Exam #2 Sociology 403

1.(m/c) Domhoff’s theory is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

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.

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

3. special interest process b. operates through lobbying

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

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

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

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

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Match the power network to its primary function.

8. candidate selection process a. influence decision making of legislature

9. special interest process b. control elections

10. policy planning process c. manufacture consent of the people

11. opinion shaping process d. develop public policy through exclusive organizations

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12.(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.

13.(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.

14.(t/f) According to Domhoff , the political system for most of American history has been controlled by the upper class .

15.(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 networks of the upper class and the economic opportunities of the upper class.

16. (m/c) Which of the following are ways that the upper class controls labor?

a. deskilling b. outsourcing c. automation d. a and c e. all of above

17.(t/f) According to one study, 80% of the money contributed to candidates in a political campaign was from the upper class.

18.(m/c) According to your professor , which of the following are examples of “who wins” ?

a. lower tax rates for income derived from capital gains.

b. bailout of the financial industry. c. Obama’s healthcare reform d. a and b e. all of above

19.(m/c) The capacity of a group or class to realize its goals despite opposition is called:

a. distributive power b. collective power

20.(m/c) Domhoff argues that the power of the upper class is institutionalized. He calls this \_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. domination b. autonomy

21.(t/f) Examples of the upper class governing are Obama’s appointments to the most important economic positions in his administration.

22.(t/f) According to Domhoff, the upper class develops a capitalist mentality-what is good for corporations and the self interest of members of the upper class is good for the rest of America.

23.(m/c) The theorist Walter Lippmann believed all of the following EXCEPT:

a. the average individual does not have the cognitive skills to deal with the complexities of modern mass society.

b. American needs to be governed by a scientific elite who have the capacity to deal with the complexities of modern mass society.

c. a. group of experts should have the task of manufacturing the consent of the American public after policy decisions have been made by the elite.

d. the mass media is not a significant factor in the manufacturing of consent. e. none are exceptions

24.(t/f) Edward Bernays believed that people could be manipulated by appeals to the unconscious by means of images.

25.(m/c) Edward Bernays developed which of the following techniques to manipulate opinion?

a. third person experts b. front groups c. focus groups

d. media events e. all of the above

26.(t/f) The U.S. government used propaganda to manipulate the American people into support for WWI.

27.(m/c) The Nayirah story used which of the following techniques to manipulate the opinion of the American people? a. focus groups b. media events c. expert d. a and b e. all of above

28.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of a social movement EXCEPT:

a. large number of people with shared grievances.

b. shared belief by participants that the social system is unjust.

c. shared belief by participants that change is possible within the system.

d. society’s institutions are controlled by few and serve the interests of the few. e. none are exceptions

29.(t/f) The goal of the Free Speech Movement was to get the administration of the Berkeley campus to allow political speech on campus.

30..(m/c) All of the following were social movements in the U.S. in the 1960s EXCEPT:

a. Civil Rights Movement b. Anti-Vietnam War movement

c. American Indian Movement d. Environmental Movement e. none are exceptions

31.(t/f) In the 70s, Samuel Huntington wrote a paper for the Trilateral Commission called “Crisis of Democracy.” In the paper he argues that too little citizen participation was causing the crisis.

32.(m/c) In the “Crisis of Democracy”, Huntington argues that democracy in America was in a crisis for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. young people doing drugs and having sex. b. too much democracy (popular participation).

c. social movements for progressive social change which threatened the status quo.

d. legitimation crises that was a threat to the Establishment (elite). e. none are exceptions

33.(m/c) Huntington suggested all of the following as solutions to the crisis EXCEPT:

a. encourage more popular participation. b. reassertion of undemocratic authority by elite.

c. cultivation of passivity in the certain groups d. the manufacture of consent

e. none are exceptions

34.(m/c)) Which of the following are reasons that Huntington identified the university as one of the institutions responsible for the crisis?

a. Students were exposed to ideas that were subversive. b. Students were taught to think critically.

c. Value oriented intellectuals criticized institutions. d. a and b e. all of above

35.(m/c) All of the following should be goals, according to Huntington, of the power elite in relation to the University EXCEPT

a. depoliticize the university b. transform the university into a vocational institution

c. passify the students d. neutralize value oriented intellectuals e. none are exceptions

36.(m/c) Applying the business model to the University means which of the following ?

a. University should function like any business.

b. The degree is a product that the University/owner sells to student/consumers.

c. Education is a production process, the mass production of students with degrees.

d. a and b e. all of above

37.(m/c) All of the following are consequences of SDSU structuring itself as a research institution EXCEPT

a. Faculty hiring is determined by potential research grants.

b. Faculty promotion is determined by research grants.

c. Faculty evaluations are determined by research grants.

d. Faculty must receive high evaluations from students . e. none are exceptions

38.(m/c) The Free Speech Movement had its origins in student involvement in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Vietnam Anti-War Movement b. Civil Rights Movement c. Hippie Movement

d. Environmental Movement e. Student Demand for Less Reading Movement

39.(m/c) According to your professor, students have been socialized as sheep but they are really:

a. lions b. crocodiles c. water buffalo d. frogs

40.(t/f) According to your professor, socializing students into thinking that literature, philosophy, art and history are irrelevant guarantees an uneducated and uninformed citizenry that can be easily manipulated.

