Exam #2

1.(t/f) The study of collective behavior was transformed in the 1960s and 1970s because the wide range of social movements during that time period could no longer be characterized as psychopathological.

2.(m/c) All of the following were social movements in the U.S. in the 1960s and1970s EXCEPT:

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

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

3.(t/f) In the 70s, Samuel Huntington wrote an essay called “The Crisis of Democracy.” In the essay he argued that too much citizen participation was causing a crisis in U.S. democracy.

4.(t/f) Movements of national liberation occurred throughout the world after WWII. Examples were:

a. Vietnam seeking its independence. b. Algeria seeking its independence.

c. India seeking its independence. d. a and c e. all of above

5.(m/c) Contemporary theory criticizes classical theory’s concept of power. Which was?

a. elite b. modified elite c. pluralist

6..(t/f) Contemporary collective behavior criticizes classical collective behavior’s claim that social strain is the primary cause of the emergence of social movements.

7.(t/f) Contemporary collective behavior agrees with classical collective behavior’s claim that alienated people are more likely to participate in social movements.

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

a. elite b. modified elite c. pluralist

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

a. They are a means for excluded groups to achieve institutional changes.

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

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

11.(t/f) According to political process theory Indigenous organizations are a necessary condition for the emergence of a social movement.

12.(t/f) Cognitive liberation refers to a change of thinking in excluded groups. The change in thinking allows them to believe that collective action can transform society.

13.(m/c) According to political process theory, once a social movement begins, it needs to build new organizations, but this causes which of the following problems for the movement?

a. cooptation b. bureaucratization c. loss of indigenous support

d. all of above e. none of above

14.(m/c) According to People’s History, the main reason for Truman setting up a Committee on Civil Rights was:

a. to establish a permanent Commission on Civil Rights. b. to end racial discrimination.

c. to end job discrimination d. morality e. to look better to the rest of the world

15.(t/f) According to People’s History, 1954 Brown v Board of Education ended racial segregation in the schools in the south within one year.

16.(t/f) According to People’s History, the famous March on Washington was coopted by the government and moderate black leaders.

17.(m/c) The Advisory Committee on Urban Disorders concluded all of the following about the urban riots of the late 1960s EXCEPT:

a. the “typical rioter” was less educated than the non-rioter. b. long term white racism

c. pervasive discrimination in employment d. deteriorating urban infrastructure

e. none are exceptions

18.(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 of the above

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

a. formal movement organizations b. external support

c. to avoid repression d. a and b e. all of above

20.(m/c) According to political process theory what post Civil War political decision created the system of oppression in the south that benefited both southern and northern elites?

a. Plessy v Ferguson b. Compromise of 1877 c. Missouri Compromise

21.(m/c) Lynching in the south after the Civil war was:

a. spontaneous collective behavior b. social order violence

22.(t/f) After the civil war, blacks in the south were freed from slavery, but were still oppressed by a system of land tenancy.

23.(m/c) All of the following are factors in the breakdown of the system of oppression (1930-1960) 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 c. Cold War d. urbanization of blacks

e. none are exceptions

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

a. black colleges b. black universities c. SNCC d. a and b d. all of above

25.(t/f) WWII and American propaganda about freedom and equality helped change thinking of blacks in America about the possibility of social change.

26.(m/c) According to political process theory, the most successful time period for the black insurgency was 1961-65. The reasons for this were:

a. increasing influence of the black vote nationwide and regionally.

b. ongoing Cold War and wars of national liberation.

c. importance of the “Negro Question” in public opinion.

d. development of formal movement organizations.

e. all of the above

27.(t/f) Political process theory argues that one of the reasons for the success of the black insurgency was the focus (1961-65; it was limited geographically (south) and goals (ending segregation).

28.(m/c) All of the following are examples of formal movement organizations that arose during the black insurgency EXCEPT:

a. CORE b. SNCC c. SCLC d. FMLN e. none are exceptions

29.(t/f) In the south, the main tactic of the black insurgency was non-violent direct action.

30.(m/c) Which of the following were examples of the success of the black insurgency?

a. Civil Rights Acts 1964 and 1968. b. Voting Rights Act of 1965

c. elimination of segregation in the South d. a and b e. all of above

31.(m/c) The “Eyes on the Prize” called “Bridge to Freedom” the non-violent demonstrators were attacked by the Alabama State Police during a:

a. march b. freedom ride c. sit-in d. gathering in a public park

32.(m/c) The events in the “Bridge to Freedom” took place during a voter registration drive in:

a. Montgomery b. Birmingham c. Selma d. Jackson

33.(m/c) All of the following are reasons political process theory gives for the decline of the black insurgency from 1966-1970 EXCEPT:

a. white backlash which led to rightward shift in both the Democrat and Republican parties.

b. the increase in organizations and the “factionalizing” of the movement.

c. disagreement over issues and tactics, such as, integration vs class, and violence vs non-violence.

d. change in thinking among black people, more pessimistic.

e. none are exceptions

34.(m/c) Between 1966 and 1970, there was a decrease in economic support for every movement organization except:

a. SCLC b. SNCC C. CORE d. FMLN e. NAACP

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

a. infiltration and disruption of black insurgent groups.

