

god and the state bakunin

****God and the State Bakunin: Exploring the Radical Critique of Authority****

god and the state bakunin is a phrase that immediately evokes the revolutionary ideas of Mikhail Bakunin, one of the most influential anarchist thinkers of the 19th century. His essay **God and the State** remains a seminal text in the discourse on authority, religion, and political power. Bakunin's sharp critique of both divine and governmental authority challenges readers to reconsider the foundations of power and freedom in society. In this article, we will dive deep into the core themes of **God and the State**, unpack Bakunin's arguments against religion and the state, and explore the enduring relevance of his anarchist philosophy.

The Context of Bakunin's **God and the State**

To understand **God and the State Bakunin**, it's essential to appreciate the historical and intellectual climate in which Bakunin wrote. The mid-1800s were a period of profound political upheaval and ideological ferment. The Industrial Revolution had transformed economies and societies, while revolutionary movements across Europe were challenging monarchies, aristocracies, and emerging capitalist systems.

Bakunin was deeply influenced by the socialist and democratic currents of his time but diverged sharply from Marxist thought. While Karl Marx emphasized the importance of seizing state power to achieve a classless society, Bakunin argued that any form of centralized authority—whether religious or governmental—was inherently oppressive and needed to be dismantled entirely.

Who Was Mikhail Bakunin?

Before delving into his essay, it helps to know a bit about Bakunin himself. Born in Russia in 1814, Bakunin was a fiery revolutionary who dedicated his life to anarchism, the belief in self-managed, stateless societies. His opposition to both tyranny and capitalism made him a controversial figure. Bakunin's life was marked by imprisonment, exile, and continued activism, which reflected his uncompromising commitment to freedom.

Unpacking **God and the State Bakunin**: The Critique of Religion

One of the central themes of **God and the State** is Bakunin's fierce criticism of religion. He saw religion, particularly organized religion, as a tool of domination that legitimized inequality and suppressed human freedom. Bakunin famously declared that "if God really existed, it would be necessary to abolish Him."

The Role of Religion in Power Structures

Bakunin argued that religion imposes a supernatural authority above human beings, demanding obedience and submission. This divine authority, in his view, mirrors the earthly authority of monarchs and states, which also demand uncritical loyalty. Both religious and political powers rely on hierarchical structures that limit individual autonomy.

Religion, then, is not just a personal belief system but a social institution that reinforces subjugation. Bakunin believed that as long as people accepted the existence of a supreme being who dictated moral laws, they would be less likely to challenge earthly authorities that claim to act on behalf of that divine power.

The Illusion of Freedom Under Religious Authority

Bakunin saw the promise of salvation and divine justice as a way to placate people in their present suffering, encouraging passivity rather than active resistance. He argued that genuine freedom requires rejecting all forms of external authority, including God, because reliance on a higher power undermines human responsibility and self-determination.

Bakunin's View on the State: Authority as Oppression

Alongside his critique of religion, **God and the State Bakunin** offers a powerful denunciation of the state. Bakunin viewed the state as an inherently oppressive institution designed to maintain the privileges of a ruling class. Rather than seeing the state as a neutral arbiter or instrument of justice, he regarded it as a mechanism of domination.

Why Bakunin Rejects the State

For Bakunin, the state represents concentrated power that inevitably leads to tyranny. It imposes laws and regulations that restrict personal freedoms and perpetuate inequality. Even revolutionary governments, he warned, risk becoming new forms of authoritarianism if they do not dismantle the state apparatus entirely.

This skepticism extended to Marxist ideas about using the state to achieve socialism. Bakunin believed that any temporary dictatorship of the proletariat would become permanent, simply replacing one form of oppression with another.

The Vision of a Stateless Society

Bakunin's alternative was a society based on voluntary association, mutual aid, and decentralized self-governance—a vision that would later inspire anarchist movements worldwide. In this vision, communities govern themselves through consensus and cooperation, without coercive institutions.

This idea resonates with modern concepts of direct democracy and participatory politics, emphasizing human dignity and freedom without reliance on hierarchical power.

