesto," where he argued that the working class would rise up against the ruling class and establish a new society based on collective ownership and cooperation. Marx believed that the owners of the means of production would be exploited by the capitalists, and that this would lead to a class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. He predicted that the workers would rise up and overthrow the capitalist system, leading to the establishment of a new society based on collective ownership and cooperation. This prediction has been a driving force behind many revolutions and social movements around the world.

In London with the wretched of the earth, Marx wrote in his book "The Communist Manifesto." He argued that the proletariat could overthrow the capitalist system and establish a new society based on collective ownership and cooperation. This prediction has been a driving force behind many revolutions and social movements around the world.
At this stage, Marx predicted, a great upheaval in society would take place. Made desperate by their poverty, the workers would seize control of the government and the means of production, destroying the capitalist system. Marx believed a violent revolution was necessary. The Communist Manifesto, published in 1848, sounded the call for a working-class revolution: "The Communists openly declare that their ends can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all existing social conditions. Let the ruling classes tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains. They have a world to win. Workers of the world, unite!"

With the destruction of capitalism, Marx said, the class struggle would end and a "classless society" would emerge. All people would share equally in the wealth of the new state. With the exploiters gone, Marx declared, there would eventually be "wither away" the state. The failure of Marx's predictions.