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List of lectures:

- 1- Theories of international relation: Idealism theory
- 2- Realism Theory in International Relations
- 3- Theories of International Relations: liberalism
- 4- Theories of international relation :Marxism theory

Lecture N01: Theory of international relation: Idealism theory

INTRODUCTION:

IFUAR gav birth to academic IR ,the estlbishment of peace was its first mission. May diplomats politicins and seholars at the time imagined that war could be made abolote by mutuallyagreed rules of behaviour and creation of international organizations ,like the league of nations .In this research paper we will deal with the ideal or utopian theory in international relations , using the historical method to trace its roots .so the problem is follow: what do you mean by ideal theory in international relations?

Introduction

The first aseiss :Aconceptual frame work ideolistic the in international relations

1-définition and origine

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The first aseiss: A conceptual frame work idealistic the in international relations

1-definition and origin

Idealism isatesm applod amy idea,goal ,or psactice considered to be inpradical.Lhus eradicating nuclear weapons is considered idealistic ,as is substituting open for secret diplomacy , entrustinginternational security to the U N , creating an african union on the model of the E U,or the glolbol eradication of povrty and ingastice.the bases of suehgudgenontsare raelly made explicit, but the usually rest on a pessimistic reading of human nature along with an historical gudeneton the difficulty of peaceably achieving radical change in word affairs¹

In politicophilosohy ,an ideal theory is a thorywhich pecifies the optimal societal structure based on idelisedssumptions and normativ theory .It stens from the assuption that citizens are fully compliant tor state which engousfavorable social conditions,which makes it unrerlistic in chareter.Ideal theories do not offer solutions to real

¹Peter uvlsn, "idelisn in internatunoal relations." London sckool of economics and politicol science ,2011.p02:<http://eprints.lse.ca.uk/41929/>

world problems , instead the aim of ideal theory is to provide a guide for improvements based on what society should normatively appear to be²

Idealism emerged at the certain time for determining human value in these cases. because human lives are important for continuity of the world and idealism tries to protect humanity .norman angels say wars and

armament took humanity to back and we need works based on wealth .In the 19th century. european system based their policies on balance of power to protect the status quo. they were trying to protect perpetual peace for providing continuity of the great power in europe. nevertheless, there were countries which feel uncomfortable about the situation. the balance was destroyed and the road to world war has been constructed, the industrialization of Germany and leaving the UK and France was another problem .for that period . Why world War I is mentioned because it has two important dimensions Firstly , it was collectively first big war which . entailed humanity to extreme Lazard and make financial and emotional damage . Secondly , the collapse of empires and the establishment of new governments were important³

Idealist intellectuals offered ideas like organizations free from .the government in international relations . They started to think about what should be done for prevention of warfare . Between 1920 s- 1930s , there was the dominance of ideas constructed on understanding the causes of war and how it can be prevented also they questioned the required mechanism for prevention of war . Although " , idealism was built on the theme of war - peace , which is , in essence , the most important subject of international relations , it attaches importance to the establishment of an ideal world order

²<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>

³Kübra Mahmutoglu. " Idealism and its effects " . Siyaset Bilimi ve uluslararası ilişkiler bölümü İstanbul, 2019

whose details explained here ; since the current or real situation or realities in international relations are negative and bad . They reveal the parameters of an ideal world order⁴

there are many intellectuals who defend idealism:woodrow Wilson Rousseau , Kant , Hegel Both Kant and Hegel insofar as they are both idealists , in regard to Kant he ports the claim while at the same time attempting to critic reason via a de limitation . In the case of Hegel he is much more interested in giving concepts , the idea , an expression in terms of their reality . Kant's idealism is predicated upon a formal orientation that posits the functions of the understanding as merely logical and lacking a manifold by itself .So , the understanding " insofar as Hegel interprets Kant , is dependent upon the givenness of the manifold of intuition in sensibility⁵ .