Philosophical Foundations: Freedom, Authority, and Human Nature

God and the State Bakunin is not merely a political manifesto; it's also a profound philosophical reflection on freedom and authority. Bakunin's anarchism is rooted in a deep faith in human potential and creativity.

Freedom as the Ultimate Value

Bakunin placed freedom above all else, defining it not just as the absence of restraint but as the active ability to shape one's life and society. He saw authority—whether divine or governmental—as incompatible with true freedom, because it imposes external will on individuals.

The Critique of “Sacred” Authority

A key insight in Bakunin's work is his rejection of any “sacred” authority. Whether it's God, the king, or the state, claims to absolute power demand unquestioning obedience and thus undermine human emancipation. By challenging these sacred institutions, Bakunin called for a radical rethinking of social relations based on equality and autonomy.

The Legacy of **God and the State Bakunin in Contemporary Thought**

Even today, Bakunin's **God and the State** continues to inspire debates about power, religion, and freedom. His ideas have influenced anarchist, libertarian socialist, and secular humanist movements around the world.

Impact on Modern Anarchism

Bakunin's rejection of hierarchical authority remains a cornerstone of anarchist philosophy. His call for dismantling both religious and political institutions challenges activists to envision societies based on mutual aid and horizontal organization.

Relevance to Secularism and Political Critique

In an era where questions about the role of religion in public life persist, Bakunin's critique offers valuable perspectives on secularism and the dangers of conflating religious and political power. His insistence on separating spiritual belief from governance underscores ongoing struggles for human rights and democratic freedoms.

Lessons for Today's Activists and Thinkers

For those engaged in social justice and political reform, Bakunin's work provides a reminder that the fight for freedom requires vigilance against all forms of domination. His emphasis on direct action, grassroots organization, and skepticism of centralized power remains relevant in movements addressing inequality, state violence, and religious authoritarianism.

Exploring *God and the State Bakunin*: Key Takeaways

To summarize some essential points from Bakunin's essay that continue to resonate:

- **Authority is inherently oppressive:** Whether divine or political, authority demands submission and curtails freedom.
- **Religion as a tool of domination:** Organized religion legitimizes inequality by appealing to supernatural authority.
- **The state perpetuates inequality:** Centralized political power protects ruling classes and suppresses dissent.
- **Freedom requires rejection of all external authority:** True emancipation comes from self-governance and mutual aid.
- **Faith in human potential:** Bakunin believed in people's capacity to create just, free societies without coercive institutions.

These ideas challenge us to critically evaluate the institutions and beliefs we accept and to imagine alternatives that prioritize autonomy and equality.

Exploring *God and the State Bakunin* is not just an academic exercise; it invites us to reflect on the nature of freedom itself. Whether one agrees with Bakunin's anarchism or not, his passionate critique of power structures urges us to question the legitimacy of authority and to seek more inclusive and democratic ways of living together. His work remains a powerful testament to the enduring human desire for liberty and justice.

Frequently Asked Questions

Who was Mikhail Bakunin and what is the significance of his work 'God and the State'?

Mikhail Bakunin was a 19th-century Russian revolutionary anarchist. His work 'God and the State' is significant for its critical examination of religion and authority, advocating for the abolition of both the state and organized religion as oppressive institutions.

What are the main themes explored in 'God and the State' by Bakunin?

'God and the State' explores themes such as the critique of organized religion, the rejection of authoritarianism, the relationship between religion and the state, and the advocacy for individual freedom and anarchism.

How does Bakunin link religion and the state in 'God and the State'?

Bakunin argues that religion and the state are interconnected systems of oppression that maintain control over individuals. He believes that both rely on hierarchical authority and inhibit human freedom, and thus must be abolished to achieve true liberation.

What is Bakunin's critique of God in 'God and the State'?

Bakunin critiques the concept of God as a tool used to justify authority and suppress human freedom. He views belief in God as a form of mental servitude that prevents individuals from thinking independently and challenging oppressive structures.

How does 'God and the State' reflect Bakunin's anarchist philosophy?

