

the background of Karl Heinrich Marx. Marx earned a doctorate in 1841 with a thesis titled *The Difference Between the Democritean and Epicurean Philosophy of Nature*, but he had to submit his dissertation to the University of Jena as he was warned that his reputation among the faculty as a Young Hegelian radical would lead to a poor reception in Berlin.[24] Marx was influenced in his formative school years by Immanuel Kant and Voltaire. Marx's tombstone bears the carved messages: "WORKERS OF ALL LANDS UNITE", the final line of *The Communist Manifesto*, and Engels's version of the 11th Thesis on Feuerbach:[17] –, The philosophers have only interpreted the world in various ways—the point however is to change it[18], – The Communist Party of Great Britain had the monumental tombstone built in 1954 with a portrait bust by Laurence Bradshaw; Marx's original tomb had had only humble adornment.[19] In 1970 there was an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the monument using a homemade bomb.[20][21] Cultural historians may regard Karl Marx as the first major social theorist to form a series of concepts within the break between modern and premodern societies.[22] *Summary: Karl Heinrich Marx was born in Trier, Prussia, to a family of Jewish and Lutheran background. His father was a lawyer and mother came from the Netherlands. Karl was baptized at age 6 and later married Jenny von Westphalen, with whom he had seven children, though only three survived to adulthood. Marx lived a hand-to-mouth existence, supported in part by his friend Friedrich Engels. He fathered an illegitimate son and died a stateless person in London in 1883. * Education: Marx was privately educated until 1830, when he enrolled at Trier High School.[10] He enrolled in the University of Bonn in 1835 at the age of seventeen; he wished to study philosophy and literature, but his father insisted on law as a more practical field of study.[23] At Bonn he joined the Trier Tavern Club drinking society (*Landsmannschaft der Treveraner*) and at one point served as its president. Because of Marx's poor grades, his father forced him to transfer to the far more serious and academically oriented University of Berlin, where his legal studies became less significant than excursions into philosophy and history.[24] During this period, Marx wrote many poems and essays concerning life, using the theological language acquired from his liberal, deistic father, such as "the Deity," but also absorbed the atheistic philosophy of the Young Hegelians who were prominent in Berlin at the time. Marx had seven children by his wife: Jenny Caroline (m. Longuet; 1844–83); Jenny Laura (m. Lafargue; 1845–1911); Edgar (1847–1855); Henry Edward Guy ("Guido"; 1849–1850); Jenny Eveline Frances ("Franziska"; 1851–52); Jenny Julia Eleanor (1855–98) and one more who died before being named (July 1857). Marx also fathered an illegitimate son by his housekeeper, Helene Demuth.[13] Following the death of his wife Jenny in December 1881, Marx developed a catarrh that kept him in ill health for the last 15 months of his life. It eventually brought on the bronchitis and pleurisy that killed him in London on March 14, 1883. He died a stateless person;[14] family and friends in London buried his body in Highgate Cemetery, London, on March 17, 1883. There were only eleven mourners at his funeral.[15] Several of Marx's closest friends spoke at his funeral, including Wilhelm Liebknecht and Friedrich Engels. Engels's speech included the words –, On the 14th of March, at a quarter to three in the afternoon, the greatest living thinker ceased to think. He had been left alone for scarcely two minutes, and when we came back we found him in his armchair, peacefully gone to sleep—but forever.[16], – In addition to Engels and Liebknecht, Marx's daughter Eleanor and Charles Longuet and Paul Lafargue, Marx's two French socialist sons-in-law, also attended his funeral.

Liebknecht, a founder and leader of the German Social–Democratic Party, gave a speech in German, and Longuet, a prominent figure in the French working–class movement, made a short statement in French. Two telegrams from workers' parties in France and Spain were also read out. Together with Engels's speech, this constituted the entire programme of the funeral. Those attending the funeral included Friedrich Lessner, who had been sentenced to three years in prison at the Cologne communist trial of 1852; G. Lochner, who was described by Engels as "an old member of the Communist League" and Carl Schorlemmer, a professor of chemistry in Manchester, a member of the Royal Society, but also an old communist associate of Marx and Engels. This was supplemented by weekly articles written as a foreign correspondent for the New York Daily Tribune.[12] Inheritances from one of Jenny's uncles and her mother who died in 1856 allowed the family to move to somewhat more salubrious lodgings at 9 Grafton Terrace, Kentish Town a new suburb on the then–outskirts of London. Karl was baptized when he was six years old.[9] Little is known about Marx's childhood.[10] Karl Marx married Jenny von Westphalen, the educated daughter of a Prussian baron, on June 19, 1843 in the Pauluskirche, at Bad Kreuznach. Marx and Jenny had seven children, but due to poverty, only three survived to adulthood.[11] Marx's major source of income was from the support of Friedrich Engels, who was drawing a steadily increasing income from the family business in Manchester. Karl Heinrich Marx was born in Trier, in the Kingdom of Prussia's Province of the Lower Rhine. His father, Heinrich Marx, was born a Jew but converted to Lutheranism prior to Karl's birth, in part to advance his career as a lawyer. A man of the Enlightenment, Heinrich was devoted to Kant and Voltaire, who took part in agitations for a constitution in Prussia. They were among his favorite authors, representing even early on his characteristic blend of German profundity and French subversive wit. Karl's mother, born Henrietta Pressburg, was from the Netherlands, and Jewish at the time of Karl's birth, although she converted upon the death of her parents. In 1864, a further inheritance of money and a house from an old colleague, Wilhelm Wolff allowed the family to live more comfortably. Marx had, for much of his life until then, generally lived a hand–to–mouth existence, forever at the limits of his resources, while striving to support a middle–class [lifestyle for his wife and children.[23