The absence of the logos , which would normally accompany the ethos and pathos , suggests that Rousseau considers both the child and the people to be incapable of reason . In such a situation any change would have to come from some sort of manipulation and logical arguments would have little or no effect⁶

At the centre of Wilson's liberal world view lies the idea of self - determination of peoples . This has been commonly understood in terms of national self - determination , or the self - determination of nations , and while this is not exactly what Wilson had in mind at the outset , it remains his lasting legacy to world politics both during his lifetime and thereafter⁷ . Wilson understood that the idea could not be applied in an unqualified way , that considerations of national self - determination might in specific instances have to give way to compelling questions of security , diplomacy , and economics . Certainly , he proved that he could practice Realpolitik with

⁴same reference

⁵I saactopete : idealism from Kant to Hegel .p20

⁶Nicole Corbett : Rousseau's radical idealism : or how to better the world through duplicitous means . p.16 08

⁷ Allen Lynch . " Woodrow Wilson and the principle of national self determination: a reconsideration " . Review of international studies , British international studies association,2002. P 421

Clemenceau and Lloyd George ; he steadfastly refused to merge US military efforts within an Anglo French command so as to preserve US freedom of action at the peace conference , and assiduously preserved his lines of communication . with - Austria with an aim to concluding a separate peace even after . declaring war upon the Dual Monarchy in December 1917⁸

3-Assumptions of the theory:

Ideal theory assumes that all actors (citizens or societies) are generally willing to comply with whatever principles are chosen . Ideal " theory thus idealizes away the possibility of law - breaking , either by individuals (crime) or societies (aggressivewar)⁹ .

- Second , ideal theory assumes reasonably favorable social conditions wherein citizens and societies are able to abide by principles of political cooperation . Citizens are not so driven by hunger , for example , that their capacity for moral . reasoning is . nor are nations struggling to overcome famine or the failure of their states¹⁰.

Idealism base on protecting peace and cooperation between states through trade and some other ways for establishing the main order at the international level where there is no such institution to regulate states act¹¹.

"The second axis : Critique of ideal theory .

1-Criticisms

One of the main criticisms Carr levelled at the idealists as he preferred to call them utopians , was that they underestimated the role of power in international politics and overestimated the role of

⁸same reference ,P434

⁹platts.stanford.edu 12/21/2021 18:73 p.m

¹⁰same reference

¹¹

KübraMahmutoğlu . " Idealism and its effects " . SiyasetBilimiveuluslararasıİlişkilerBölümüİstanbul;2019.

and potential of law , morality and public opinion . He was particularly scathing of the idea that reason and disunion could take the place of armies and navies . Change did not come about , he claimed , through reason or at least not reason as conceived by the utopians Power was a decisive factor in every political situation , and one could no more abolish power than abolish politics . Power whether used , threatened , or held silently in reserve was an essential factor in international change , and change would only be brought by whom or in the interests of whom power could be wielded¹²

2-Conclusion:

Many theories . among the idealism theory which is classified within one of the standard directions in the analysis of international relations , so that this theory emerged as an optimistic philosophical view with its own axioms and principles as well as its own foundations . The political developments that succeeded between the two world wars have led to reversal of the beliefs of the ideal school . Democracy did not spread , rather totalitarian and fascist regimes became more widespread , the System of collective security collapsed , and the spread of irrational behaviors and fanatic nationalist ideas grew in a way that made the belief in human rationality and homogeneity of interests among people and most of the criticism of idealism that was suffering and strengthening the vision that focuses on the international reality as it is far from hopes ideal humanity , and represented the real beginning of the dominance of realist theory.

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1-Nicole Corbett : Rousseau's radical idealism : or how to better the world through duplicitous means . p.16 08

¹²Peter Wilson " Idealism in international relations " . London .school of economics and political science , 2011. [http : // eprints . /se.ac.uk 141929](http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/141929)

2- Allen lynch . " woodrowwilson and the principle of national self determination: a reconsideration " . Review of international studies , British international studies association,2002. P 421

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5-platts.stanford.edu 12/21/2021 18:73 p.m

6-political science , 2011. <http://eprints.lse.ac.uk/41929/>

Lecture N02: Realism Theory in International Relations

Introduction:

International relations science is considered as a complicated, forked science as a result, many theories have been theorizing, included Realism Theory, which appeared by some American researchers, thinkers. Realists trying to understand, explanation, and predict the events, phenomena of international relations.