The text reflects Bakunin's anarchist philosophy by emphasizing the need to dismantle all forms of centralized authority, including religious and governmental institutions, to create a society based on voluntary cooperation, freedom, and equality.

Why is 'God and the State' considered a foundational text in anarchist literature?

'God and the State' is considered foundational because it articulates a clear philosophical critique of both religion and state power from an anarchist perspective, influencing later anarchist thought and movements that seek to challenge hierarchical authority.

In what historical context was 'God and the State' written and

how does that influence its content?

'God and the State' was written in the late 19th century during a period of political upheaval and rising revolutionary movements in Europe. This context influenced Bakunin's emphasis on radical social change, anti-authoritarianism, and the critique of institutions that perpetuated inequality and oppression.

Additional Resources

****God and the State Bakunin: A Critical Examination of Anarchist Thought****

god and the state bakunin remains one of the most influential and provocative texts in political philosophy, particularly within anarchist and libertarian socialist circles. Written by Mikhail Bakunin, a prominent 19th-century revolutionary and theorist, this essay delves into the relationship between religion, authority, and the state, challenging the foundations of political and spiritual power. Understanding this work is crucial for anyone interested in anarchist philosophy, critiques of state power, and the intersection of religion and governance.

Context and Historical Background

Mikhail Bakunin (1814–1876) was a Russian revolutionary anarchist whose ideas shaped much of modern anarchist theory. "God and the State" is a posthumously published essay, composed shortly before Bakunin's death in 1876. It serves as a forceful critique of both religious and political authoritarianism, arguing that the concepts of God and state power are inherently linked and mutually reinforcing mechanisms of control.

In the mid-to-late 19th century, Europe was a hotbed of revolutionary activity and ideological ferment. Socialism, communism, and anarchism were gaining ground as responses to industrial capitalism and monarchical rule. Bakunin's work emerged as a counterpoint to contemporaries like Karl Marx, emphasizing spontaneous revolution and a stateless society free from both ecclesiastical and governmental domination.

Key Themes in "God and the State"

The Critique of Religion

One of the central tenets of "God and the State Bakunin" is the argument that religion serves as a tool of oppression. Bakunin viewed belief in a divine authority as a form of psychological submission that perpetuates social hierarchies. He famously contended that the idea of God is a "theoretical abstraction" that justifies obedience to earthly powers.

This critique aligns with broader anarchist skepticism toward religious institutions, which are seen as complicit in maintaining social inequality. Bakunin's perspective suggests that liberation requires not

only political emancipation but also atheism or secularism, severing the spiritual chains that bind the individual.

The State as an Instrument of Domination

Bakunin's analysis extends to the state, which he describes as a coercive apparatus designed to uphold class privileges and suppress dissent. In "God and the State," he argues that the state, much like religion, demands submission and obedience, perpetuating an illegitimate monopoly on power.

He challenges the notion that the state is a neutral or benevolent entity, instead portraying it as inherently oppressive. According to Bakunin, true freedom can only be achieved through the abolition of the state and the establishment of a society based on voluntary cooperation and self-governance.

Interconnection Between God and the State

A distinctive feature of Bakunin's essay is the way it connects theological authority with political authority. He posits that the concept of God has historically justified the existence of the state and its power structures. This symbiotic relationship means that undermining one requires challenging the other.

Bakunin's insight highlights the ideological dimension of domination: belief systems and political institutions reinforce each other to maintain control over individuals and communities. The essay's famous aphorism, "If God really existed, it would be necessary to abolish him," encapsulates this radical stance.

Comparative Perspectives: Bakunin vs. Marx

While both Bakunin and Marx were revolutionary socialists, their views on the state diverged sharply. Marx saw the state as a temporary instrument that could be used by the proletariat to dismantle capitalist structures, eventually leading to a classless, stateless society. Bakunin, however, was deeply skeptical of any state power, warning that it would inevitably become tyrannical regardless of who controlled it.

This divergence is crucial for understanding later anarchist critiques of Marxism and the broader socialist movement. Bakunin's insistence on immediate abolition of the state rather than a transitional phase remains a foundational principle of anarchist theory.

