FILM AND SOCIETY (Or Sociology of Film and Society)

Text: American Film and Society since 1945, Leonard Quart and

Albert Auster,

Course Description:

**Course Description**

This class is designed to be an opportunity for students to develop their sociological

imaginations through the viewing, discussion, and analysis of feature-length films. Without a sociological framework, we may focus solely on the plot or the special effects and ignore theimpact of the social issues on what we see and how we interpret it. It is not a class on filmtheory or production or the film industry, but rather the sociological implications of film**—** usingmovies as a sociological data source. Expect to be challenged but also to have fun**—**the wayyou look at movies may change after this class.

**Student Learning Objectives/Outcomes**

This course is designed as an application class, not an introductory concepts class. As such,students are expected to be able to apply what they have learned in previous courses as wellas to practice using unconventional sources of data to answer research questions. It will be taught using two interlocking tracks (think of it as two sides of a zipper): sociological filmanalysis and research paper development. During the 1st half of the semester we will watch,and analyze films using sociological perspectives; the 2nd half will focus on developing yourown research skills using a film of your choice.

Thus successful completion of the course you should be able to:

1. Apply key sociological concepts in critical analysis of feature films

2. Conduct sociological research using films as a data source

3. Produce clear, logical, and persuasive papers with appropriate grammar and

Course Goals:

Students will view a wide variety of American films and analyze the way in which the films depict American society. Also, students will examine the social context in which the films were produced and analyze the relationship between social context and cultural productions.

Course Outcomes:

1. To further student understanding of the relationship between social structure and culture.

2. To further student understanding of American society and culture.

3. To further student ability to analyze cultural products from the point of view of the sociological perspective.

Course Evaluation:

There will be a total of three hundred (300) points. There will be two exams worth one hundred (100) points each. The questions will be multiple choice, fill-in, true/false, list, matching, and short answer. There will be a final paper worth one hundred (100) points .

CLASS SCHEDULE

Date Class Assignments

Week 1 Intro: Film and Society Introduction

View: *It Happened One Night*

Week 2 Post-WWII America Chapter 2

View: *The Best Years of Our Lives*

Week 3 Post-WWII America Chapter 3

View: Double Indemnity

Week 4 Post-WWII America Chapter 4

View: *My Darling Clementine*

Week 5 American Society: Red Scare Chapter 5 View: *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*

Week 6 American Society: Media Chapter 6

View: A Face in the Crowd

Week 7 American Society: 1960s

View: *Easy Rider*

**Exam #1**

Week 8American Society: 1960s/70s Chapter 7

View: *McCabe and Mrs. Miller*

Week 9 American Society: 1970s Chapter 8

View: *Star Wars*

Week 10 American Society: 1980s Chapter 9

View: *Roger and Me*

Week 11 American Society: 1990s Chapter 10

View: *Bulworth*

Week 12 American Society: 1990s Social Construction of Unreality View: *Wag the Dog*

Week 13 American Society: 2000’s

View: *Inside Job*

Week 14 American Society: War on Terror

View: *Dirty Wars*

Week 15 **Exam #2 and Paper Due**

\*The instructor reserves the right to make changes in the movie schedule.

Politics:

*Mr. Smith Goes to Washington* (1939) dir Frank Capra

*All the Kings Men* (1949) dir Robert Rossen

*The Candidate* (1972) dir Michael Ritchie

Americana:

*The Best Years of Our Lives* (1946) dir William Wyler

*Force of Evil* (1949) dir Abraham Polanski

*Nashville* (1975) dir Robert Altman

*Falling Down* (1993) dir Joel Schumacher

*Blue Velvet* (1986) dir David Lynch

*American Beauty* (1999) dir Sam Mendez

Race:

*Home of the Brave* (1949) dir Mark Robson

*American History X* (1998) dir Tony Kaye

*Sweet Sweetback's Badass Song* (1971) dir Melvin Van Peebles

*Do the Right Thing* (1989) dir Spike Lee

War:

