Practice analyzing Marx and Engels Communist Manifesto!

For each passage, answer these two questions.
1. What do the authors mean by this?
2. Give a modern day example of how this is or is not true today.
Passages can be found in your Classics reader on the pages designated.

#1 p. 11, second column, top
The bourgeoisie has stripped of its halo every occupation hitherto honoured and looked up to with reverent awe.

#2 p. 11, second column, bottom
The need of a constantly expanding market for its products chases the bourgeoisie over the whole surface of the globe.

#3 p. 12, first column, bottom
Just as it has made the country dependent on the towns, so it has made barbarian and semi-barbarian countries dependent on the civilized ones, nations of peasants on nations of bourgeois, the East on the West.

#4 p. 13, first column, bottom
The conditions of bourgeois society are too narrow to comprise the wealth created by them. And how does the bourgeoisie get over these crises? On the one hand by enforced destruction of a mass of productive forces; on the other, by the conquest of new markets, and by the more thorough exploitation of the old ones.

#5, p. 13, middle
…the work of the proletarians has lost all individual character, and, consequently, all charm for the workman.

#6, p. 13, bottom
Modern industry has converted the little workshop of the patriarchal master in the great factory of the industrial capitalist. Masses of laborers, crowded into the factory, are organized like soldiers. As privates of the industrial army they are placed under the command of a perfect hierarchy of officers and sergeants. Not only are they slaves of the bourgeois class, and of the bourgeois State, they are daily and hourly enslaved by the machine.

#7, p. 15 first column, middle
…entire sections of the ruling classes are, by the advance of industry, precipitated into the proletariat, or are at least threatened by their conditions of existence. These also supply the proletariat with fresh elements of enlightenment and progress.

#8, p. 15 second column, bottom to p. 16
The proletarian movement is the self-conscious, independent movement of the immense majority, in the interest of the immense majority. The proletariat, the lowest stratum of our present society, cannot stir, cannot raise itself up, without the whole, superincumbent strata of official society being sprung into the air.