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Antonio Gramsci edited by O Society July 9, 2019. The idea of a 'third face of power' or an 'invisible power' is rooted partly in Marxist thinking about the pervasive power of ideology, values, and beliefs to reproduce class relations and conceal contradictions (Heywood, 1994: 100). Marx recognized economic exploitation is not the only driver behind capitalism.

### Hegemony in Gramsci - Postcolonial Studies

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### Antonio Gramsci's Marxism: Class, State and Work

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### What Is Cultural Hegemony? - ThoughtCo

Gramsci's linking of the reality of class rule and class power with the equally real

amalgam of practices and ideal principles of behavior, conformity, and law, is well synthesized in the specific connection between his concepts of ideology and hegemony, in particular, the concepts of "organic ideology" and the "organic intellectual." Antonio Gramsci was an Italian journalist and activist who is known and celebrated for highlighting and developing the roles of culture and education within Marx's theories of economy, politics, and class. Born in 1891, he died at just 46 years of age as a consequence of serious health problems he developed while imprisoned by the fascist Italian government.

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In 1911, Gramsci won a scholarship to study at the University of Turin, sitting the exam at the same time as Palmiro Togliatti. At Turin, he read literature and took a keen interest in linguistics, which he studied under Matteo Bartoli. Gramsci was in Turin as it was going through industrialization, with the Fiat and Lancia factories recruiting workers from poorer regions.

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2. The alternative hypothesis rejected by Gramsci echoed a number of influential arguments that were in circulation at the time, including Max Weber's and Karl Mannheim's. Each with their own distinctive features, these arguments posited the

social independence of intellectuals, or even their standing as a distinct social class. 3. For example,

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