Collective Behavior: Study Guide #1

1. Collective Behavior: the discipline

a. Collective behavior studies what areas of social interaction.

b. The typology of collective behavior and the characteristics.

c. The relation of labeling theory to the study of collective behavior.

2. Classical Theories of the Crowd

a. Le Bon’s theory: assumptions, argument, conclusions, and limits.

Terms: Enlightenment, Great Chain of Being, natural elite.

b. Contagion TheoryCircular Reaction Theory: assumptions, argument, conclusions, and limits.

c. McAdams: central tenet of classical theories, and their weaknesses..

e. Empirical studies of crowds contradict which elements of classical theory.

3. Riots.

a. Definition and characteristics.

b. Classical theory and riots.

c. What social conditions and events set the stage for the Zoot Suit riots.

d. What social conditions and events set the stage for the 1980s riot in Miami.

4. Natural and Man-made disasters

a. Definition, characteristics, and examples.

b. Collective behavior analyzes what aspects of disasters.

c. Disaster myths, examples and counter examples.

d. Natural disasters and the significance of emergent norm theory.

5. Fads.

a. Definition, characteristics, examples.

b. What social processes are at work, and what does it show about American society?

6. Crazes.

a. Definition, characteristics, examples.

b. Economic craze” patterns” , . com as an example.

c. Witch craze as an example.

7. Cults.

a. Definition, characteristics.

b. Examples: People’s Temple Christian Church, Heaven’s Gate

8. Right Wing Populism.

a. Typology: progressive and regressive populism and characteristics.

b. Examples: Bacon’s rebellion.

c. Christian Reconstructionists, Catholic Marianist Apocalyptics, Soft Dominionism:

beliefs and goals.

1. Fads.

a. Definition, characteristics, and examples.

b. Social processes at work.

c. Reveal about American society.

2. Mass Hysteria.

a. Country going crazy: characteristics.

b. The Great Fear: fear(s) and threat(s), influence, pop culture, institutionalization.

c. The Great Fear as an example of a country going crazy.

Terms: McCarthyism, House UnAmerican Activities Committee, Cold War, arms race, permanent war economy, communist subversion, Great Fear

3. Genocide.

a. Definition, development of the word, international law, precedents, examples

b. Social preconditions: “evil other,” propaganda, economy, war.

c. Rwanda and genocide.

d. Terms: race science, nasal index, craniometry, Hamidic myth, Operation Turquoise,

colonialism, Nurember Trials, Convention of Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

6. Two of the following from Right Wing Populism.

a. McCarthyism had which of the characteristics of right wing populism?

b. What were the social factors that allowed for the emergence of the New Right in the 70s and 80s?

c. What were the cultural issues that were used to mobilize Christian evangelicals in the 70s and 80s.

e. New Right had which of the characteristics of right wing populism?

Collective Behavior: Exam #1

1.(m/c) Collective Behavior studies social interaction that is:

a. extra-institutional b. unconventional c. always harmful to society

d. a and b e. all of above

2.(t/f) “Publics” are spatially dispersed while “crowds” are in the same location.

3.(t/f) The Ghost Dance because of its heavy emphasis on ritual is an example of a cult.

4.(m/c) Le Bon’s theory of the crowd assumes all of the following EXCEPT:

a. power needs to remain in the hands of the “natural elite.”

b all crowds are pathological c. juries are crowds

d. there is a God-given natural order to society

e. none of the above are exceptions

5.(m/c) Le Bon believes that crowds are shaped by:

a. Law of Common Interests b. Law of the Lowest Common Denominator

c. Law of Mental Unity d. Law of Rapaciousness and Greed

6.(t/f)) Le Bon believes that crowds display feminine characteristics.

7.(t/f) According to Le Bon, people from all social classes engage in crowd behavior.

8.(t/f) A limit to Le Bon’s theory is that he supports it with very little empirical evidence.