1) The Roots of the Realism Theory:

1. Thucydides:

Thucydides asked whether relations among states to which power is crucial can also be guided by the norms of justice. His book “*History*” is a work of historical war between Athens and Sparta, this book is described as the only acknowledged classical text in international relations, it inspires theorists from Hobbes to contemporary international relations scholars because Realism is expressed in the very first speech of the Athenians recorded in the “*History*” which mentioned that at the debate in Sparta, the Athenians affirm the priority of self-interest over morality. Moreover, a realist perspective is implied in the way Thucydides explains the cause of the

Peloponnesian War, and also in the famous “Melian Dialogue,” in the statements made by the Athenian envoys.(Korab-Karpowicz, 2010)

2. Machiavelli:

Machiavelli positioned his new approach which lies in his critique of classical western political thought as unrealistic, and in his separation of politics from ethics. He thereby lays the foundations for modern politics. In chapter 15 of “*The Prince*”, Machiavelli announces that in departing from the teachings of earlier thinkers, he seeks “the effectual truth” which is for him the only truth worth seeking. He replaces the ancient virtue (a moral quality of the individual, such as justice or self-restraint) with virtue, ability or power. His thoughts became a doctrine which denies the relevance of morality in politics, and claims that all means (moral and immoral) are justified to achieve certain political ends. So, what ultimately counts for Machiavelli is precisely that: whatever is good for the state, rather than ethical scruples or norms.(Korab-Karpowicz, 2010)

3. Thomas Hobbes:

Hobbes saw human beings, extremely individualistic rather than moral or social, are subject to “a perpetual and restless desire of power after power, that ceases only in death”. In setting out such ideas, Hobbes contributes to some of the basic conceptions fundamental to the realist tradition in international relations. He described the state of nature as “a war of every man against every man”, he derives his notion of the state of war from his views of both human nature and the condition in which individuals exist. Since in the state of nature there is no government and everyone enjoys equal status, every individual has a right to everything; that is, there are no constraints on an individual’s behavior. Anyone may at any time use force, and all must constantly be ready to counter such force with force.(Korab-Karpowicz, 2010)

2) Assumptionsof Political Realism:

1. The nation-state is the main, unitary actor in international relations. Other bodies exist, such as individuals and organizations, but their power is limited;(Antunes & Camisã, 2018)
2. State is a unitary actor, becausenational interests lead the state to speak and act with one voice;(Antunes & Camisã, 2018)
3. states live in a context of anarchy because of the absence of anyone being in charge internationally, which mean there is no institution powerful more than the states that form the international system therefore each state must rely on its own in a self-help system.(Antunes & Camisã, 2018)

The six principles of political Realism by Hans.J Morgenthau:

1. Politics is governed by objective laws which have their roots in human nature, just like society. It is possible to develop a rational theory that reflects these objective laws, and distinguish between the truth and the opinion by exanimating the political acts performed and the consequences of them;(Hans, 1978)
2. The main concept ofRealism is interest defined in terms of power which provides the link between brain trying to understand international and the facts to be understood and it also sets politics apartfrom other spheres;(Hans, 1978)
3. The humankind is governed by interest which determines relationship between states, even between individuals. Power covers the domination of man by man, by any means.The balance of power is a way to change the instability of IR, to make and achieve peace;(Hans, 1978)
4. Morgenthau argued that there is a difference between the universal moral principles and the political ethics, so individuals have the right to be governed by the ethics but not states that are governed by political ethics defined as: “do any needed actions for achieving national survival”;(Hans, 1978)
5. Realism refuses to identify the moral aspiration of a particular nation with the moral laws that govern the universe. All nations

are tempted to clothe their aspirations and actions in the moral purposes. The interest defined in terms of power saves us from both that moral excess and that political folly.(Hans, 1978)

