Exam #2

1.(m/c) According to Mill’s conflict theory, which of the following contradicted the structural functionalist assumption that every institution in society has a positive function?

a. The existence of significant levels of poverty in the 1950s.

b. Increasing corporate power in the U.S after WWII c. The rise of the military-industrial complex.

d. b and c e. all of above

2.(t/f) Mill’s theory of the power elite challenges the conventional wisdom in the U.S. that the Republican and Democratic parties are two essentially different parties pursuing their own agendas and goals.

3.(m/c) Klein argues that the U.S. system of governance is now:

a. democracy b. capitalism c. corporatism d. communism e. socialism

4.(m/c) In *White Collar* Mills identified all of the following as problems EXCEPT:

a. increasing size of corporations and government bureaucracies

b. increasing division of labor c. increasing specialization in white collar jobs

d. lazy white collar workers e. none are exceptions

5.(m/c) Mill’s analysis of alienation in white collar jobs was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analysis of alienation.

a. Weber’s b. Marx’s c. Durkheim’s d. Spencer’s

6.(m/c) Which of the following are types of power according to C. Wright Mills?

a. force b. authority c. manipulation d. a and c e. all of above

7.(m/c) Mills argues in the *Power Elite* that power in the U.S. is gained and maintained primarily through:

a. force b. authority c. manipulation d. coercion e. subversion

8.(m/c) According to Mills, U.S. society is ruled by a power elite composed of select individuals from all of the following areas EXCEPT:

a. politics b. economy c. mass media d. military e. none are exceptions

9.(m/c) According to Mills, who was the dominate group in the power elite of the 1950s?

a. political elite b. corporate elite c. military elite d. media elite e. none are exceptions

10.(t/f) Mills argues that the power elite govern by holding the command positions in society.

11.(m/c) According to Mills, war is good for the power elite for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. creates wealth for weapons contractors. b. creates environment for manipulation of the public.

c. creates a distraction from vital domestic issues. d. eliminates dissent. e. none are exceptions

12.(t/f) The power elite make what Mills calls the “trunk decisions”; these are the decisions that determine major domestic and foreign policy for the U.S.

13.(m/c) According to Mills’ theory of the power elite, the mass media has all of the following functions in American society EXCEPT:

a. inform the public b. manipulate the public c. distract the public d. scare the public

e. none are exceptions

14.(m/c) According to Mills, all of the following are consequences for the individual in this system of power EXCEPT:

a. alienation b. apathy c. loss of freedom and reason

d. obedience e. none are exceptions

15.(t/f) Your professor argued that an example of Mills’ idea of moral insensibility is that most Americans are indifferent to the fact that one million Iraqi’s have been killed during the illegal U.S. invasion of Iraq.

16.(m/c) Domhoff’s theory of power is called:

a. pluralist b. state autonomy c. class domination d. power elite

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Match the following power network to its means of operation.

17. candidate selection process a. operates through large campaign donations

18. special interest process b. operates through lobbying

19. policy planning process c. operates through public relations firms, media and education

20. opinion shaping process d. operates through donations from foundations to think tanks

21.(t/f) According to Domhoff’s theory, an upper class which is an economic class, a political class, and a social class rules America.

22.(t/f) According to Domhoff, the upper class rules primarily by controlling the mass media.

23.(t/f) Domhoff argues that power indicators (who governs? who wins? who benefits?) provide empirical support for his argument that an upper class rules America.

24.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the social network of the upper class EXCEPT:

a. exclusive pre-schools b. private prep schools c. elite universities

d. Bohemian Grove e. none are exceptions.

25.(t/f) According to Domhoff , both political parties in the U.S., for most of their history, have been controlled by an upper class .

26.(t/f) According to Domhoff, those who are not born into the upper class can be assimilated into the upper class by being given access to the social network of the upper class and by being given substantial economic rewards for pursuing the interests of the upper class.

27.(m/c) All of the following are reasons that corporations have become larger and more interconnected EXCEPT:

a. mergers b. acquisitions c. interlocking directorates d. shared ownership

e. none are exceptions

28.(m/c) all of the following are means the upper class uses to control labor EXCEPT”

a. off-shoring b. outsourcing c. rightsizing d. automation e. none are exceptions

29.(t/f) According to one study, 80% or more of the money contributed to political candidates was from the upper class.

30.(m/c) Critical theory drew on which of the following themes in Marx’s thought?

a. The economic base determines the social and cultural superstructure.

b. The idea of false consciousness. c. The idea of the fetishization of the commodity

d. b and c e. all of above

31.(m/c) Critical theory focused on all of the following EXCEPT:

a. economic base b. culture industry c. loss of critical thinking

d. consumerism e. none are exceptions

32.(t/f) Critical theory believes that the mass media is the main institution of socialization and social control.