9.(m/c) Enlightenment ideas challenged all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Great Chain of Being as the justification for social organization.

b. the authority of the Catholic Church

c. the divine right of kings

d. church dogma as the basis of knowledge

e. none of the above are exceptions

10.(t/f) According to your professor, Le Bon missed a key insight, that is, how leaders use fear to shape collective behavior.

11.(t/f) All classical theories of collective behavior assume a pluralistic theory of power.

12.(t/f) All classical theories of collective behavior argue that some type of social strain

is the initial cause of collective action.

13.(t/f) All classical theories of collective behavior argue that collective behavior is irrational.

14.(t/f) According to Blumer’s circular reaction theory, the crowd is infected with a disease called *crowdiitis*, which causes the crowd to, metaphorically speaking, stampede in circles .

15.(m./c) Empirical studies of crowds show which of the following to be true about

crowds and crowd behavior.

a. crowds are homogenous, i.e., everyone acts the same.

b. all crowds are destructive.

c. people that make up crowds are more alienated than non- crowd participants.

d. all of the above e. none of the above

16.(m/c) All of the following were social conditions that let to the Zoot suit riots in Los Angeles EXCEPT:

a. segregation b. murder of a soldier by *pachucos* c. fear mongering media

d. culture shock e. none of the above are exceptions

17.(t/f) Even celebratory crowds can turn violent. An example was the 1945 VJ Day

celebration in San Francisco.

18.(m/c) The episode of “Eyes on the Prize” dealt with a riot in what city in 1980.

a. Los Angeles b. Detroit c. Miami d. Chicago

19.(t/f) The precipitating event for the riot was the accidental death of a drug dealer while in police custody.

20.(m/c) All of the following were social factors that led to the riot EXCEPT:

a. segregation b. urban renewal c. assassination of Martin Luther King Jr.

d. unemployment e. none of the above are exceptions

21.(t/f) One characteristic of both natural and man-made disasters is that they are completely unpredictable.

22.(m/c) From classical theory and conventional wisdom, one could infer which of the following about collective behavior during and immediately after a catastrophic even.

a. People would flee in panic

b. People would trample each other as each individual fought for survival.

c. People would be more likely to engage in looting and violence

d. a and c e. all of above

23.(m/c) According to the Disaster Research Center panic during a natural disaster is

incredibly rare. However, an example of just such a panic occurred in:

a. Bhopal b. Buffalo Creek c. Hurricane Katrina d. none are examples

24.(t/f) The mass media contributes to the idea that people panic because it makes

good headlines. An example is “100,000 Flee in Panic,” when it was really an orderly

evacuation.

25.(m/c) According to the “Daily Show,” the media loves one type of disaster better than others. It is a:

a. tornado b. earthquake c. plane crash d. hurricane e. tsunami

26.(m/c) The theory of collective behavior that argues that people will work with

others in a catastrophic situation (adaptive problem solving) is:

a. Adaptive Problem Solving Theory b. Circular Reaction Theory

c. Emergent Norm Theory d. Political Process Theory e. none of the aboe

27.(t/f) The above theory argues that “finding food for survival” is not transgressing norms (looting), but redefining the situation.

28.(m/f) The above theory is based on which of the following paradigms?

a. conflict b. structural functional c. symbolic interaction

29.(t/f) In natural disasters, most people follow the directions of authorities, especially directions to evacuate.

30.(t/f) The Buffalo Creek disaster involved the unpredicted flooding of the creek.

31.(m/c) Consequences of the Buffalo Creek disaster were all of the following EXCEPT:

a. death b. destruction of towns c. destruction of environment

d. long term trauma e. all of above

32.(t/f) Looting and crime rates increase during and immediately after a natural disaster

because of a breakdown in social control.

33.(m/c) Hurricane Katrina confirmed which of the following disaster myths:

a. widespread panic b. everyone for themselves c. increased violence and looting

d. all of above e. none of above

34.(m/c) “Collective behavior that involves a public’s intense participation in an unconventional activity,” refers to:

a. cult b. craze c. crowd

35.(t/f) “Crowds” are influenced by face to face interactions, but “publics” are only influenced indirectly, for example, by the mass media.