*A Walk in the Sun* (1945) dir Lewis Mileston

*They Were Expendable* (1945) dir John Ford

*Paths of Glory* (1957) dir Stanley Kubrick

*The Sand Pebbles* (1966) dir Robert Wise

*Mash* (1970) dir Robert Alman

*Saving Private Ryan* (1998) dir Steven Spielberg

*Three Kings* (1999)

Gender:

*Mildred Pierce* (1945)

*All About Eve* (1950) dir Joseph L. Mankiewicz

*Alice Doesn't Live Here Anymore* (1974) dir Martin Scorcese

*Thelma and Louise* (1991) dir Ridley Scott

Hollywood:

*Sunset Boulevard* (1950) dir Billy Wilder

*The Front* (1976) dir Woody Allen

*The Player* (1992) dir Robert Altman

Western:

*Shane* (1955) dir George Stevens

*The Searchers* (1956) dir John Ford

*The Wild Bunch* (1969) dir Sam Peckinpah

*Little Big Man* (1970) dir Arthur Penn

*Unforgiven* (1992) dir Clint Eastwood

*Dances with Wolves* (1990) dir Kevin Costner

Media:

*A Face in the Crowd* (1957) dir Elia Kazan

*Network* (1976) dir Sidney Lumet

*Wag the Dog* (1997) dir Barry Levinson

Environment:

*The China Syndrome* (1979) dir James Bridges

*The Emerald Forest* (1985) dir John Boorman

Science Fiction:

*The Day the Earth Stood Still* (1952) dir Robert Wise

*The Invasion of the Body Snatchers* (1956) dir Don Siegel

*2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968) dir Stanely Kubrick

Gangster:

*Bonnie and Clyde* (1967) dir Arthur Penn

*The Godfather I or II* (1972 and 1974) dir Francis Ford Coppola

*Goodfellas* (1990) dir Martin Scorcese

Corporate Crime:

*The Formula* (1980) John G. Avidsen

*A Civil Action* (1998) Steve Zaillian

*Wall Street* (1989) dir Oliver Stone

*Insider* (1999) dir Michael Mann

Detective:

*Dirty Harry* (1972) Don Siegel

Writing Assignment

The paper should be three pages or more, typewritten, and double-spaced.

Select a movie from the list below. Each movie deals with a social issue(s), political system, mass media, environment, corporate crime. The paper should identify the issue and then explain how the movie defines the issue, how it develops the issue through its narrative conflicts, and whether the issue is resolved. The paper, notes, and rough draft are all due together by the last Saturday of class.

Political system:

The Candidate

The Contender

Mr. Smith Goes to Washington

Seven Days in May

Environment:

The Emerald Forest

Never Cry Wolf

The China Syndrome

Global conflict:

Salvador

Missing

The Killing Fields

Beyond Rangoon

Men with Guns

Mass Media:

Network

Wag the Dog

Ed TV

The Player

Corporate Crime:

A Civil Action

The Insider

Americana:

Falling Down

American Heart

American Beauty

Race:

Do the Right Thing

El Norte

Geronimo: An American Legend

Technology

Blade Runner

2001: A Space Odyssey

Deviance:

Traffic

Film and Society: Exam #1

1. Storefront theaters that became extremely popular in the early 20th century were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. The movie that changed the form of films to fit the above venue, i.e., longer narrative, chases, multiple shots, and location shooting, was:

a. Queen Elizabeth b. A Free Ride c. The Great Train Robbery

3. In the 1910s viewing films became more popular, more expensive, and a more luxurious experience; the venues included crystal chandeliers, marble, and frequently a small orchestra. These venues were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

4.(m/c) The first attempt to monopolize the film industry was made by:

a. Edison Trust b. Paramount c. RKO

5. The law passed in 1890 which allows the government to breakup monopolistic practices is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.(m/c) Which of the following was **NOT** a reason for film makers moving to California?

a. climate b. variety of environments c. cheap workforce

d. none of the above

7.-15. Explain the following(3 points each).

a. studio system

b. genre films

c. Motion Picture Production Code

16.-21. Identify three characteristics of the romantic comedy and give examples from *It Happened One Night* (2 points each)

characteristic example

a.

b.

c.