Implications for Modern Political Thought

The ideas presented in "God and the State Bakunin" continue to resonate in contemporary debates about authority, freedom, and secularism. The text challenges readers to reconsider the legitimacy of institutions that claim moral or divine sanction for their power.

In modern secular democracies, these critiques prompt reflection on how secularism itself is practiced, and whether certain forms of institutional authority still perpetuate inequality. Additionally, Bakunin's call for direct action and grassroots organization informs many present-day anarchist and anti-authoritarian movements.

Pros and Cons of Bakunin's Arguments

- **Pros:**

- Offers a radical and uncompromising critique of power structures.
- Highlights the psychological effects of religious belief on political obedience.
- Advocates for individual freedom and self-governance, inspiring various social movements.

- **Cons:**

- Some argue Bakunin's rejection of any state apparatus is idealistic and difficult to implement.
- His atheistic stance may alienate religious individuals who support social justice.
- Lack of detailed practical strategies for transitioning from state societies to stateless ones.

The Legacy and Influence of "God and the State"

Bakunin's essay remains a foundational text in anarchist literature, frequently cited in discussions of political philosophy, secularism, and revolutionary theory. It has influenced not only anarchist movements but also broader critiques of institutional religion and state power.

The work's enduring relevance is evident in the way contemporary activists and theorists revisit Bakunin's insights to address ongoing issues of authoritarianism, religious influence in politics, and the quest for decentralized governance.

Exploring "God and the State Bakunin" offers valuable perspectives on the dynamics of power and the challenges of achieving genuine freedom. Its provocative arguments continue to inspire debate and reflection in political theory and activism alike.

God And The State Bakunin

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Bakunin, 2018-12-28 Who is right, the idealists or the materialists? The question, once stated in this way, hesitation becomes impossible. Undoubtedly the idealists are wrong and the materialists right. Yes, facts are before ideas; yes, the ideal, as Proudhon said, is but a flower, whose root lies in the material conditions of existence. Yes, the whole history of humanity, intellectual and moral, political and social, is but a reflection of its economic history. All branches of modern science, of true and disinterested science, concur in proclaiming this grand truth, fundamental and decisive: The social world, properly speaking, the human world - in short, humanity - is nothing other than the last and supreme development - at least on our planet and as far as we know - the highest manifestation of animality. But as every development necessarily implies a negation, that of its base or point of departure, humanity is at the same time and essentially the deliberate and gradual negation of the animal element in man; and it is precisely this negation, as rational as it is natural, and rational only because natural - at once historical and logical, as inevitable as the development and realization of all the natural laws in the world - that constitutes and creates the ideal, the world of intellectual and moral convictions, ideas.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 2019-10-07 God and the State is an unfinished manuscript by the Russian anarchist philosopher Mikhail Bakunin, published posthumously in 1882. The work criticises Christianity and the then-burgeoning technocracy movement from a materialist, anarchist and individualist perspective.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 2020-03-29 God and the State is an unfinished manuscript by the Russian anarchist philosopher Mikhail Bakunin, published posthumously in 1882. The work criticises Christianity and the then-burgeoning technocracy movement from a materialist, anarchist and individualist perspective.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Bakunin, 2016-04-12 God and the State is a famous treatise written by the Russian anarchist Mikhail Bakunin. The work is unfinished and oftentimes disjointed and even stops mid-sentence but it was very influential among anarchists throughout the world.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Michail Aleksandrovič Bakunin, 2017-06-11 God and the State (called by its author The Historical Sophisms of the Doctrinaire School of Communism) is an unfinished manuscript by the Russian anarchist philosopher Mikhail Bakunin, published posthumously in 1882. The work criticises Christianity and the then-burgeoning technocracy movement from a materialist, anarchist and individualist perspective. Early editions contained rewrites by Carlo Cafiero and Elisée Reclus in order to make the work more poetic in the translated French and due to misreadings, but later translations have attempted to remain more faithful to the original text. It has gone on to become Bakunin's most widely read and praised work

