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 campaign financing

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. influences legislation

9. special interest process b. controls elections

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

11. opinion shaping process d. develops 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 people; it is only recently that the upper class has institutionalized its power in the political system.

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 the upper class winning ?

a. tax breaks for the rich. 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) Obama’s appointments to the most important economic positions in his administration are people who are not from the upper class.

22.(t/f) According to Domhoff, the upper class, through it social interactions and institutional affiliations, develops a class consciousness-what is good for corporations and the self interest of members of the upper class is good for America.

23.(m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are examples of organizational networks EXCEPT:

a. religious b. military c. economy d. political e. mass media

24.(m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are ways in which the power of the upper class is institutionalized in the economic system EXCEPT:

a. concentration of ownership b. shared monopolies c. boards of directors

d. strategic alliances e. none are exceptions

25.(m/c) The relationship Walmart has with its suppliers is an example of a(n):

a. producer network b. strategic alliance

26.(t/f) National Association of Broadcasters is an example of a(n):

a. front group b. grassroots group c. trade group d. astroturf group

27.(m/c) According to Domhoff, the upper class believes it needs to control the political system because:

a. by doing so it avoids the possibility of the government intervening on behalf of the people.

b. by doing so it hopes to avoid the possibility of the people challenging its power.

c. by doing so it can control foreign policy and make sure that the government’s pursues international policy in its interests. d . a and b e. all of above

28.(m/c) Citizens for Better Medicare is an example of a(n):

a. trade group b. seniors organization c. front group d. grass roots group

29.(m/c) Which of the following are true about think tanks?

a. They are independent knowledge producing institutions.

b. They are funded by foundations and corporations with agendas and interests.

c. They have experts who are invited to be on television and testify d. b and c e. all of above

30.(t/f) Class domination theory argues that ultimately “the people’ need to be lied to or persuaded and that is the main function of public relations firms.

31.(m/c) Which of the following are true of the Nayira story?

a. her name was Nayira b. her family was in Kuwait and would suffer retaliation if she gave her last name.

c. she saw babies being taken out of incubators and thrown on the ground d. a and b e. all of above

32.(m/c) All of the following were pillars of the Enlightenment EXCEPT:

a. individualism b. Reason c. Science d. progress e. none are exceptions

33.(t/f) The narrative of the Enlightenment was that Reason and Science were progressive forces that would lead society to a utopia.

34.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of Marx as an Enlightenment thinker?

a. Marx believed that science would reveal the laws of history and the laws of capitalism.

b. Marx believed that reason (dialectical reason) would allow human beings to see through the myths of capitalism and see it for what it really is, a system of exploitation and oppression.

c. Marx believed that society through a series of stages would lead to utopia-communism.

d. a and b e. all of above

35.(t/f) According to Marx, technology is a progressive force.

36.(m/c) All of the following were part of the historical context in which critical theory emerged EXCEPT:

a. fascism b. communist totalitarianism c. genocide d. Franco-Prussian War

e. none are exceptions

37.(t/f) The main question that Neo-Marxist theorists ask is why the utopian promise of the Enlightenment turned into the dystopia of modern Western society.

38. (m/c) According to Marxist social theory, understanding society and its historical trajectory depends upon understanding the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. economic base b. political system c. legal system

d. ideological institutions, mass media and education e. superstructure

39. (t/f) According to Neo-Marxist social theory, workers are still a progressive force in society because they have successfully resisted attempts to co-opt them.

40.(t/f) According to Neo-Marxist social theory, one of the reasons that the economy is no longer the site of conflict is because it is controlled by large monopolies who do not compete, but cooperate with each other.

41.(m/c) According to Neo-Marxist social theory, consumer subjectivity involves which of the following?

a. the creation of people who are never content with what they have. b. the creation of anxious people.

c. the creation of “needs.” d. a and b e. all of above

42.(m/c) According to Neo-Marxist social theory, all of the following are components of the constellation of domination EXCEPT:

a. economy b. mass media c. religion d. social organization e. none are exceptions

43.(t/f) According to Neo-Marxist social theory, one of the reasons that bureaucracies are dehumanizing

is because they are structured to process millions of people efficiently, so people are reduced to numbers.

44.(t/f) According to your professor, advertising is not just about selling things to be people, it is also about creating a consumer utopia.

45.(m/c) All of the following are ways that critical theory argues that social organization is domination EXCEPT:

a. society is becoming more and more irrational.

b. social organization in Western society is based on instrumental rationality.

c. bureaucracy is the way in which Western society’s institutions are organized and it is dehumanizing.

d. the Holocaust is an example of instrumental rationality applied to mass murder. e. none are exceptions

46.(m/c) Marx assumes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of technology.

a. substantive b. critical c. instrumental d. elemental

47.(m/c) Friedrich Hayek urged Margaret Thatcher to use what country as a model for transforming England’s Keynesian economy? (Hint: she later became friends with that country’s president.)

a. Chile b. Argentina c. Brazil d. Indonesia e. none of above

48.(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

49 (m/c) The above president (#48) did all of the following EXCEPT:

a. put price controls on oil. b. put price controls on rent.

c. established a wage and price control program. d. established regulations on pollution

e. none are exceptions

50.(m/c) Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher initially tried to privatize which of the following ?

a. national health care system b. public housing c. British military

d. public schools e. none of above

51.(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 the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ union.

a. coal miners b. air traffic controllers c. postal workers d. national health care workers

e. teachers

52.(m/c) According to Klein, Margaret Thatcher took advantage of the shock created by a war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the Falkland Islands to impose shock therapy in Great Britain.

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

53.(m/c) Ronald Reagan destroyed the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ union.

a. united auto workers b. united mine workers c. air traffic controllers d. American Federation of Teachers

54.(m/c) According to Klein, in the early 1980s\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_provided a new global model for shock therapy.

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

55.(m/c) The main cause of “shock” in the above country (#54) was:

a. war b. military coup c. inflation d. natural disaster

56.(t/f) One of Milton Friedman’s strategies for disseminating his economic ideology involved creating right-wing think tanks like Heritage and Cato.

57.(t/f) According to Klein, Friedman’s economic policies became known as Reaganomics.

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

a. Hugo Banzer b. John Maynard Keynes c. Jeffery Sachs d. Juan Peron e. Friedrich Hayek

59.(t/f) The new Dr. Shock was able to solve the problem in the above country (#54) because he knew so much about the country, its economy, people, culture and traditions.

60.(t/f) The main result of shock therapy in the above country (#54) was different from other countries; a small elite did get wealthier but so did the rest of the population.

61.(t/f) Because of the devastation to agriculture production of shock therapy in the above country (#54), the farmers turned to growing coca and cocaine became a much larger export crop. This might be called “blowback”!

62.(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.

63.(m/c) Which of the following are characteristics of technology according to the instrumental theory of technology?

a. technology is neutral with regards to how it is used. b. technology is universally applicable.

c. technological development is driven by human creativity and imagination

d. b and c e. all of above

64(t/f) According to the instrumental theory of technology, technology can be transferred from developed countries to underdeveloped countries who will benefit by the transfer.

65.(m/c) According to the instrumental theory of technology, technology will solve which of the following social problems?

a. racism b. disease c. hunger d. b and c e. all of above