I. Contemporary Collective Behavior

1. Transformation

1. Theories

2. Focus/Analysis

B. Social/Historical Context

1. domestic: social movements of 1960ss/70s

a. definitions: popular movement for social change

b. examples

i. civil rights (black insurgency)

ii. feminist or women’s rights movement

iii. AIM

iv. UFW

v. Anti-Vietnam War movement

vi. environment

vii. gay rights

viii. anti-poverty

x. occupational safety and health

xi. Free Speech

2. global

a. national liberation: popular movements to liberate nation from colonial control

b. examples

i. Vietnam

ii. Algeria

iii. Guatemala

iv. Angola and Mozambique

v. Indonesia

vi. Congo

vii. Iran

c. anti-globalization movements

d. examples

i. Seattle 1999

ii. Landless Peasants Movement

iii. Cochabamba

iv. “The Take”

C. Transformation: two parts

1. Critique: classical theory

2. Focus/Analysis: social movements

D. Critique

1. concept of power

a. not pluralism

b. excluded groups

2. social strain

a. reject social strain as primary causal factor

b. social strain is always present

3. participants

a. not alienated/psychologically weak/”masses”

b. empirical studies

i. alienated less likely to participate

ii. psychological problems also less likely to

translate into social action

iii. more integrated

4. collective behavior

a. not “acting out”

b. goals and purpose

5. focus/analysis: social movements

E. New assumptions, new questions, new theories

1. New causal explanations: If social strain is present all the time, what are the social factors that give rise to a social movement?

2. What are the factors that make a movement successful, fail?

II. Political Process Theory

A. Two goals

1. general theory: social movements

a. social context

b. factors in emergence

c. means for sustaining

d. reasons: success or failure

2. application: rise, success, and failure of the black insurgency

1930-1970.

B. Political Process Theory: Assumptions

1. reject: pluralist model of power

2. modified elite model

a. elites hold power and control institutions

b. elites are not homogenous

c. differ in goals/strategies

3. . excluded groups

a. powerless within normal political processes

b. necessary to act extra-institutionally and unconventionally

4. social movements are rational

a. excluded groups: real grievances

b. movement: collective behavior to achieve political goals

c. goals

i. inclusion

ii. transformation: social institutions

5. social movements: long term political/historical processes

D. Political Process theory: Generation of insurgency

1. “political opportunity”

a. breakdown: elite power structure

b. opportunity: define and achieve goals

2. indigenous organizations

a. infrastructure: buildings to equipment

b. participation: membership, leadership, interaction

3. cognitive liberation

a. delegitimation: system is unjust

b. not inevitable

c. belief: change things

4. sustaining organizational strength

a. need to build new organizations

b. dilemmas

i. Iron Law of oligarchy

ii. cooptation

iii. loss of indigenous support

E. Social Control Response (Repression)

1. strength vs weakness

2. divided or unified elite

3. tactics: how radical

4. goals: how transformative