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakuni, 2019-09-19 God and the State is an unfinished manuscript by the Russian anarchist philosopher Mikhail Bakunin, published posthumously in 1882. The work criticises Christianity and the then-burgeoning technocracy movement from a materialist, anarchist and individualist perspective.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 2013-03 In God and the State, Mikhail Bakunin presents a clear and compelling argument against religion and divine authority. Bakunin looks at the ways that belief in the divine props up the temporal authority of governments, and condemns both. Finally, Bakunin addresses the theory that would give the power of government to science, demonstrating that science would become corrupted and used as a tool of power like the divine power it replaced. God and the State is an important and enduring work of anarchist thought. This Dialectics Annotated Edition includes over 50 new historical and biographical footnotes and notes on the English translation from the French text. Also included are several historic illustrations of Bakunin. These notes and illustrations help to make God and the State as relevant today as when it was first published.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State, by Michael Bakunin, Edited and Slightly Abridged, with an Introduction by Guy A. Aldred Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin,

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 1980-05

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Михаил Бакунин, 2021-12-02

god and the state bakunin: God and the State and Other Writings (Graphyco English Classics) Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 2020-12-17 The freedom of all is essential to my freedom. Mikhail Bakunin (1814-1876) was a Russian revolutionary anarchist who founded collectivist anarchism.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 1888

god and the state bakunin: Bakunin: Statism and Anarchy Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 1990-11-30 Statism and Anarchy is a complete English translation of the last work by the great Russian anarchist Michael Bakunin, written in 1873. Then he assails the Marxist alternative, predicting that a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' will in fact be a dictatorship over the proletariat, and will produce a new class of socialist rulers. Instead, he outlines his vision of an anarchist society and identifies the social forces he believes will achieve an anarchist revolution. Statism and Anarchy had an immediate influence on the 'to the people' movement of Russian populism, and Bakunin's ideas inspired significant anarchist movements in Spain, Italy, Russia and elsewhere. In a lucid introduction Marshall Shatz locates Bakunin in his immediate historical and intellectual context, and assesses the impact of his ideas on the wider development of European radical thought. A guide to further reading and chronology of events are also appended as aids to students encountering Bakunin's thought for the first time.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State Mikhail Bakunin, 2021-04-10 In God and the State, Mikhail Bakunin presents a profound critique of religion and authority, intertwining anarchist theory with passionate political philosophy. The text emerges from the tumultuous backdrop of the 19th century, amid rising socialist movements and heightened scrutiny of traditional power structures. Bakunin's literary style is notable for its impassioned rhetoric and incisive arguments, as he vehemently asserts the incompatibility of state power with true freedom. The work is not merely a philosophical treatise; it is an urgent call for revolutionary action against oppressive institutions, positioning Bakunin as a foundational figure in the development of anarchist thought. Mikhail Bakunin, a key figure in the European anarchist movement, drew from a diverse array of influences, including Hegelian philosophy and the socio-political upheavals of his time. His experiences in revolutionary Europe and his engagement in various radical movements fueled his vehement disdain for institutional authority and organized religion. Having been imprisoned and exiled, Bakunin's life was a testament to his ideological beliefs, which permeated his writings and shaped the anarchist discourse that continues to resonate. God and the State is essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the dynamics of power, faith, and individual agency. As a critical exploration of the foundations of authority, this work invites readers to engage with its themes of liberation and resistance, making it a vital addition to the library of anyone interested in anarchism, critical theory, or revolutionary politics. In this enriched edition, we have carefully created added value for your reading experience: - A succinct Introduction situates the work's timeless appeal and themes. - The Synopsis outlines the central plot, highlighting key developments without spoiling critical twists. - A detailed Historical Context immerses you in the era's events and influences that shaped the writing. - An Author Biography reveals milestones in the author's life, illuminating the personal insights behind the text. - A thorough Analysis dissects symbols, motifs, and character arcs to unearth underlying meanings. - Reflection questions prompt you to engage personally with the work's messages, connecting them to modern life. - Hand-picked Memorable Quotes shine a spotlight on moments of literary brilliance. - Interactive footnotes clarify unusual references, historical allusions, and archaic phrases for an effortless, more informed read.

