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| Communists: Followers of Marx | Frederick Engels | 1820-1874, German, but citizen of the UK. The son of a factory-owner in Salford, England, Engels never showed any interest in business, instead being attracted to philosophy and politics. After studying in Germany, he returned to England and wrote a book *The Condition of the Working Class in England* in 1845. This book became the basis of his friendship with Karl Marx. |
| Communists: Followers of Marx | Wilhelm Friedrich Wolff | 1809-1864, German. A schoolmaster and writer from a rich family, documented workers uprisings, such as a revolt of weavers in Silesia in 1844. Wolff worked closely with Marx and Engels, encouraging them to use the term communist rather than socialist. Wolff left Marx the majority of his fortune when he died. Marx dedicated his most important book, *Capital*, to Wolff. |
| Communists: Followers of Marx | August Willich | 1810-1878, Prussian. Born into nobility, he discarded it after joining the army and eventually becoming a communist. Although Willich admired some of Marx’s ideas, he ultimately found Marx too conservative: he advocated for an immediate uprising of the workers. Unsurprisingly, police and other government authorities did not like Willich. He eventually fled to the United States and joined the Union Army during the Civil War. |
| Communists: Followers of Marx | Karl Schapper | 1812-1870, German. Son of a priest, Schapper became a forester and printer. Passionate about workers, he helped organized educational opportunities for them, as well as agitating on their behalf. Because of these activities, he was kicked out of Switzerland and France. |

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| Anarchists: Followers of Bakunin | Mikhail Bakunin | 1814-1876, Russian. Born to a royal family, he renounced his tie to the aristocracy to struggle for an anarchist revolution. Imprisoned by the czar multiple times, he ultimately chose self-imposed exile. A political thinker, he laid the groundwork for collectivist anarchism. |
| Anarchists: Followers of Bakunin | Giuseppe Fanelli | 1827-1877, Italian. Toured Spain in the 1860s, teaching Bakunin’s ideas to the Spanish. |
| Anarchists: Followers of Bakunin | Georg Freidrich Rudolph Theodor Herwegh | 1817-1875, German. Known for his poetry, Herwegh was trained in the seminary, but was expelled for his lack of discipline. His fame as a poet earned him a meeting with King Friedrich Wilhelm IV, which he used to mock the king. In the German Revolution of 1848, he led troops as part of the Hecker Uprising. During this time, Bakunin defended him against Marx’s attacks. |
| Anarchists: Followers of Bakunin | Eugène Varlin | 1839-1871, French. Historically, Varlin did not attend the League of the Just, but rather the later International Workingman’s Association. A bookbinder by trade, he was greatly influenced by the French anarchist Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. |
| Christian Socialists | Wilhelm Weitling | 1808-1871, German. An inventor, tailor, devout Christian and radical socialist. Despite being born into poverty, he went on to successfully create attachments for commercial sewing machines. He was also a writer, explaining how even early Christians shared their resources as a form of socialism. Very charismatic, he quickly became the leader of League of the Just, and attracted many followers. He ultimately fled Europe for the United States. |

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| Christian Socialists | Carl Wilhelm Theodor Schuster | 1808-1872, German. With training in both the law and medicine, Schuster taught at the university if Göttinghen for two years prior to fleeing from Germany to Paris because of his involvement in a movement to overthrow the monarchy. In Paris, he founded the League of the Just. |
| Christian Socialists | August Hermann Ewerbeck | 1816-1860, German. A physician by training, Ewerbeck nonetheless had a passionate interest in radical politics and philosophy. While living in Paris, he joined the Paris Chapter of the League of the Just. He translated several works of French philosophy into German and helped introduce Karl Marx to other members of the League of the Just. |
| Christian Socialists | Arnold Ruge | 1802-1880, German. A poet and playwright, like Marx, Ruge was a student of the great philosopher Hegel. Ultimately, his conflicts with Marx will cause him to leave the socialist movement. |
| Bourgeois Socialists: Sympathetic Industrialists | Robert Owen | 1771-1858, Welsh. A textile manufacturer and socialist. Best known for improving the conditions of the workers in his factory. Founder of the experimental community New Harmony in Indiana. |
| Bourgeois Socialists: Sympathetic Industrialists | William Morris | 1834-1896, English. Born to aristocratic family. Was a leader in the Arts and Crafts movement; a novelist and a brilliant designer, especially of wallpaper. A committed socialist, he founded the Socialist League in 1884. |
| Bourgeois Socialists: Sympathetic Industrialists | George Mudie | 1788-Unknown, Scottish. A journalist, he also helped found the Co-operative and Economical Society in London, which gathered several families together to live in harmony. |

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| Bourgeois Socialists: Sympathetic Industrialists | Marie Duclos Fretageot | 1783-1833, French. An independently wealthy woman, Marie was sufficiently impressed by Owen’s plans for a socialist community in Indiana that she invested some significant seed money with him. For that project, she oversaw the role of education in that community. |
| Feminists | Frances Wright | 1795-1852, Scottish. Moved to the US in 1825 to found the Nashoba commune in Tennessee. An advocate for abolition, equal rights, sexual freedom and opposed religion. |
| Feminists | Harriet Law | 1831-1897, English. Born to a strict Baptist family, she converted to atheism and made her money touring as an atheist lecturer. One of the few women to debate Marx in public. In 1867, she became the first woman representative on the International Workingman’s Association. |
| Feminists | William Lloyd Garrison | 1805-1879, American. Founder of *The Liberator*, an influential abolitionist magazine, and the American Anti-Slavery Society, historically Garrison did not have any contact with the League of the Just. However, his commitment to women’s rights, most especially during the World Anti-Slavery Convention in London in 1840, suggests that he would have stood by the Feminists within the League. |
| Feminists | Alexandra Kollontai | 1872-1952, Russian. Alexandra was born too late to join the League of the Just. However, she was a key leader of the later Russian Revolution. There, she supported the workers’ control over factories against the state. More famously, she theorized how communism would change the relationships between men and women, as this freedom and equality would liberate both from the hierarchies of the past. |