36.(m/c) Believers in the power of the Ghost Dance believed that it would:

a. bring back the buffalo b. bring back their ancestors

c. get rid of the white man d. a and b e. all of above

37.(t/f) The Second Great Awakening was an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ craze.

a. religious b. economic c. political d. diet

38.(t/f) It was not hard to get people to believe in witches in the Middle Ages in

Europe because they were very superstitious already.

39.(t/f) The witch craze was initially started directly through rumor and gossip, but indirectly by a book about all witches being the servants of Satan.

40.(m/c) All of the following were examples of the institutionalization of the

witch craze EXCEPT:

a. A demonology, theory about witches that portrayed them as anti-Christian and

perverted, developed.

b. Pope John XXII encouraged inquisitions to target witches.

c. Professional witch hunters.

d. Attention to the idea of due process.

e. none of the above are exceptions

41.(t/f) One could be tried and condemned as a witch based on as little as an accusation

from one’s neighbor.

42.(m/c) The reasons given by authorities for suspecting and targeting women was:

a. feminine characteristics created an opportunity for the witch to take possession

of a body.

b. women’s insatiable sexual appetite.

c. to protect children

d. a and b e. all of above

43.(m/c) All of the following were social factors that led to and facilitated the witch craze EXCEPT:

a. Catholic Churches use of fear to maintain power in the face of the threat of emerging

Protestantism.

b. Social change in Europe: decline of Feudal life and rise of industrialization.

c. Powerlessness of women.

d. Psychopathology of witch hunters and inquisitors.

e. none of the above are exceptions.

44.(m/c) All of the following are social factors that led to the .com craze EXCEPT:

a. indirect influence through media hype b. direct influence through social networks

c. awareness of a new technology

d. economic elite that manipulated IPOs to their benefit.

e. none of the above are exceptions.

45.(t/f) Virtually no .com would have gone public if the usual criteria had been applied:

profit, market share, established customers, etc.

46.(m/c) Which of the following are characteristics of repressive populism?

a. emphasis on the people b. anti-elite c. exclusive d. b and c e. all of above

47.(m/c) Which of the following are characteristics of progressive populism?

a. emphasis on the people b. anti-elite c. exclusive d. a and b e. all of above

48.(t/f)) Bacon’s rebellion is an example of a progressive populist movement because it involved most of the people of Virginia (tenants, blacks, servants) rebelling against the elite.

49.(m/c) The text refers to the American Revolution as a repressive populist movement for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. it excluded women, slaves, and Native Americans

b. it was manipulated by a Colonial landowning elite

c. its class grievances were redirected towards the British

d. none of the above are exceptions

50.(t/f) The charismatic leader of the Heaven’s Gate cult was:

a. do b. re c. me d. fa e. so

51.-60. Identify the characteristics of a cult and give an example from the

Heaven’s Gate cult.

Characteristic Example

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

61-70. Identify the characteristics of rights wing populism and give an example of

each.

Characteristic Example

a.

b.

c.

c.

e.

Exam #2

1.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of a fad EXCEPT:

a. short time span b. non-utilitarian c. trivial

d. requires deep commitment e. none of the above are exceptions

2.(m/c) All of the following are examples of fads EXCEPT?

a. coonskin cap b. streaking c. “my bad” d. Nehru jackets

e. none of the above

3. (t/f) The fad is an example of the collective behavior of a “public,” therefore influence is only indirect, such as, mass media.

4.(m/c) All of the following are social processes at work with fads EXCEPT?

a. offers individuals group membership b. provides means for identity construction

c. the power of advertising d. reveals individual psychological problems e. none of the above

5.(m/c) In ten days of April 1997, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ million Happy Meals were sold with Teenie Beanie Babies.

a. 10 b. 20 c. 50 d. 75 e. 100

6.(m/c) The Twilight Zone episode that we watched in class was about:

a. limited access to a bomb shelter, entitled “The Shelter”.

b. strange occurrences, entitled “Monsters Are Due on Maple Street.”

c. irrational behavior of survivors after a nuclear war, entitled “Madness.”

d. only survivor of nuclear war is “smart” house, entitled “There Will Come Soft Rains.”

