Examples of Key Concepts for Lectures 5,6,&7

37. Conditions of profit
38. Division of labor

**Division of Labor** is the separation of labor into different specialized tasks. Marx states that the division of labor reduced humans to machines, and is the root of alienation. An example of this type of division could be seen in “I Love Lucy,” the chocolate factory episode. Lucy and Ethel are just two of the workers at the factory who helped make chocolates. There were other workers who made the chocolate mix, others who baked them, and some who put them into packages. This is labor divided into several specific tasks. In their division, Lucy and Ethel almost begin to act like machines: picking up each chocolate, wrapping it and putting it back on the conveyor belt. Division of labor creates tasks that become very mechanical.

40. Historicity
41. Marxist theories of history
Marxist theories of history links historical and economics conclusions on class society. This seemed to connect to the act of African Slave labor which was used to initially build the agricultural market back when provided the capital for this upcoming industrial society.

42. Dialectical materialism (a Marxism) The Dialectical Marxism or Dialectical materialism is in contrast to historical materialist marxism. I should have put the term "materialism" instead of "marxism" but it is to distinguish between different streams of Marxisms...the dialectical materialism version of marxism is more deterministic....less emphasis is put upon agents of change, human beings, but rather upon objective forces at work in history that we are caught in that us puny human agents can little change or impact. According to this theory, socialism is inevitably going to replace capitalism whether we organize for it or not.

43. Historical materialism (a Marxism)
44. Subjectivity
45. **Teleology**: teleology: an example I thought of that's kinda scary (cuz you never know, if you're a conspiracy theorist you might believe it...): bush got 'elected' so that bin laden (or whoever) could terrorize the US and provoke a war.

46. **Theory of rights**

47. **Theory of power**: Theory of power. Marx's theory is a theory of power..that power will become more and more distributed among larger amounts of people. Power wil become more democratized. It is
related very much to his theory of rights...because in terms of rights, Marx's progressive theory of history has turned out to be true. He was wrong about his predictions of successive eras of different modes of production. He appears to be right about more "power to the people" (more rights) accruing thru time. These rights are formal rights...we don't have actual rights to property or wealth, just the formal right to buy. Formal freedom, not actual freedom.

An example of Theory of Power, since I am really into public education, an example of this theory of power could be distributed in the schools themselves allowing them to distribute money better and more evenly instead of having the federal government or the state government decide how all the money is used.

48. Relationality (Verkehr): Relationality (Verkehr): The principle behind relationality is how people are set in their social standings and how individuals interact on this basis. We talked about the slave master relationship.

49. Labor reserve army (lumpen proletariat)

50. Organization of distribution of production

51. Finance capital

52. Knowledge production: Knowledge Production: According to Marx the ruling classes of every historical era make sure that the ideas that circulate favor their ruling interests and will keep them in power. Knowledge is produced from the elites, to suit their needs, and reinforce their kind of order. It is disseminated downwards, where it is often taken as true, and only knowledge. It is essential that elite knowledge be taken as real knowledge. Classical music is an example. One tends to think of it as high culture, but removed from its high class environment, and taken up by commoners, it loses some of its mystique, and thus its grip on vernacular and high culture. etc. An economics book is another example. It is written by an elite group who are trying to spread their views on capitalism which favors them.

Knowledge production: According to Marx the ruling classes of every historical era make sure that the ideas that circulate favor their ruling interests and will keep them in power. Thus the political science books published and taught with in the U.S. will largely tend to favor capitalism because the people who endow schools and publish books favor this sort of knowledge. Not the knowledge of say, a single mom from Oakland who knows how to survive in the acorn projects. It is in fact fundamental that this kind of subjugated knowledge not count as knowledge in order for the ruling ideology to cast its spell.

Knowledge Production: Increase in influence of technology requires skilled workers. The emergence of more and more institutions that specialize in computer/internet skills like DeVry is in example of how the economy dictates what sort of knowledge/skills people acquire in order to live.

53. Theory of intellectuals Marxist: the educated class in a capitalist society, non prolitariat who adopt the proletarian stand point in the class struggle, but have greater links with capitalist than the working class. My example was of WEB Dubois whom was an intellectual arguing the stance of the black masses whom were for the most part uneducated. He argued the top tenth of the black population should be educated and build from there so that the information and monies would trickle down, which we now know does not work because that top tenth only works in the interest of themselves.