Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were esteem colleagues that fathered the Marxist ideology that is stated (in Renate 1992:4) to be a socioeconomic analytical philosophy.

Karl Marx was exiled from his native land Germany after having spread revolutionary ideas of class conflict – that the bourgeoisie and proletariats are locked in conflict. It is during this time that Karl Marx met Friedrich Engels - a German political theorist that according to (Renate 1992: 20) was sent to Manchester by his enterprising father to aid Engels in reconsidering his liberal thoughts by working in a textile manufacturing.

This is when Friedrich Engels and Karl Marx first met as is stated (in Renate 1992:10) and lead to Karl Marx helping Friedrich Engels publish his first writings on class struggle titled, *The Condition of the Working Class in England* (1843: 295) that later influenced Karl Marx in his writings concerning socioeconomic and political theory.

It is identified (in Lewis 1971:51) that Friedrich Engels' ideal lead Karl Marx to write on socioeconomic equality and grapple further with the class struggle. According to (Pichit: 1992: 409) Karl Marx then appropriated George Hegel's interpretive method of dialectic to be applied to society. This enabled Karl Marx to make a more thorough analysis of society as society started to form an industrial system.

BIBLIOGRAPHY