22. According to the text, Hollywood films almost never question America's social and economic system. Which of the following films are exceptions?

a. Salt of the Earth b. Force of Evil c. Our Daily Bread d. a and b e. all of above

23. Which year was movie attendance highest in terms of per cent of population who went to movies weekly?

a. 1946 b. 1955 c. 1968 d. 1998

24.-29. Explain three of the causes for the breakdown of the the studio system

(two points each).

a.

b.

c.

30.-38. Explain the following. (three points each).

a. Cold war: arms race

b. Suburbanization

c. urban ghetto

39. My Son John, Big Jim McClain, and Man on a Tightrope are what kind of films?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

40. Film noir was influenced by what other type of popular culture?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

41.-46. Identify three of the genre characteristics of the western and give examples from *My Darling Clementine* (two points each).

characteristics example

a.

b.

c.

47.-52. Explain the following (two points each).

a. Internal Security Act of 1950

b. EO9835

c. McCarthy Senate Hearings

53.-60. Explain how the movie*Invasion of the Body Snatchers* reflects American society of the 1950s (including paranoia) and give examples from the film (two points each).

50s Examples

a.

b.

c.

d.

Film and Society: Exam #2

1. The vacuum created by the breakup of the studio system was filled first by

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2. Directors who were both popular and critically acclaimed were called

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

3.-4. With the breakup of the studio system, the studios were left to perform what two functions: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

5. The films of the late 60s and early 70s that used traditional genres as way of social critique were called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

6.-9. What aspects of the American dream of the 1950s did The Graduate satirize?

a.

b.

c.

d.

10.-17. Identify the characteristics (conventions) of the revisionist western you viewed and give specific examples.

Film you viewed: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Conventions Examples

a.

b.

c.

d.

18. The Supreme Court ruling that legally segregated American society was

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ vs\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19. The Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s targeted what type of segregation

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

20.-21. Black males were given the right to vote with the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, but were politically disenfranchised in the South by what methods?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

22. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was a violent social ritual, frequently occurring during the daytime, that reinforced the system of segregation.

23.(t/f) American presidents (Eisenhower and Kennedy) responded positively and quickly to the claims for social justice made by the civil rights movement.

24.(t/f) The FBI COINTELPRO protected the leaders of the civil rights movement like Martin Luther King from the Ku Klux Klan and other racist groups.

25. The first major US military strategy in the Vietnam war was called pacification; it involved:

a. destroying South Vietnamese villages. b. destroying crops and animals.

c. relocating villages in concentration camps. d. a and c

e. all of the above

26. The second major US military strategy was to win the “hearts and minds" of the

Vietnamese people; it involved:

a. bombing and napalming South Vietnam.

b. using the toxic defoliate Agent Orange to destroy jungle cover and

food supplies.

c. creating free fire zones, where anything living within the zone

could be killed.

d. a and b

e. all of the above

27. The danger of free fire zones and search and destroy missions was revealed in

the massacre of what South Vietnamese village \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

28. Included in Richard Nixon’s plan to disengage ourselves from Vietnam called “peace with honor” was the secret bombing of what country \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

29. The reconstruction of the Seventh Cavalry’s massacre of the Cheyenne at Washita reflected the growing disenchantment with US policy in Vietnam. The film that depicted this was:

a. McCabe and Mrs. Miller b. Wild Bunch c. Little Big Man

30.-32. In the early 70s there was a great deal of discontent in American society. People had lost their faith in American institutions according to a Harris Poll.