6. The difference between realism and other schools of thought is real, because realism focuses on the interest defined in terms of power. So, Realists subordinate non-political standards to the political ones and not unaware of the existence and relevance of them.(Hans, 1978)

3) Criticisms Against Realism Theory:

1. realism is too simplistic, reducing the complex reality of international relations to a few general laws which are said to be applicable over time and space and which therefore omit much of interest and importance from our analyses. (SCORE, 2019) On top of that realists view reality in unitary and universalist terms, thereby arriving at the erroneous positivist conclusion of a singular, stable, knowable reality.(Solomon, 2001)
2. Realists accept that great powers rise and fall, and wars come and go, insist that the basic rules of the game cannot be changed though. That's why some critics said that whether intentionally or not, realism may also serve to justify injustice on the grounds that nothing can be done to change things.(SCORE, 2019)
3. By considering states to be the only actor in international relations and by only viewing the agency of non-state actors such as MNCs as part of state agency, realists have been criticized for not being able to fully account for a range of issues and processes in international relations.(SCORE, 2019)
4. Realism ignores that states might have collective or mutual interests, and so underestimates the scope for cooperation and purposive change in international relations.(SCORE, 2019)
5. While realism has a cyclical view of history (a repetition of patterns of behavior) because it depends on historical method, it has failed to successfully make any specific predictions. Most startlingly, realists failed to predict the end of the Cold War.(SCORE, 2019)

Conclusion:

1. The level of analysis in Realism theory is nation-state, that's why considerate it as the only international actor.
2. Interest defined in terms of power, balance of power, are the main concepts of Realism theory.
3. The anarchy nature of IR pushes states to depends on themselves which leads to the help-self system.
4. Realism ignores sub-state actors, this is a weakness because they have influence on the foreign policy of countries especially lobbies. So, it leads researchers to wrong results, misunderstanding, predictions.
5. The state will never be a unitary, according to Marxist analysis it is because each state consists of social classes, each of them has its own thoughts, means and tools to achieve its goals.


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lecture N03:Theories of International Relations: liberalism

Introduction

Content:

- 
- 1- Definition of liberalism
 - 2-the father of liberalism IR
 - 3- The core assumptions of liberal international theory
 - 4- Criticisms of liberal theory
 - 5- Comparing liberalism and realism

Conclusion

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Introduction:

Questions of war and peace, or foreign policy in general , are among the most dramatic in politics. It is no wonder that classical liberal think tanks publish papers and articles on international affairs. Often these are reactions to current issues. They hardly ever clarify how their points of view relate to classical liberalism as a political philosophy. The question: **what is the classical liberalism theory of international relations?.**

Content:

1- Definition of liberalism:

The term classical liberalism refers to the original form of liberal thought that emerged in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Liberalism developed in response to the absolute monarchies which ruled over many European nations during this period. Classical liberalism promotes individual freedom and liberty, arguing for a limited role for the state, individual and collective civil liberties and economic freedoms. Classical liberalism influenced the European Enlightenment - a trend towards scientific enquiry and the application of reason rather than the acceptance of superstitious or dogmatic principles.

Liberalism is one of international relation. it's defining as a feature of modern democracy , illustrated by the prevalence of the term (liberal democracy) as a way to describe countries with free and fair elections , rule of law and protected civil liberties .Liberalism contains a variety of concepts and arguments about how institutions, behaviors and economic connections contain and mitigate the violent power of states. It adds more factors into consideration of citizens and international organizations

2-the father of liberalism IR:

1-John Locke (1632 - 1704)

John Locke wrote Two Treatises of Government(1690), attacking absolute monarchy and supporting a limited government based on natural individual rights. Locke envisioned a state where individuals were governed by consent, not by the Divine Right of Kings which had legitimized Sovereign authority throughout history.

2-David Hume (1711 - 1776)

Influenced by Locke's theory of human nature and self-fulfillment, Hume's chief concern was epistemology - the study of knowledge.