god and the state bakunin: The Routledge History of the Devil in the Western Tradition Richard Raiswell, Michelle D. Brock, David R. Winter, 2025-05-29 Covering a period of 2000 years, this book offers an interdisciplinary exploration of the devil's role in the Western tradition and draws

from history, religion, art, literature, media studies, and anthropology to provide a multifaceted view of the devil over time. The Routledge History of the Devil in the Western Tradition examines topics such as the devil's scriptural origins, medieval development, and role in witch-hunting and possession cases, as well as the influence of the demonic on contemporary issues like terrorism, political polarisation, and digital culture. Collectively, this volume demonstrates that the demonological imagination has served as part of the glue holding Western societies together. While contexts, misfortunes, and anxieties have shifted according to time and place, many of the dynamics that underlie the devil's construction and detection have important continuities. This book, then, provides an innovative history of the anti-West—the West as seen through its anxieties, fears, and attempts to define and police itself and its boundaries. With contributions from 28 leading scholars in the field, this volume is of interest to all students and scholars of the devil in the Western world.

god and the state bakunin: The Selected Works of Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin

Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, One of us is soon to tell in all its details the story of the life of Michael Bakunin, but its general features are already sufficiently familiar. Friends and enemies know that this man was great in thought, will, persistent energy; they know also with what lofty contempt he looked down upon wealth, rank, glory, all the wretched ambitions which most human beings are base enough to entertain. A Russian gentleman related by marriage to the highest nobility of the empire, he was one of the first to enter that intrepid society of rebels who were able to release themselves from traditions, prejudices, race and class interests, and set their own comfort at naught. With them he fought the stern battle of life, aggravated by imprisonment, exile, all the dangers and all the sorrows that men of self-sacrifice have to undergo during their tormented existence. A simple stone and a name mark the spot in the cemetery of Berne where was laid the body of Bakunin. Even that is perhaps too much to honor the memory of a worker who held vanities of that sort in such slight esteem. His friends surely will raise to him no ostentatious tombstone or statue. They know with what a huge laugh he would have received them, had they spoken to him of a commemorative structure erected to his glory; they knew, too, that the true way to honor their dead is to continue their work—with the same ardor and perseverance that they themselves brought to it. In this case, indeed, a difficult task demanding all our efforts, for among the revolutionists of the present generation not one has labored more fervently in the common cause of the Revolution. In Russia among the students, in Germany among the insurgents of Dresden, in Siberia among his brothers in exile, in America, in England, in France, in Switzerland, in Italy, among all earnest men, his direct influence has been considerable. The originality of his ideas, the imagery and vehemence of his eloquence, his untiring zeal in propagandism, helped too by the natural majesty of his person and by a powerful vitality, gave Bakunin access to all the revolutionary groups, and his efforts left deep traces everywhere, even upon those who, after having welcomed him, thrust him out because of a difference of object or method. His correspondence was most extensive; he passed entire nights in preparing long letters to his friends in the revolutionary world, and some of these letters, written to strengthen the timid, arouse the sluggish, and outline plans of propagandism or revolt, took on the proportions of veritable volumes. These letters more than anything else explain the prodigious work of Bakunin in the revolutionary movement of the century. The pamphlets published by him, in Russian, French, and Italian, however important they may be, and however useful they may have been in spreading the new ideas, are the smallest part of Bakunin's work. The present memoir, "God and the State," is really a fragment of a letter or report. Composed in the same manner as most of Bakunin's other writings, it has the same literary fault, lack of proportion; moreover it breaks off abruptly: we have searched in vain to discover the end of the manuscript. Bakunin never had the time necessary to finish all the tasks he undertook. One work was not completed when others were already under way. "My life itself is a fragment," he said to those who criticised his writings. Nevertheless, the readers of "God and the State" certainly will not regret that Bakunin's memoir, incomplete though it be, has been published. The questions discussed in it are treated decisively and with a singular vigor of logic. Rightly addressing himself only to his honest opponents, Bakunin demonstrates to them the emptiness of their belief in that divine authority on which all temporal