What institutions had they lost faith in?

a. b. c.

33. When five or fewer corporations control one area of the economy, it is called a

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

34. Deregulation of the economy over the last twenty-five years has had an affect on the movie industry, it has allowed it to again integrate \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but also \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

35. This reintegration demands a certain type of film, a film that can be plugged into as many media outlets as possible; this type of film is called a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

36.-40. Identify five characteristics (conventions) of the above (Ques 35) type of film.

a.

b.

c.

d.

e.

41-44. The main causes of deindustrialization in America have been:

a.

b.

c.

d.

45.-48. List four of the consequences of the deindustrialization of America

on the average worker.

a.

b.

c.

d.

49.(t/f) One half of all jobs created since 1980 pay below poverty wages.

50. Your professor refers to the majority of jobs created by the sales and service economy as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

51. Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of the above type of job?

a. part-time or temporary b. no benefits c. job security

d. little room for advancement e. none of the above

52. The largest private employer in the United States is:

a. General Motors b. Walmart c. Manpower

53.Which of the following is a consequence of the deindustrialization of the American economy?

a. avg worker working more hours b.”moonlighting” c. second shift

d. less vacation and leisure time e. all of the above

54.(t/f) Despite the economic boom of the 1990s, household debt reached an all time high, home equity declined, credit card debt increased, and personal bankruptcies set records.

55.(m/c) The main reason for job loss in Flint, according to Roger and Me, was:

a. job flight b. mergers and acquisitions c.downsizing d. automation

56.(m/c) In Roger and Me, the local newspaper suggested that the dream job for the laid off auto worker was:

a. postal worker b. Taco Bell c. jail guard

57.(m/c) Which of the following was **NOT** one of the consequences of the layoffs for the community of Flint, according to the film?

a. closing stores b. increased violent crime c. increased rat population

d. Flint named worst city in America e. none of the above

58.(t/f)In Roger and Me, GMs exhibit at Autoworld was a puppet auto worker singing a love song to the machine that replaced him.

59.(m/c)Which of the following was an attempt made by the city of Flint to solve the problem of GMs abandonment of the community?

a. build a hotel b. build an indoor theme park c. build a shopping mall

d. a and b e. all of the above

60.(m/c) The "rabbit lady" was going back to school to be retrained so that she could pursue a new career as a:

a. postal worker b. nurse c. Taco Bell employee d. retail sale clerk

e. veterinary assistant

Film and Society

Exam #3

1. Deindustrialization is the term given to the transformation of the American economy from one based on industrial productivity to one based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.-5. List the main reasons for deindustrialization.

a. c.

b. d.

6.-8. In the early 1980s the federal government vacated its consent decree against the movie industry. Explain. (3 points)

9.-10. List two methods the Reagan administration used to disempower federal regulatory agencies like the EPA, FDA, and OSHA.

a. b.

11.(t/f) Deindustrialization weakened the power of labor unions in America.

12. (t/f) Economic and social policies of the 1980s benefited all segments of the population, especially minorities in the urban areas of America.

13.-17. What were the consequences of GMs abandonment of Flint, MI? **Be** **specific**.

a. c. e.

b. d.

18. According to the local newspaper the new dream job for the auto worker was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

19.-20 The theme park that Flint built was called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. GMs exhibit there was a puppet auto worker singing a love song to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

21.-24 List four other ways the city of Flint tried to “solve” the problems they were confronted with.

a. c.

b. d.

25.-30. The film *Bulworth* depicts certain ways in which the America's political system is undermined by large corporations. Give three **specific** examples.

a.

b.

c.

31.-32 What was the central type of corporate crime in *Erin Brocavich*?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. What company committed it?\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

33. The "death mile" and the "cancer corridor" refer to what type of corporate crime? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

34. Raytheon's rigging of the test for the MDS is an example of what type of corporate crime? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

35.-44. Define the following terms.

genre

nickelodeons

saturation exhibition (booking)

synergy

revisionism

45.-50. List three ways corporations avoid the same types of sanctions as personal crimes and give specific examples from *Erin Brocavich*.(2pts each)

a.

b.

c.