3-Immanuel Kant (1724 - 1804)

For Kant, the only reasonable and worthwhile exploration of philosophy or morals should be grounded in deduction from the physical world, as

Our knowledge begins with the senses, proceeds then to the understanding, and ends with reason.

4-Jeremy Bentham (1748 - 1832)

Bentham's most significant contribution to classical liberalism came through his development of utilitarianism. Utility is understood as the property within an object from which individuals using them will derive pleasure or pain. Utilitarianism, therefore, seeks to allow the greatest number of people the greatest amount of access to the objects or pursuits in which they find utility.

5-John Stuart Mill (1806 - 1873)

Mill emphasized that the main purpose of any civilized society is to facilitate individual freedoms. This pursuit of liberty was to be carried out by egotistical, rational, self-interested individuals. In his work, *On Liberty*, Mill elaborates his conception of self-regarding freedom.

3- The core assumptions of liberal international theory:

1-believed that traditional power politics were largely responsible for the war.

2- They prompted international cooperation through international organizations like the League of Nations, through trade and economic interaction, as well as the spread of democracy.

3- Spreading the values of reducing and diminishing military incentives because, in their view, democracies rarely enter into wars with each other.

4- The intensity of conflicts between countries can be reduced by following the logic of cooperation and rapprochement between countries and the impossibility of finding common values among them.

5- Spreading trade and liberal values of open borders, free exchange, and developing the network of supranational capital, to achieve security and well-being for peoples and all actors in the international system.

a/ liberalism and nature of civil society :

Is that fundamental actors in politics are members of domestic society, understood as individuals and privately-constituted groups seeking to promote their independent interests.

Liberalism is based on the moral argument that ensuring the right of an individual person to life, liberty and property is the highest goal of agreement.

b/ liberalism and state-society relation :

is that liberal theories of politics accord a central place to the domestic institutions that link state of society

Liberals emphasize the wellbeing of the individual as the fundamental building block of a just political system.

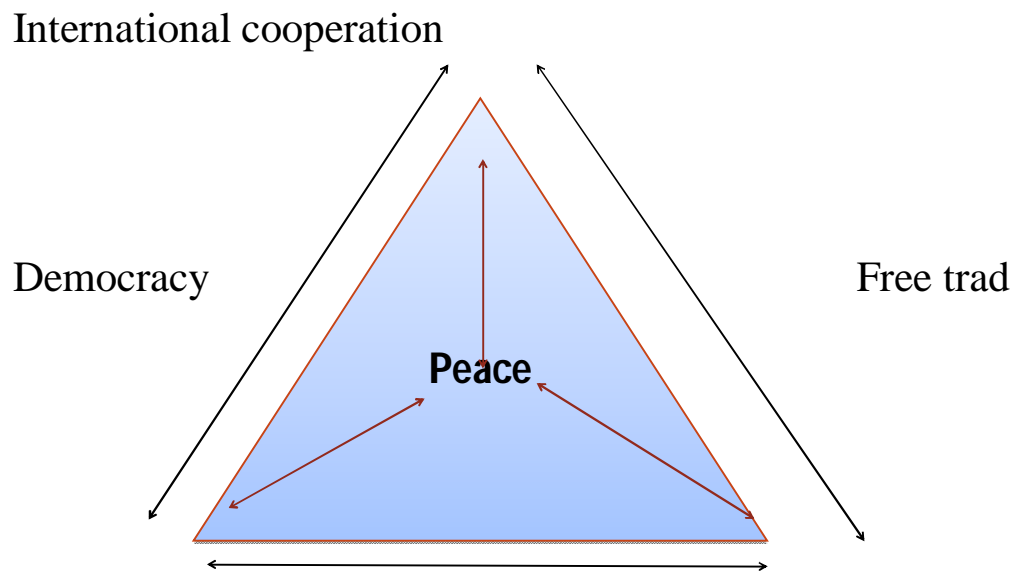
c/Liberals are particularity troubled by militaristic foreign:

policies. the primary concern is that as requires states to build up military power. This power can be used for fighting states, but if can also be used to oppress its own citizens. For this reason, political systems rooted in liberalism often limit military power by such means as ensuring civilian control over the military.

d/ liberals believe that interdependence reduces conflict:

by promoting a harmony of interests –common values that can be accomplished by cooperation.