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

36.(m/c) “A Nation of Law” showed police repression of what group?

a. Black Nationalism b. SCLC c. Black Panthers d. Black Muslims

37.(m/) Consequences of “law and order” repression of black insurgency groups was depicted in “A Nation of Law.” Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed while they slept by police in what city?

a. New York b. Detroit c. Chicago d. Los Angeles

38.(t/f) The reason that the elite achieved consensus on the repression of black insurgent groups was because those groups threatened the most fundamental structure of power in the U.S., class.

39.(t/f) According to People’s History, a tactic of those in power in the U.S. to end the black insurgency was the creation of the idea of “black capitalism.”

40.(t/f) Colonialism lasted until the end of the First World War.

41.(m/c) All of the following were goals of colonialism EXCEPT:

a. cheap resources b. cheap labor c. open markets d. none are exceptions

42.(m/c) The main means of conquest and control in the colonial system was force, however all of the following other means were used EXCEPT:

a. control of political system b. transformation of economic system

c. conversion to Christianity d. ideology e. none are exceptions

43.(t/f) The U.S. justified its involvement in Vietnam as defending the democratic government of South Vietnam from invasion by communist North Vietnam and prevent the “domino” effect.

44.(m/c) Prior to WWII, Vietnam had been a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ colony.

a. British b. Belgium c. French d. Chinese

45.(t/f) The Atlantic Charter offered colonized countries the hope of liberation and self-determination.

46.(t/f) The Vietminh were an indigenous group that were essential to the movement of national liberation in Vietnam

47.(m/c) The U.S. supported the colonial power’s effort to re-colonize Vietnam in which of the following ways?

a. Provided transportation for troops b. Provided weapons and money

c. Offered nuclear weapons d. all of above

48.(t/f) According to the Pentagon Papers, the U.S. knew that Ho Chi Minh would win the election to be held in 1956 in Vietnam, so the U.S. placed a puppet regime in power headed by a Catholic from New Jersey.

49.(t/f) According to the Pentagon Papers, the only organization in Vietnam with widespread popular support was the NLF, National Liberation Front.

50.(m/c) Early movement resistance in Vietnam took which of the following forms?

a. Protest by Buddhist monks. b. Assassinations of officials of Diem’s government

c. Guerilla attacks on government forces d. all of above

51.(m/c) After the Gulf of Tonkin incident, the U.S. military used which of the following means to try to defeat the movement for liberation in Vietnam?

a. Massive military buildup b. Increased bombing of South Vietnam

c. Napalm d. Agent Orange e. all of above

52.(m/c) All of the following are true about the My Lai massacre EXCEPT:

a. it was an exception to the rule. b. it was covered up.

c. none of those involved was punished significantly.

d. it was an example of a “search and destroy” mission in a “free fire” zone.

e. none are exceptions.

53.(t/f) Civil rights groups were some of the first groups to engage in collective behavior to undermine the Vietnam War effort.

54.(m/c) Tactics used by the Vietnam Anti-war movement included all of the following EXCEPT:

a. burning draft cards b. mass rallies c. mass arrests d. draft evasions e. none are exceptions

55.(t/f) At universities students tried to stop the on campus recruiting of Dow Chemical because it produced Agent Orange.

56.(t/f) At Kent State National Guardsmen in fear for their own lives fired directly into a crowd of violent student protestors.

57.(m/c) “Berkeley in the 60s” shows student protestors engaging in which of the following tactics?

a. trying to stop troop trains b. anti-war protest marches

c. trying to close down induction centers d. a and b e. all of above

58.(m/c) American soldiers protested the war in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. search and avoid missions b. fragging

c. wearing peace symbols d. going AWOL e. none are exceptions

59.(t/f) The Winter Soldier hearings involved U.S. soldiers describing atrocities that they had committed during the war.

60.(t/f) According to People’s History, a greater per cent of less educated Americans (not having a college degree) opposed the war and were less willing to send U.S. troops to Vietnam.

61.(t/f) COINTELPRO tried to undermine the anti-war movement by infiltrating groups, suggesting violent and/or illegal acts, and offering to proved material resources. An example of this was the Camden 28.

62.(t/f) The Catholic Church proved to be an indigenous organization of the anti-Vietnam War movement; Catholic priests emerged as movement leaders.

63.(t/f) Martin Luther King strongly criticized the Vietnam war in his “Beyond Vietnam” speech and was criticized for this by some in the civil rights movement.

64.(t/f) Judges let people like Howard Zinn speak at trials of anti-war protestors in order to provide historical context to their actions.

65.(t/f) Judges began informing juries in the trial of anti-Vietnam war activists that they could vote their conscience or vote to nullify the law, called jury nullification.