51.-60. Compare and contrast *Star Wars* and the revisionist Western you viewed in relation to the following. Identify the Western and give specific examples.

a. central character

b. conflict

c. violence

Exam #1

1. The bundle of resources that sociologists say we use to negotiate a romantic relationship is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.-6. According to sociologists, social factors determine with whom we will fall in love. List five of these factors. (Total 5 points)

a. c. e.

b. d.

7. According to sociologists, when romance is viewed as a market exchange, a date is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

8.-11. List four reasons, according to Coontz, that the 1950s were a "family-friendly" time. (Total 4 points)

a. c.

b. d.

12. According to "Fifties: The Fear and the Dream," the optimism that most felt in the 50s was tempered by the fear of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

13.(t/f) If one considers popularity, self-reporting satisfaction, and the objective correlates of health and longevity, marriage continues to be viable institution.

14.-17. List the reasons men and women are waiting longer for first marriages. (Total 4 points)

a. c.

b. d.

18. The percent of those who remarry is what? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

19.(t/f) An exception to the happiness and well-being of married couples is that married men have higher levels of mental illness than married women.

20.-23. According to sociologists, what are the variables directly related to marital stability? List four of these variable. (Total 4 points)

a. b.

c. d.

24.-26. Explain the causes of Mitch's mid-life crisis in *City Slickers*. Be specific. (Total 3 points)

27.-30. Identify the following terms. (Total four points)

doctrine of coverture

companionate marriage

cult of true womanhood

sentimental revolution

31. Write a four paragraph essay explaining the family structure of post-industrial society and how the families in the movie *Parenthood* reflect that structure (include types of families, division of labor, home, childhood and parenting, and knowledge production). (Total 10 points)

Marriage, Sex, and Family

Exam #2

1. Deindustrialization is the process by which the American economy was transformed from one based on industrial productivity to one based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

2.-5. List four reasons for the deindustrialization of the American economy.

a. c.

b. d.

6.-9 What were the consequences of deindustrialization for the **communities** in which the Stanley's and the Newman's lived?

a. c.

b. d.

10.-14. List the specific effects that deindustrialization had on either the Stanley or Newman family ( use names).

a. c. e.

b. d.

15.-19. Identify the efforts the family and its members made to overcome their problems.

a. c. e.

b. d.

20.-29. Define the following terms: (two points each, total ten points)

stratification

life chances

doctrine of coverture

cobra

pit bull

30.-34. What are causes for spousal (wife or female domestic partner abuse)?

a. c. e.

b. d.

35.(t/f) A good example of parental determinism is that abused children always become abusing adults.

36.-40. What are the consequences of child abuse for the children?

a. c. e.

b. d.

41. In the 1950s keeping up with the Joneses meant keeping up with what segment of society? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

42. In the 2000s keeping up with the Joneses means keeping up with what segment of society? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

43.-47. List five of the items "the survey said" people think they need to live the "good life."

a. c. e.

b. d.

48.-51. List four items that people think are less and less important for living the "good life."

a. c.

b. d.

52.-56. What are the negative consequences of the American families upscale pursuit of the "American dream"?

a. c. e.

b. d.

57-60. Explain how the following technology effected sexual norms. (Two points each, total four points)

movies in the early 1900s

automobiles in the 1920s

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c. d.

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III. The "Golden Age"

A. Television, the anti-trust suit against the industry, the House Un-

American Activities Committee, and suburbanization all contributed

to the breakup of the studio system.

B. The breakup of the studio system left a vacuum in the industry.

C. This vacuum was first filled by stars and their agents.

1. With the breakup of the studio system many stars, and other

creative talent, were no longer under contract to the studios.