Triangle of liberalism :



4- Criticisms of liberal theory:

While liberal international relations theory has its merits, it also faces criticism and has notable flaws:

1. ****Assumption of Rational Actors:**** Critics argue that liberal theory, like realism, assumes that states and actors always act rationally in their self-interest. This oversimplification may overlook the influence of domestic politics, emotional factors, or cultural considerations in decision-making.
2. ****Overemphasis on Democracy:**** The democratic peace theory, a central tenet of liberal thought, has been challenged. Some argue that while democracies may be less likely to go to war with each other, they are not immune to conflict, and non-democracies can engage in peaceful relations.
3. ****Ineffectiveness of International Institutions:**** Skeptics question the effectiveness of international institutions in promoting peace and

cooperation. Issues such as power imbalances within these institutions and the failure to enforce decisions have raised doubts about their ability to address global challenges.

4. **Neglect of Power Dynamics:** Critics argue that liberal theory tends to downplay the role of power dynamics in international relations. Realists contend that power remains a crucial factor in shaping state behavior, and the liberal focus on cooperation may overlook the underlying competition for influence.

5. **Cultural and Contextual Variations:** Liberalism often assumes a universal acceptance of liberal values, but cultural and contextual variations exist. Not all societies may prioritize individual rights and freedoms in the same way, leading to challenges in applying liberal principles universally.

6. **Economic Interdependence Risks:** While economic interdependence is seen as a means to promote peace, it can also lead to vulnerabilities. Economic crises or disputes may strain relations between states, challenging the notion that economic ties always contribute to stability.

7. **Humanitarian Interventions Controversies:** The concept of humanitarian intervention, while aligned with liberal principles, has been criticized for being selectively applied and potentially used to justify intervention for ulterior motives.

8. **Overreliance on Soft Power:** Critics argue that an overemphasis on soft power might not be sufficient in addressing security threats, and there are situations where military strength and a realist approach may be more effective.

It's essential to recognize that these critiques don't negate the value of liberal international relations theory but highlight its limitations and the need for a nuanced understanding of the complexities in the international system.

5- Comparing liberalism and realism:

Issue	Liberalism	Realism
Human nature	Good	selfish
Central problem	war and the establishment of peace	Ar and security
Key actors	States, individuals, institutions	States
Actor motives	Mutual assistance Collaboration	Power, national, security, self-interest
Interests	Long-term, collective	Short-term, individual
Nature of conflict	Irrational	Rational

Conclusion:

- ✓ This brief overview of how classical liberalism's foundational principles apply to international relations makes clear there is far more to liberalism in international relations than commonly thought.
- ✓ Classical liberalism aims at maximizing individual freedom, which requires international order.
- ✓ Given human nature, it is pointless to aim for abolishing human conflict by establishing a utopian world federation.
- ✓ In an inevitably imperfect society of states, stability depends on an interplay of just war, the balance of power, and a minimum of international law and organization.
- ✓ Even the expansion of trade, necessary as it is, will be unable to guarantee peace.
- ✓ The classical liberal foreign policy agenda is one of change, calling for the abolition of all trade barriers, many international treaties, international organizations, and development aid.

- ✓ Maximizing individual freedom is the right classical liberal goal at all political levels, everywhere in the world.

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Lecture N04: Theory of international relation :Marxism theory

Introduction

The first axis: Glimpse around marxism theory

- 1-The emergence of marxism theory
- 2-Definition of marxism theory and karl marx
- 3-Marxism theory assumption

The second axis: The most important theories of the Marxism

- 1-Class struggle
- 2-Dialectical materialism
- 3-Historical materialism

The third axis: evaluation of marxism

- 1-Criticism of marxism theory
- 2-Positive of marxism theory

Conclusion

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Introduction

Marxism is one of the most significant theories and a philosophy that has contributed much to the modern world. German Philosopher Karl Marx helped the working class to question the injustice enforced upon them through their wages, life style and oppression. Marxism, for

many is a beginning of progress and evolution. Marx believed that instilling his ideology in the minds of people like him, would one day make the world, an ideal classless society

We pose the question: to what extent is marxism theory able to explain in international politics?