authorities are founded; he proves to them the purely human genesis of all governments; finally, without stopping to discuss those bases of the State already condemned by public morality, such as physical superiority, violence, nobility, wealth, he does justice to the theory which would entrust science with the government of societies. Supposing even that it were possible to recognize, amid the conflict of rival ambitions and intrigues, who are the pretenders and who are the real savants, and that a method of election could be found which would not fail to lodge the power in the hands of those whose knowledge is authentic, what guarantee could they offer us of the wisdom and honesty of their government? On the contrary, can we not foresee in these new masters the same follies and the same crimes found in those of former days and of the present time? In the first place, science is not: it is becoming. The learned man of to-day is but the know-nothing of to-morrow. Let him once imagine that he has reached the end, and for that very reason he sinks beneath even the babe just born. But, could he recognize truth in its essence, he can only corrupt himself by privilege and corrupt others by power. To establish his government, he must try, like all chiefs of State, to arrest the life of the masses moving below him, keep them in ignorance in order to preserve quiet, and gradually debase them that he may rule them from a loftier throne.

god and the state bakunin: *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-century Thought* Gregory Claeys, 2005 Covering the period from 1789 to 1914, this work primarily deals with key figures and ideas in social and political thinking, but entries also include science, religion, law, art, concepts of modernity, the body and health, thereby covering comprehensively the intellectual history of the period.

god and the state bakunin: God and the State and Other Writings Mikhail Bakunin, 2017-09-08 Mikhail Alexandrovich Bakunin; (30 May [O.S. 18 May] 1814 - 1 July 1876) was a Russian revolutionary anarchist, and founder of collectivist anarchism. He is considered among the most influential figures of anarchism, and one of the principal founders of the social anarchist tradition. Bakunin's enormous prestige as an activist made him one of the most famous ideologues in Europe, and he gained substantial influence among radicals throughout Russia and Europe. This work contains his most famous title, *God and the State*, as well as two shorter works, *Where I stand* and *Solidarity in Liberty*. *Odin's Library Classics* is dedicated to bringing the world the best of humankind's literature from throughout the ages. Carefully selected, each work is unabridged from classic works of fiction, nonfiction, poetry, or drama.

god and the state bakunin: Selected Writings from Mikhail Bakunin Mikhail Aleksandrovich Bakunin, 2010 A collection of writings from the champion of Anarchism, Mikhail Bakunin. Includes God and the State, Marxism, Freedom and the State, The Policy of the International, and The Paris Commune and the Idea of the State. Preface gives a brief biography.

god and the state bakunin: *We Do Not Fear Anarchy—We Invoke It* Robert Graham,
2015-06-23 From 1864 to 1880, socialists, communists, trade unionists, and anarchists synthesized a growing body of anticapitalist thought through participation in the First International—a body devoted to uniting left-wing radical tendencies of the time. Often remembered for the historic fights between Karl Marx and Michael Bakunin, the debates and experimentation during the International helped to refine and focus anarchist ideas into a doctrine of international working class self-liberation. An unprecedented analysis of an often misunderstood history.

Related to god and the state bakunin

God Zone | □□□□□□□□ **God Zone** | □□□□□□□□

God Zone | God Zone |

God Zone |  **God Zone** | 

God Zone | □□□□□□□□ God Zone | □□□□□□□□

God Zone | ██████████ God Zone | ██████████

God Zone | ██████████ God Zone | ██████████

Related to god and the state bakunin

Religion and Libertarian Communist Society: An Anarchist Perspective

(libcom.org2dOpinion) Introduction Anarchism, at its core, is a philosophy that seeks to dismantle all forms of unjust hierarchy and authority,

Religion and Libertarian Communist Society: An Anarchist Perspective

(libcom.org2dOpinion) Introduction Anarchism, at its core, is a philosophy that seeks to dismantle all forms of unjust hierarchy and authority,

Related Articles

- [blackbird singing](#)
- [round pen horse training](#)
- [orbic journey v manual](#)

[Back to Home](#)