41.(m/c) Political process theory attempts to do which of the following?

a. Explain the social factors that create the conditions for the emergence of a social movement.

b. Explain the factors which lead to the success of social movements.

c. Explain the causes for the failure of social movements. d. a and c e. all of above

42.(m/c) Political process theory assumes which of the following theories of power?

a. state autonomy b. modified elite c. pluralist d. elite

43.(m/c) Political process theory assumes that social movements are rational because:

a. they are a means for excluded groups to change society for their benefit.

b. groups are excluded from the normal political process and therefore must act extra-institutionally.

c. social movements are directed towards achieving political goals.

d. a and c e. all of above

44.(t/f) Political opportunity refers to the breakdown in the elite power structure that then allows marginalized groups to pursue their goals.

45.(t/f) According to political process theory, the existence of indigenous organizations is a necessary condition for the emergence of a social movement.

46.(t/f) Cognitive liberation refers to which of the following?

a. Change of thinking in excluded groups so that they believe change is possible.

b. Realization by excluded groups that the system is unjust.

c. Belief by excluded groups that through collective action progressive social change is possible.

d. b and c e. all of above

47.(t/f) According to political process theory, once a social movement begins, it needs to build new organizations.

48.(m/c) All of the following are necessary factors for the emergence of a social movement according to political process theory EXCEPT:

a. increase in political opportunity and political breakdown in system of oppression/power.

b. existence of viable indigenous organizations.

c. social strain d. cognitive liberation e. none are exceptions

49.(m/c) According to political process theory, for a social movement to sustain itself, it needs:

a. new organizations b. external support

c. to focus on specific goals, strategies and tactics d. a and b e. all of above

50.(m/c) According to political process theory, all of the following were factors in the breakdown of the system of oppression of blacks and the rise of political opportunity for the black insurgency EXCEPT:

a. decline in importance of cotton to the American economy.

b. black migration to the North c. Cold War d. blacks voting in North e. none are exceptions

51.(m/c) All of the following were indigenous groups which provided membership and institutional resources for emergence of the black insurgency EXCEPT:

a. black colleges b. black churches c. NAACP d. Black Panthers e. none are exceptions

52.(t/f) One of the reasons political process theory gives for the failure of social movements is the increase in organizations and the disagreements of those organizations in regard to goals, strategies and tactics.

53.(m/c) COINTELPRO involved all of the following EXCEPT:

a. infiltration and disruption of social movement groups engaged in constitutionally protected activity.

b. dirty tricks directed at black insurgent groups.

c. harassment: suborning perjury, lying under oath, falsifying evidence.

d. violence against persons and property. e. none are exceptions

54.(t/f) Margaret Thatcher became friends with Augusto Pinochet when he was under house arrest in Great Britain for charges such as genocide, torture and terrorism.

55.(m/c) Milton Friedman claimed which President of the U.S. was the “most socialist.”

a. Jimmy Carter b. Richard Nixon c. George H.W. Bush

d. Bill Clinton e. Franklin Roosevelt

56.(m/c) Thatcher used the Falklands War to fight and win a battle against what she called the “enemy at home,” a large and powerful union. It was:

a. coal miners b. air traffic controllers c. postal workers d. AFL-CIO `e. none of above

57.(m/c) According to Klein, Margaret Thatcher took advantage of the shock created by a war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the Falkland Islands.

a. Chile b. Argentina c. Falkland d. Paraguay e. Spain

58.(m/c) According to Klein, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_provided a new and better model for imposing Friedman’s neo-liberal agenda. This new model did not involve dictators and soldiers but voting and the look of democracy.

a. Argentina b. Bolivia c. Poland d. South Africa e. Colombia

59.(m/c) 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.(m/c) According to Klein, the new Dr. Shock was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Jeffrey Sachs b. John Maynard Keynes c. Hugo Banzer d. Juan Peron

61.(m/c) The new Dr. Shock disagreed with Milton Friedman in which of the following ways?

a. He believed free market policies had to be supported with debt relief.

b. He believed countries subjected to “shock therapy” needed aid.

c. He had been influenced significantly by John Maynard Keynes.

d. a and b e. all of above

62.(t/f) The main result of shock therapy in the above country (see question 58) was the same as in all other countries; a small elite grew wealthier and the rest of the population suffered.

63.(t/f) Because of the devastation to agriculture production of shock therapy in the above country (see question 58), the farmers turned to growing coca and cocaine became a much larger export crop.

64.(t/f) According to Klein, Milton Friedman believed in the IMF and the World Bank structural adjustment plans because he considered them the best way to implement his economic policies.

65.(t/f)According to Klein, World Bank economists admitted that structural adjustment plans do not solve economic crises and that they are just a marketing strategy used to justify the implementation of Chicago School neo-liberal policies.