Exam #1

1. Social Constructionism argues all of the following EXCEPT:

a. social reality is created by human beings through interactions at the micro level.

b. social reality becomes institutionalized and objectified, something out there.

c. social reality becomes reified, people don’t recognize it as humanly constructed.

d. social reality exercises power over people, who believe “it is what it is.” e. none are exceptions

2.(m/c) According to Professor Semm, American Exceptionalism is both an ideology and a mythology that serves all of the following functions EXCEPT:

a. provides a narrative for collective and individual identity.

b. functions to legitimate the status quo and therefore power arrangements.

c. forces Americans to take moral responsibility for its country’s policies that harm others.

d. functions as an ideology of social control. e. none are exceptions

3.(m/c) All of the following are components of American Exceptionalism EXCEPT:

a. America is a unique country, qualitatively different and superior to all other countries.

b. America is a country of finite possibilities, and to be successful means competing against others for limited resources and limited opportunities.

c. America is a benevolent country and only acts towards other peoples and countries for

moral reasons.

d. Achieving the America dream is possible for anyone. e. none are exceptions

4.(m/c) Manifest destiny functioned in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. reinforced the belief that the country had a special relationship with God.

b. identified the Anglo-Saxon race as God’s new chosen people.

c. justified Indian removal. d. justified war with Mexico. e. none are exceptions

5.(m/c) Social Darwinism involved all of the following EXCEPT:

a. it justified the extreme economic inequality of the First Guilded Age.

b. it appropriated Darwin’s idea of evolution his concept of the survival of the fittest.

c. it was used by courts to justify legal decisions that reproduced social inequalities.

d. it justified slavery and genocide e. none are exceptions

6.(m/c) President McKinley waged war, killed 250,000, and “benevolently assimilated” what people? a. people of Puerto Rico b. people of Cuba c. people of Philippines

d. people of Hawaii e. none of the above

7.(t/f) Colonists ignored the rights of Native Americans to their land by claiming they had not developed the land and it was therefore *terra nullius*, land occupied by no one.

8.(m/c) The “other side” of American Exceptionalism involved all of the following EXCEPT:

a. the social construction of the “other” as less than human, or human but inferior.

b. the belief that nature was a resource that needed to be dominated, controlled and exploited.

c. the commitment not to use violence against the “other.”

d. the belief that success and failure were the individual’s responsibility. e. none are exceptions

9.(m/c) Which of the following are parts of the mythology of the American capitalism?

a. it is the model free market system. b. it was created out of the wilderness by rugged individuals.

c. it offers opportunity for anyone to be successful who works hard

d. a and b e. all of above

10.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the current American economic system EXCEPT:

a. shared monopolies dominate every area of economic activity.

b. large corporations are governed by interlocking boards of directors

c. the government funds the activity of large corporations with direct and indirect subsidies.

d. small businesses are still the backbone of the economy. e. none are exceptions

11.(m/c) During the first phase, primitive accumulation, the government subsidized the construction of the economic system in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. gave land grants to rich individuals b. funded Andrew Jackson’s wars against the Indians

c. used legislative means to dispossess native peoples, Removal Act

d. used treaties to force the Cherokee to pay for their own removal. e. none are exceptions

12.(m/c) Indentured servants were a socially constructed labor force in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. Acts of Enclosure b. Poor Laws c. Corn Laws d. a and b e. all of above

13.(m/c) Slavery provided the labor force for the American agricultural economy. Which of the following were factors in the social construction of slavery?

a. American Exceptionalism and the social construction of the “other.” b. U.S. Constitution

c. slave patrols to hunt down escaped slaves d. a and b e. all of above

14.(m/c) All of the following are true about Columbus EXCEPT:

a. he discovered the island that he named Hispaniola b. he enslaved the indigenous people

c. he exterminated the indigenous people d. he created the African slave trade e. none are exceptions

15.(t/f) The primary means for dispossessing small farmers of their property was debt.

16.(m/c) Which of the following means were used to further dispossess native Americans of

their land?

a. total war b. elimination of the buffalo c. Dawes Act d. a and c e. all of above

17.(m/c) The technology that drove the industrialization of the American economy was the railroad. Which of the following were ways that the railroad industry was subsidized?

a. land grants were given by the government to the industry. b. U.S. military “cleared” the land of native Americans. c. Chinese Exclusion Act. d. a and b e. all of above

18.(m/c) The largest company in the U.S. during the second phase was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. U.S. Steel b. Union Pacific c. Pennsylvania Railroad d. Central Pacific

19.(m/c) The industrialization of the American economy led to all of the following EXCEPT?

a. the rise of the modern corporation b. urbanization c. national markets

d. a system of wage labor e. none are exceptions

20.(m/c) The third phase of the social construction of the America economy, called the Great Prosperity by Robert Reich, involved all of the following subsidies EXCEPT:

a. private companies buying the manufacturing infrastructure created during WWII.

b. direct and indirect subsidies for research and development to all modern industries.

c. largest public works project in American industry, the Interstate highway system.

d. the funding of the nuclear industry e. none are exceptions

21.(m/c) The American Dream of the third phase was subsidized in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. low interest home loans to suburbs b. GI Bill c. funding of inner city areas hurt by suburbanization

d. government funded infrastructure e. none are exceptions

22.(t/f) After the Great Depression and WWII, corporations engaged in a strategy called welfare capitalism to improve their image.

23.(m/c) Professor Semm argues that the economy is dominated by a power elite composed of the corporations in all of the following areas EXCEPT:

a. military-industrial-surveillance complex b. health insurance-pharmaceutical complex c. hi-tech industries

d. mass media e. none are exceptions

24.(t/f) According to Professor Semm, the only system not subordinate to corporate power is the judicial system.