7.(m/c) The Twilight Zone that we watched in class was a metaphor for:

a. fear of communist subversion b. threat of nuclear annihilation

8.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of a country “going crazy” EXCEPT:

a. widespread fear b. mass anxiety and paranoia

c. vigilante violence d. self-destructive behavior e. none of the above

9.(t/f) What some historians call the “Great Fear” happened in the United States from the mid-1940s thru the 1950s.

10.(t/f) In 1945 there were only six atomic bombs worldwide, however by 1955 there were over 30,000 atomic bombs.

11.(m/c) The fear of nuclear war and threat of nuclear annihilation had all of the following consequences EXCEPT:

a. people moving to “safer” locations b. families building bomb shelters

c. people having nightmares d. people taking tranquilizers e. none of the above

12.(t/f) The fear of nuclear war and threat of nuclear annihilation was reflected in popular culture in both horror and science fiction films.

13.(t/f) The fear of nuclear war and threat of nuclear annihilation was institutionalized in a permanent war economy that sustained an arm race that created even more powerful weapons of annihilation.

14.(m/c) The U.S. government tried to lessen the fear of nuclear war and the threat of nuclear annihilation in all of the following ways EXCEPT?

a. civil defense system. b. Burt the Turtle . Atoms for Peace

d. propaganda films that showed families surviving a nuclear war. e. none of the above

15.(m/c) The fear of nuclear war and threat of annihilation was self-destructive in which of the following ways?

a. contaminated Native American reservations and exposed native peoples to fallout.

b. intentional exposure of American soldiers to radioactive fallout.

c. exposed many Americans to high levels of fallout.

d. a and b e. all of above

16.(m/c) Atomic Café showed \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ being subjected to radioactive experiments.

a. horses b. dogs c. sheep d. pigs

17.(m/c) The second Great Fear was of communist subversion. Which of the following means were the “communists” supposedly using to subvert the American way of life?

a. infiltrating the media b. infiltrating the educational system

c. infiltrating the government d. b and c e. all of above

18.(m/c) If the “communists” were successful, it would cost Americans their individuality, their freedom, and their ability to feel emotions and to love. This was reflected in:

a. Invasion of the Body Snatchers b. I Married A Communist

c. I Led Three Lives

19.(m/c) According to the FBI, a “communist” could be identified by all of the following EXCEPT:

a. wearing red b. reading material c. criticizing U.S. foreign policy

d. advocating social change e. none of the above

20.(t/f) During the Great Fear, homosexuality was associated with communist subversion of the “American way of life.”

21.(t/f) “Friendly” witnesses before HUAC accused fellow workers in the industry of

“communism”. The basis of their accusations was innuendo, hearsay, and guilt by association.

22.(t/f) As a consequence of the HUAC hearings, the film industry instituted a “black list.”

23.(t/f) HUAC hearings involved little more than a public ritual where intimidated people “confessed” to a non-crime and then “named names” of other people who had committed no crime.

24.(m/c) Institutionalization of the fear of “communist” subversion involved all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Emergency Detention Act that allowed for the creation concentration camps in case of a national emergency.

b. creation of a Security Index of people to be arrested during a national emergency.

c. Immigration and Nationality Act that deprived legal immigrants and naturalized citizens of their due process protections.

d. Taft Hartly Act which forced unions to rid themselves of “communists.”

e. none of the above

25.(m/c) The fear of “communist” subversion was self-destructive for which of the following reasons?

a. violated fundamental values of American society: freedom of thought and association.

b. violated constitutional protections: due process.

c. involved us in disastrous foreign policy: Vietnam.

d. a and c e. all of above

26.(t/f) During the Great Fear, Democrats opposed the fear-mongering of the Republicans and stood up for freedom of thought, association, and due process.

27.(t/f) Even though the word genocide did not come into existence until 1943, genocide had occurred previously. Columbus’s extermination of the native people of Haiti is an example.