The first axix: an overview of neorealism

1-The emergence of marxism theory:

The Marxist theory was given this name in reference to the German economist Karl Marx (1818-1883), who lived through the conditions of early industrialization in Europe, which made his interest focus on how capitalism emerged, how to criticize it, and how to change it into another social system that more guaranteed rights and duties. One of his most important works is The Socialist Revolution.

2-The definition of marxsim theory:

the Marxism is a social, political, and economic theory originated by Karl Marx that focuses on the conflict between capitalists and the working class. Karl Marx wrote that the power relations between capitalists and workers were exploitative in nature and would inevitably lead to class conflict. Karl Marx believed that this conflict would eventually lead to To a revolution in which the working class overthrows the capitalist class and takes control of the economy.

✓ Karl marx

Marx was born in Germany in 1818, of Jewish origin, before his parents triumphed and converted him to Christianity as well. At the age of seven, to escape from the pressure that the Jews were suffering from, he studied law and philosophy at the University of Berlin and

obtained a doctorate in philosophy. He was influenced by Darwin theory of evolution from Hand as influence by Hegel's idealism

3-Marxsim theory assumptions

- 1 It expresses class struggle and material interests.
- 2 Her concern is not to understand the world, but to work to change it.
- 3 history is a struggle between classes.
- 4 The call to change the world for the benefit of hard working people.
- 5 Interpretation of events and history based on the monarchy system.

The seconde axis: :The most important theories of the Marxism

1-Class struggle :

Karl Marx's theory of conflict focuses on the conflict between two basic classes: the bourgeoisie class, the members of society who control most of the wealth and means, while the proletariat class includes members of the working class or the poor. With the rise of capitalism, Marx saw that the bourgeoisie, which is a minority among the population, will use its influence to persecute the proletariat, which is the majority class. As a result of this oppression, class inequality will ignite and produce revolution.

2 .Dialectical materialism:

This theory is considered a fundamental pillar of Marxist philosophy, based on the ideas of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels. This theory believes that matter is the entirety of existence and does not depend on anything other than the material, and that what is mental develops from what is material and must be explained on a natural basis.

3 Historical materialism :

In the essence of historical materialism, the superstructure of society is the product of the substructure, so that the substructure of society is the sum of society's economic relations, and the superstructure is the laws, morals, and public policies. Marxism considers that the superstructure of society reflects its substructure, for example in capitalist society. A state is created that serves capitalist interests and parties that do not contradict capitalism and enact laws in a way that serves capitalism. Likewise, in socialist society the same process occurs.

The third axis: evaluation of Marxism theory

1-Criticism of marxsim theory :

Marx was subjected to some criticism, including:

- Sorokin accused Marx that his theory is based on determinism or a metaphysical basis and is based on only one aspect, as in fact it is a relationship of mutual influence and influence.

Bottomore criticized Marx, the most important of which were:

Marx's hypotheses have the character of general laws, but they are merely principles

Marx's theory is plagued with errors regarding the actual description of the pattern of conflict and balance, but he supported it from a historical perspective

Marx's theory also remains incomplete, and that the class struggle did not take place in the capitalist class to move to the socialist class and then to communism as he aspired.

:Positives of marxsim theory

- Karl Marx based his analysis of social phenomena on material factors, avoiding the unseen Spirituality is something that subjects phenomena to scientific study.

He stressed the importance of interpreting sociological factors in light of interpreting historical factors.

The optional theory of social action is that revolution does not occur on its own but is pushed by people.

Conclusion :

Marxist theory was able to leave its mark on the world, its heritage is still being renewed, especially in the largest country in the world, which is China, where the contributions of Karl Marx and his supporters left a great impact on human thought and his study of realistic problems in the modern era, and also contributed to the development of sociological theory in general.

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