25.(t/f) The domination of corporations over our society has created a system called corporatism.

26.(m/c) All of the following were social, economic and political forces that were central to creating the present economic system EXCEPT:

a. blowback from containment policy b. globalization c. global oil embargo

d. U.S. rejection of free trade agreements e. none are exceptions

27.(m/c) All of the following were strategies of the elite to maintain their power EXCEPT:

a. passify certain populations b. expand corporate welfare c. war on drugs

d. create ideological infrastructure, think tanks e. none are exceptions

28.(m/c) Strategies of the elite with regard to education involve all of the following EXCEPT:

a. marginalize the humanities b. underfund education c. adopt business model

d. redefine education as means to an end, the degree e. none are exceptions

29.(m/c) Which amendment to the Constitution was used by corporations to gain legal personhood?

a. First b. Fifth c. Twelfth d. Fourteenth e. Fifteenth

30.(t/f) Even though corporations took advantage of the above Amendment, the Amendment more than fulfilled its original intent, as it was used several hundred times between 1890 and 1910 to protect the rights of newly freed slaves.

31.(m/c) Lawyers from what industry were successful in getting the judicial system to recognize corporation’s as persons? a. agriculture b. steel c. railroads d. mining e. banking

32.(m/c) According to The Corporation, which of the following are examples of externalities?

a. air and water pollution caused by their operations. b. injuries to customers from defective products

c. deaths and injuries of workers caused by unsafe working conditions d. a and b e. all of above

33.(t//f) In the chapter “Why the Colonists Feared Corporations. . .,” Nace argues that in colonial American colonists feared corporations because it was inevitable that corporations would accrue too much power.

34.(t/f) In the chapter “. . .And What They Did About It,” Nace argues that the American Revolution in its inception was political, not economic.

35.(m/c) In the above chapter, Nace argues that the Boston Tea Party was a protest against a plan to monopolize importation and distribution of tea in the U.S. by what company?

a.Virginia Company b. East India Company c. Massachusetts Bay Company

36.(m/c) In the chapter “The Genius,” Nace gives \_\_\_\_\_\_the credit for transforming the corporation into its modern form.

a. Andrew Carnegie b. John D. Rockefeller c. Tom Scott d. Jay Gould e. J.P. Morgan

37.(m/c) All of the following were constraints on corporations in early America EXCEPT:

a. corporations were chartered to perform a public good, primarily development of infrastructure.

b. limits on life span c. limits on capitalization d. shareholder liability e. none are exceptions

38.(m/c) Gould argues in his Introduction to The Mismeasure of Man that biological determinism has served as an ideology to justify inequality in American society. Which of the following are claims of biological determinism?

a. inequality in society is a reflections of natural inequalities in human beings.

b. that worth can be assigned a person or group by measuring intelligence as a single quantity.

c. its methods are scientific. d. a and c e. all of above

39.(m/c) Gould argues which of the following?

a. the two major sources of data for determinists are craniometry and intelligence testing.

b. one of the primary flaws of biological determinism is that it reduces a complex and intricate phenomena to a unitary thing, intelligence.

c. science is social practice and its questions and answers reflect the power arrangements and cultural biases of a society. d. a and b e. all of above

40.(m/c) In the chapter on “Progress,” Fraser argues that the term progress took on its modern meaning during the First Guilded Age. This modern meaning is tied to all of the following EXCEPT:

a. technological innovation b. material abundance c. moral progress d. economic progress e. none are exceptions

41.(m/c) In the above chapter, Fraser uses an event as a metaphor to support his argument about this transformation of the idea of progress; it is the:

a. World’s Fair of 1936 b. Columbian Exhibition of 1792 c. 1876 Centennial Exposition

42.(t/f) According to Fraser the new idea of Progress created a new social hero, not the pioneer, not the soldier, but the business man, the American Entrepreneur.

43.(t/f) According to the Fraser, the one thing the Robber Barons didn’t want was a free market and real competition.

44.(m/c) Fraser argues in the chapter on Progress, Poverty and Primitive Accumulation the dispossession of the indigenous people was central to industrialization. He gives the example of the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who were dispossessed of their land on Long Island.

a. Cherokee b. Iroquois c. Montauketts d. Powhatan e. Chumash

45.(t/f) In the same chapter, Fraser argues that the elimination of pre-capitalist forms of production, what he calls disaccumulation, created markets for capitalist-supplied goods.

46.(m/c) In the above chapter, Fraser argues that it was necessary for the newly industrializing America to create a proletariat to work in its factories. What were the means?

a. fencing off millions of acres with barbed wire, America’s form of “enclosure.” b. convict lease system

c. defrauding farmers of their land d. b and c e. all of above

47.(m/c) According to Fraser, all of the following were consequences of the formative phase of industrial capitalism EXCEPT:

a. it was a “killing ground” for workers, who died in extremely high numbers.

b. it led to the betterment of living conditions for workers. c. a significant part of the labor force were children.

d. it created a reserve army of unemployed that needed to be controlled. e. none are exceptions.

48.(m/c) All of the following were crimes created to ensure that former slaves would provide a labor force for the Southern economy EXCEPT:

a. talking to white women b. being impudent c. disobeying a boss d. partying e. none are exceptions

49.(m/c) According to Fraser, by the 1890s, it was commonly understood by most that America was a plutocracy, but he says most American’s were more concerned about something else. It was:

a. the emergence of an aristocracy in America. b. the threat of socialism

50.(m/c) All of the following were premonitions concerning the coming “Second Civil War” EXCEPT:

a. skilled artisans organizing and identifying themselves as a class.

b. worker movements for a ten hour day. c. gangs of militant workers controlling sections of New York City. d. criticism of the new economic system from writers and ministers. e. none are exceptions