2. The stars and their agents would put together film "packages"

and present them to the studios for financing.

a. Frequently a star would buy the movie rights to a

popular novel or play.

b. And then the star and his agent would try to sell the novel

or play to the studio as an idea for a movie.

c. A package could also be put together by independent

producers who were no longer under contract to the

studios.

3. The studios would accept or refuse. If they accepted they would finance the production of the film, establish budgetary limits, and then distribute it.

D. Later directors became popular in their own right and began filling

the vacuum.

1. Some directors acquired a unique status and were referred to as auteurs.

2. Mike Nichols, Sam Peckinpah, Arthur Penn, Robert Altman,

Francis Ford Coppola, Martin Scorcese, and Stanley Kubrick were

such directors.

3. The period which these directors dominated film production

was from the mid 1960s to the mid 1970s.

4. This period has been called by some the "Golden Age" of Hollywood

film.

E. This "golden age' paralleled a time of social unrest in American society and widespread discontent of the American people with its dominant

institutions.

1. According to Harris polls between 1966-75 confidence in:

a. the military declined from 62% to 29%.

b. big businesss declined from 55% to 18%.

c. the political system declined from 42% to 13%

2. Also, Americans believed that:

a. corporations were too powerful.

b. the US should not continue its support of dictators

abroad.

c. their leaders don't tell the truth.

3. And there were widespread social movements confronting

a significant number of social problems.

a. Vietnam Anti-War Movement

b. Civil Rights Movement

c. Free Speech Movement and the New Left (SDS)

F. Films during this time became a significant form of social critique and an increasingly important form of cultural expression.

1. film journals

2. college courses

3. film critics became important interpreters of this form of social expression and voices of social critique

G. One way that films engaged in social critique was by revising the

various genres, this is called "revisionism."

1. Peckinpah (The Wild Bunch, Ride the High Country,

and Pat Garret and Billy the Kid), Penn (Little Big Man)

and Altman (McCabe and Mrs. Miller) revised the western

genre.

2. Penn (Night Moves), Altman (The Long Goodby), and

Roman Polanski (Chinatown) revised the hardboild detective

genre.

3. Coppola (Godfather I and II) revised the gangster genre.

4. Kubrick (2001: Space Odyssey and The Shining) revised

the science fiction genre and the horror genre.

5. Genres, especially the western, had been affirmations of

American society, its values, ideals, and possibilities.

6. By reversing the genre formula and its characteristics, the

film would serve as a critique of American society, etc.

a. time and place were different

b. heroes and conflicts were different

c. resolutions were different

H. Another form of critique was satire. During this time periord American institutions, values, and ideals were targets of satire.

1. Nichols (The Graduate) satirized material successs,

conformity, and the nuclear family.

2. Altman (MASH ) and Kubrick (Dr. Strangelove)

satirized the military.

3. Sidney Lumet (Network) satirized the mass media.

4. Altman (Nashville) satirized the American mass media,

and political system.

I. Directors also seriously examined America's instutions, values,

and ideals.

1. Michael Ritchie (The Candidate), Allan J. Pakula (All the

Presidents Men, The Parallax View) examined corruption

in our political system.

2. Martin Scorsesee (Mean Streets, Taxi Driver) and

Don Siegel (Dirty Harry) examined decaying urban culture.

3. Penn (Bonnie and Clyde), Dennis Hopper (Easy Rider), and

Stuart Rosenberg (Cool Hand Luke), Milos Foreman (One Flew Over the Cuckoo's Nest), examined the issues of freedom and violence against society's outcasts.

J. The main themes during this time period were:

1. The oppressive nature of society's institutions.

a. Their threat to freedom, individuality, and

sponteneity.

b. The intractable nature of the institutions.

c. Their lack of legitimacy.

d. Their ability to co-opt human beings to serve their

interests.

2. The excessive violence that society and its institutions

would use to maintain and enhance power.