I. Social movements and their characteristics

1. Social movements 1960s and 70s

1. domestic

a. definitions: popular movements for social change

b. examples

Civil Rights Movement Feminist or Women’s Rights Movement

AIM UFW Anti-Vietnam War Movement Environmental Movement

Gay Rights Anti-poverty Occupational Safety and Health Labor Movement

Consumer Safety Movement

2. global: post WWII to present

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

b. examples: Vietnam, Algeria, Angola, Mozambique, Indonesia Iran, Congo, Guatemala, India, Cuba

c. anti-globalization movements: Indigenous Rights Movement, Landless Worker’s Movement

B. Characteristics of Social Movements

1. popular or "grassroots"

a. large number

b. shared grievances

2. belief: system is unjust

a. institutions and social arrangements benefit the few

b. leads to structural inequality, oppression, exploitation

3. belief: social change not possible within system

a. power: concentrated in few

b. institutions: controlled by few

c. institutions: serve interest of few

4. goals

a. transform institutions and social arrangement

b. example: civil rights

5. strategy

a. overall plan to achieve goals

b. civil rights

i. make injustice visible

ii. non-violent civil disobedience

6. tactics

a. specific actions

b. civil rights: lunch counter sit-ins, freedom rides, marches, mass arrest, voter registration

c. anti-war: draft card burning, disrupt recruitment, stop troop trains.

7. long term

C. Successes

1. end of legal segregation

2. change in women’s roles (obligations, expectations, norms)

3. consumer protection

4. rights for farm workers

5. occupational safety and health regulations