20th century Marxisms were a theology of state power with Marx’s anti-statist writings as holy texts.

Social Democracy = parliamentary democracy and the welfare state.
Bolshevism = totalitarian party and state planning.

19th century Marxism of Marx proposed two different concepts of state power:
The Parasite State = "Strong government and heavy taxes are identical".
The Class State = “the managing committee of the bourgeoisie”.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels grew up during the post-1815 Restoration. Bonaparte's liberal empire replaced by European Christian monarchies.
Georg Hegel, The Phenomenology of the Spirit (1806).
Georg Hegel, The Philosophy of Right (1820).

Young Hegelians attacked the reactionary politics of the Prussian monarchy by criticising conservative appropriation of Hegel's Idealist philosophy.
Freedom was creating materialist philosophy to discredit the alienated consciousness of religion.
Ludwig Feuerbach, The Essence of Christianity (1841).

Marx and Engels rejected philosophical criticism for the critique of political economy.
Freedom required a materialist conception of history to end alienated labour under capitalism.
The grand narrative of history as successive modes of production: tribalism → slavery → feudalism → capitalism → communism.
Increasing efficiency of labour through specialisation and professionalisation, especially science and technology.
Liberalism = egoism of bourgeois individual in market economy reflected one-sided development of modern everyday life.
Bourgeois private property as expression of alienated labour of capitalism.
Proletariat was the propertyless class which would liberate all of humanity by overcoming the division of labour.
Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, The German Ideology (1845).
Karl Marx, Theses on Feuerbach (1845).

Hegel celebrated the universal class of state bureaucrats who regulated the selfish interests of bourgeois society.
Marx saw the state bureaucrats as a self-interested caste created by the division of labour within capitalism.
The common interests of the people transformed into the private property of the government bureaucracy: the parasite state.
Karl Marx, Critique of Hegel's Philosophy of Right (1843)

1848 German Revolution: Red republic against Prussian and Austrian monarchies.
1851 coup d'état by Louis Bonaparte replaces French republic with new empire.
State was above and against all classes within civil society.