

dustrial developments as they existed in this and threatened his own country, Karl Marx saw the remedy only in a complete political subversion of the existing order. With him the social became a political question. He did not examine, as others were beginning to do, whether the premises upon which Malthus and Ricardo based their deductions were correct. He took them as established; illustrating them merely by a philosophy of history which, though lacking entirely in originality, succeeded nevertheless in bringing home to the popular mind the necessity of a great industrial revolution.

78.  
Influence of  
his theory.

While Marx did little or nothing to solve the philosophical problem of human society, he nevertheless influenced social philosophy in two directions. He worked into the hands of the historical school of political economy and jurisprudence, which in Germany had already collected much material wherewith to oppose the theoretical and deductive school which for a time ruled supreme in this country. And emanating, as it does, from the philosophy of Hegel, of which it forms a kind of materialistic paraphrase, the socialist doctrine of Marx is nevertheless the only sociological theory which has had important and far-reaching practical results, and this mainly because it is narrowly economic and industrial.

79.  
Influence of  
Science and  
popular  
spirit.

For we must recognise that the changes which have taken place in social ideas and in social order in all civilised countries in the course of the nineteenth century are enormous, and that the two main causes which have brought them about are the progress and applica-