33.(m/c) According to Critical Theory, all of the following are the meanings of the “Allegory of the Cave” for the present EXCEPT:

a. society creates a false or shadow reality of images and illusions by means of the mass media.

b. individuals develop a dependent psychology, a “consumered consciousness.”

c. society shapes its institutions to reflect the world of the cave, an example is the educational system.

d. the modern cave makes people think that no other world is possible or desirable. e. none are exceptions

34.(m/c) According to Critical Theory, power in modern society works primarily through:

a. coercion of the citizenry b. manipulation of the citizenry c. colonization of the ego

d. surveillance of the citizenry e. rational-legal authority

35.(m/c) According to Critical Theory, the “consumered consciousness” is controlled for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. organizes life around and preoccupied with consuming. b. confuses needs with wants.

c. ignores role as citizen (actively taking part in shaping the collective life of the community).

d. entrapped in life cycle of work-spend-debt. e. none are exceptions

36.(m/c) The “world’s greatest adventure in advertising” refers to the:

a. Committee on Public Information b. Gospel of Mass Consumption

c. selling President Eisenhower by means of TV adds d. convincing Americans to support the Iraq War.

37.(m/c) Which of the following are true about the Gospel of Mass Consumption?

a. The goal was to mass produce consumers.

b. It was based on an assumption that discontent could be created through advertising, especially radio.

c. It was based on the Gospels and used the Sermon on the Mount to convince Americans that they should be consumers. d. a and b e. all of above

38.(t/f) According to Klein, video surveillance, Web tracking and data mining technologies were all developed prior to 9/11 by the private sector to build customer profiles in order to open up new areas of micromarketing.

39.(m/c) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ said, “Advertising is the art of making people want things.”

a. Harry Creel b. Walter Lippmann c. H.G. Wells d. Edward Bernays e. Ray Bradbury

40.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the success of advertising as the “art of making people want things” EXCEPT:

a. people are always looking forward to buying something. b. people dream about things they want.

c. “wish lists” reflect upper class desires. d. people pursue their desires despite increasing debt .

e. none are exceptions

41.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the process of globalization according to Neoliberal theory EXCEPT:

a. the process is inevitable b. the process is unavoidable c. the process is progressive

d. the process is reversible e. none are exceptions

42.(m/c) According to Neoliberal Theory, all of the following are the means by which the process of globalization is advancing EXCEPT:

a. technology transfer, where Third World countries get modern technology.

b. free trade agreements that eliminate trade barriers so that all countries can trade freely in the global market place.

c. a global regulatory system to guarantee that all countries comply with the rules of the global agreements.

d. developmental loans to help the poor countries progress. e. none are exceptions

43.(m/c) According to international trade agreements like NAFTA, all of the following are barriers to free trade EXCEPT

a. tariffs b. subsidies c. price controls d. intellectual property rights e. none are exceptions

44.(m/c) According to Neocolonial Theory, globalization is:

a. shaped by powerful forces. b. a system of domination and subordination.

c. will create a standardized and homogenous world. d. a and b e. all of above

45.(m/c) According to Neocolonial Theory the most powerful of the forces shaping the world are:

a. the goals of Multi-National Corporations b. the geopolitical interests of First World Governments

c. the corruption of Third World Elites d. a and c e. all of above

46.(m/c) All of the following are goals of economic imperialism according to Neocolonial Theory EXCEPT:

a. cheap natural resources b. cheap labor c. open markets

d. increased social services for the poor e. none are exceptions

47.(t/f) According to Neocolonial Theory, the first step in controlling “third world” countries is supporting an elite faction that will govern in the interest of the “first world.”

48.(t/f) According to Neocolonial Theory, the military is the largest institution in most “third world” countries because the countries need to protect themselves from invasion by their neighbors.

49.(t/f) According to Neocolonial Theory, developmental loans put countries in debt for a short time, but in the long run the countries have been able to develop their resources, pay back the loans, and improve their standard of living.

50.(m/c) Structural adjustment plans demand all of the following EXCEPT:

a. privatization of profitable national industries b. privatization of government services

c. decrease in social services for the poor d. increased use of tariffs e. none are exceptions

51.(t/f) According to Neocolonial Theory, export processing zones have been shown to benefit the people of the host country significantly through the trickle down effect.

52.(m/c) Structural adjustment plans have forced almost a third of the world’s population from rural to urban areas. This has created a planet of slums whose residents are more vulnerable to all of the following EXCEPT:

a. natural disasters b. fires c. toxic pollution d. contaminated water e. none are exceptions

53.(m/c) The fact that millions are hungry throughout the world despite the fact that enough food is produced in the world to feed everyone supports the arguments of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. a. Neoliberal Theory b. Neocolonial Theory

54.(t/f) NAFTA Ch 11 Tribunals have all the legal safeguards and meet all democratic standards for fair and unbiased decision-making.

55.(t/f) According to McDonaldization Theory, a component of the standardized setting at a fast food restaurant is the predictable emotions of the employees.

56.(t/f) According to McDonaldization Theory, a primary goal of McDonaldization is the continual introduction of non-human technology so that efficiency, calculability and predictability can be more easily guaranteed.

57.(t/f)According to Klein, Bolivia, in the mid-1980s , was an example of how a shock therapy program could be introduced in a democracy without coercion and violence.

