61) Marx's Theory of History essentially says that people have a need to conquer things, but it must be through legal means. Over the years, unskilled workers have been exploited. Regardless of how hard they work, they are still being alienated. People need to conquer things, but legally. (See Marx pages 151-152 for detailed information)
61) A class struggle to control the modes of production. Class struggle, history of production, and economy all move history.

62) Marx corrected Feuerbach by acknowledging his opposition to Materialism and Idealism and by claiming that Philosophers need to change the world, not just interpret it. (See Marx page 145 for detailed information)
62) Marx-Engels pg. 168 ???

63) For Marx, dialectical materialism encompasses an argument that he sees as an argument involving human history thereby involving disagreement between the rich and the poor. Marx says the subject is not separate from the object, but part of it. (See Lecture Notes dated 8-30 for detailed information)
63) Marx's framework for explaining reality. The Marxian concept of reality in which material things are in constant process of change brought about by the tension between conflicting of interacting forces, elements, or ideas.

64) Marx says what matters is what we do, not the process of what we say. It's all in action for Marx. Kant is back in the days of Plato. Kant as an Idealist says there are 3 principles in all of philosophy; 1) Ontology - Refers to being, 2) Epistemology - Knowledge - How you know. 3) Ethics - How things should be. (See Lecture Notes dated 8-30 for detailed information)
64) Critique of ideas vs. practice

65) Marx fourfold definition of Alienation involves a process whereby the worker becomes alienated from 1) Self, 2) Product, 3) Work Process, and 4) Each Other. (See Lecture Notes dated 9-6 and Marx pages 71-72 for detailed information)
65) 1-Alienation from the product produced. 2-Alienation from the process of labor. 3-Alienation from other workers. 4-Alienation from their human potential for freedom of creation.

66) For Marx, division of labor is getting more efficient with machines while jobs get less and less skilled. This Marx calls Alienation. Marx says we have to eat, so we have to work. But we ought not to exist solely as a product of our labor. There's more to life than just work. Marx primary focus is Ethics and says it's not what we say but what we do that matters. (See Lecture Notes dated 9-10 for detailed information)
66) Freedom begins where production ends.

67) For Marx, we need organized modes of production involving people. Weber focuses on industrialization and the protestant ethic. Marx is for the people and Weber is for the capitalistic product, which ultimately servers the people (See Lecture Notes dated 9-27 for detailed information)
67) Marx believed reality could be studied and changed. . Weber believed we are just functions-(unperviewability). Marx also believed that economy moved history in
contrast to Weber who believed the superstructure-religion, ideology, consciousness-moves history.

68) For Marx, science is more interested in how something works rather than where it came from. Marx project focuses on people and meaning in life through equal distribution of resources. Marx central question is why is there inequality? (See Lecture Notes dated 8-30 for detailed information)

68) Facts, relationships, and material methodology

70) Asceticism. Protestantism = thrifty = accumulation of things = key to capitalism.