28.(m/c) The word “genocide” was created by:

a. Churchill b. Morgenthau c. Roosevelt d. Lemkin

29.(t/f) The term “genocide” was used in the Nuremberg Trials of Nazi war criminals, in fact, it was the first indictment. The chief prosecutor called the Nazi genocide of the Jews as the “worst crime.”

30.(t/f) According to the Genocide Convention, rulers, government officials, and private citizens can be punished.

31.(t/f) The Genocide Convention was passed in 1948 and immediately signed by the U.S. which was one of its chief sponsors at the U.N.

32.(m/c) All of the following are acts punishable as genocide according to the Convention EXCEPT:

a. killing members of a national, racial, or religious group.

b. creating conditions designed to bring about the destruction of a national, racial, or religious group.

c. prevention of birth within a national, racial, or religious group.

d. forcible transference of children from a national, racial, or religious group to another group.

e. none of the above are exceptions

33,(m/c) Genocide is still going on in:

a. Sudan b. Ethiopia c. Cambodia e. Nicaragua

34.(t/f) A deteriorating economy can be a causal factor in genocide because it allows for scapegoating, blaming the “evil other” for a society’s problems.

35.(m/c) The colonial empire that made ethnic division the cornerstone of its rule in Rwanda was :

a. Germany b. Belgium c. France d. Great Britain

36.(m/c) The practices of race scientists involve all of the following EXCEPT:

a. cranial measurements b. nasal index measurements

c. weighing d. forehead measurement e. none of the above

37.(m/c) The above country (Q36) ruled Rwanda jointly with:

a. UN b. Catholic Church c. World Bank d. Congo

38.(m/c) France did all of the following EXCEPT:

a. send weapons to the Hutus. b. keep UN from condemning the genocide.

c. send troops to set up safety zones for Hutus.

d. help keep Hutu on Security Council. e. none of the above

39.(t/f) The radical changes that occurred in theories of collective behavior were a result of:

a. the influence of social movements in America in the 60s/70s.

b. the influence of movements of national liberation worldwide.

c. the secular humanist conspiracy to take over universities and create “PC” theories.

d. a and b e. all of above

51.-60. What were the social factors that allowed for the emergence of the New Right?

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

61.-70. The New Right had which of the characteristics of Right Wing Populism?

Give and example.

Characteristic Example

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

Study Guide Exam #3

1. Academic Freedom Movement.

a. Assumptions: university, professors, indoctrination.

b. Goals and means: spying, laws, hiring.

c. Real goal.

4. Fascism.

a. Social factors as cause of fascism.

b. Characteristics of “lying world” and how is it a right wing populist ideology

(producerism, scapegoating, etc)

c. Institutional power arrangements in Fascist world.

5. Right Wing Populism.

a. Historical examples. Why dangerous and to whom does it appeal?

b. Central groups and popular base of New Right

c. Social conditions that allowed New Right to emerge.

d. New Right: story, goals, means, success.

6. War

a. In what ways does war give individuals and society “meaning.”

b. What is the “myth of war”? What does it conceal?

I. Fourth paper (optional, not extra credit).War Is A Force That Gives US Meaning

A. Hedges says: “The enduring attraction of war is this . . . It can give us a purpose, a meaning, a reason for living.” In what ways does war do this, according to Hedges?

B. What does Hedges mean by ‘the myth of war”? What does the myth and why is it necessary?

II. Extra Credit

A. View V For Vendetta. Describe the government in the movie. How is fear used as a means of social control (include use of media)? Is it a fascist government (lying world,etc)?

B. Describe and anaylze the forms of collective behavior on May 1. You may do your observation from your couch in front of your tv. How does the media cover it?

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I. Academic Freedom Movement

A. Universities are “liberal”

B. 50,000 professors hate America, identify with the terrorists

And try to indoctrinate their students.

C. Solutions

1. spying and report on professors

2. laws to define what can be taught in class

3. hire conservative professors

D. Real goals: eliminate academic freedom