58.(m/c) The main stream media called the Sachs Plan in Bolivia a success. All of the following are examples that contradict this conclusion EXCEPT:

a. it stopped hyperinflation b. it increased unemployment c. it caused real wages to decline

d. it causes the real value of minimum wage to decline e. none are exceptions

59.(m/c) The U.S. policy of forcing a new democratic government to take on the debt of a dictatorship that the U.S. had previously supported is called:

a. price shock b. debt bomb c. debt shock d. debt crisis

60.(t/f) According to Klein, the Bolivian experience revealed to global financial institutions that hyperinflation and skyrocketing unemployment were not problems to be solved but crises of which to take advantage.

61.(t/f) According to Klein, Milton Friedman did not believe in the IMF and the World Bank because he considered their policies government intervention in the market place.

62.(m/c)According to Klein, all of the following are true about structural adjustment plans EXCEPT:

a. they were referred to by World Bank economists as an marketing strategy.

b. World Bank economists admitted that free trade had nothing to do with ending an economic crisis.

c. World Bank economists admitted that privatization would not lead to economic stability.

d. They emphasized social programs to help those put out of work by the SAPs.

e. none are exceptions

63.(m/c)Which of the following countries was cited by the IMF as the “model student” because of its successful implementation of the economic programs of the IMF and then had its economy totally collapse?

a. Argentina b. Brazil c. Chile d. Doha e. Ecuador

64.(m/c) According to Klein, Donald Rumsfeld’s transformation of the U.S. military meant all of the following EXCEPT:

a. cutting the military budget. b. outsourcing services c. privatizing housing for soldiers

d. privatizing intelligence collection e. none are exceptions

65.(m/c) According to Klein, in a “town hall” meeting at the Pentagon, Rumsfeld told the managers and staff that the biggest threat to the security of the U.S. was:

a. communism. b. Soviet Union c. terrorism d. Pentagon bureaucracy

e. military-industrial complex

66.(m/c) According to Klein, the novelty of the Bush administration was its goal of hollowing out the core functions of government through privatization. All of the following are examples EXCEPT:

a. military b. prisons c. covert intelligence d. public schools e. none are exceptions

67.(m/c) Klein argues that “Shock Therapy” in the U.S has led to the rise of a disaster capitalism complex. Which of the following is true about this complex, according to Klein?

a. It is increasingly profitable for the corporations involved.

b. The profits of the complex depend on disaster. c. The complex is a threat to democracy.

d. a and b e. all of above

68.(m/c) Klein gives all of the following as examples of the disaster capitalism complex EXCEPT:

a. Government contracts to KBR to build camps for the military.

b. Government purchase of the Tamiflu vaccine.

c. Lockheed’s contracts for taking over information technology services of the government.

d. Boeing being paid for thousands of rendition flights. e. none are exceptions

69.(t/f) According to Klein, the Department of Homeland Security is an empty shell whose main function is to outsource its security operations to private corporations that among other things produce questionable technologies that do not make us any safer.

70.(t/f) Klein argues that there is no more “revolving door” because lobbyists, corporate owners and managers work for the government while they still have interests in the private sector.

(m/c) All of the following are true about the proliferation of the surveillance component of the disaster capitalism complex and its increasing profitability EXCEPT:

a. Because terrorists can be anywhere at any time there are 30 million cameras throughout the U.S. that record billions of hours of surveillance footage.

b. Because human beings could not watch the four billion hours of footage per year of the millions of surveillance cameras, technology had to be developed to scan the billion of hours of footage filmed by millions of cameras.

c. Facial recognition technology had to be improved so that digital enhancement technology could make positive identification.

d. New technology had to be developed to “connect the dots” between data from government wire tapping, internet spying, and surveillance cameras. e. none are exceptions

(t/f) According to Klein, video surveillance, Web tracking and data mining technologies were all developed prior to 9/11 by the private sector to build customer profiles in order to open up new areas of micromarketing.

(t/f)

Match the following term to its definition.

36. shared monopoly a. The same people occupying positions on the governing boards of competing companies.

37. interlocking directorate b. Four or fewer corporations controlling over 50% of a single area of economic activity.

38. strategic alliances c. Global integration of large multinational corporations, e.g., Siemens.

39.revolving door d. The movement of the upper class from corporation to public service then back to the corporation.

40. producer networks e. Global organization of suppliers, e.g., suppliers to Wal-Mart.. .

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1.(m/c) According to your professor, which of the following contradicted the conventional wisdom of the 1950s that the U.S. was a utopia?

a. The existence of significant levels of poverty.

b. Increasing corporate power and decline in power of organized labor.

c. The rise of military-industrial complex in the U.S and its threat to democracy.

d. b and c e. all of above

2.(t/f) The phrase permanent war economy refers to the Cold War with the Soviet Union and the continuing financing and development of weapons systems.

3.(m/c) All of the following challenged the conventional wisdom of 1950s utopian America EXCEPT:

a. The novel *The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit*. b. The film *Rebel without a Cause*

c. The Counter Culture called the Beat Generation d. The TV show *Leave it to Beaver*

e. none are exceptions