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B. Form of Motion

Mode of thought = the way you think

Form of motion = the way you act

Ideological form = what you understand

Outline

- I. Explanation/ what it is
 - A. the dominant identity people establish with others
 - B. each identity has a particular form and content
 - C. each identity can be linked to some form of motion found in nature
 - D. it mirrors forms of motion found in the environment

- II. Universality of motion
 - A. motion or contradiction is present in all things
 - B. it is present in the development of all things
 - C. there are mutually exclusive and opposite tendencies in all things and in all processes of nature
 - D. the movement of opposite tendencies is what constitutes the change in all things
 - E. it is not simply growing bigger/growing smaller
 - F. there is mechanical change and qualitative change
 - G. external causes are the condition of change and internal causes are the basis of change

- III. Particularity
 - A. we have identified the following forms of motion:
 1. similarity: progression/regression
 2. unity: positive/negative
 3. interpenetration: strength/weakness
 4. interdependence: action/reaction
 5. coincidence: progression/regression
 6. interconnection: quantity/quality
example: remembers DI loading her up with class after class (ballet, music, etc) until felt completely overwhelmed.
 - B. the fundamental movement of the universe is attraction/repulsion
 - C. describe each form of motion
 - D. give examples from personal experience

- IV. How transmitted
 - A. transmitted through the identity with the child's dominant influence (DI)
 - B. describes how the child conforms to his/her environment
 - C. it is learned behavior although unconscious

- V. Significance
 - A. why understanding your form of motion is important
 - B. controlling your own motion
 - C. strategy and tactics
 - D. role in building ML organization
 - E. techniques used for controlling FOM