1. Introduction to Collective Behavior
   1. Collective Behavior

1. Classical Collective Behavior (1890s-early 1900s)

a. social **psychology** of crowd/public

i. psychopathology of crowd

ii. suggestibility of public

b. analyze: riots, crazes, fads, cults, disasters, mass hysteria

c. social context

i. modernity

ii. “era of the crowd”

2. Gustave Le Bon The Crowd: A Study of the Popular Mind

3. Robert Park The Crowd and the Public and Other Essays

* 1. Classical Theory: “The Crowd”

1. Era of the Crowd

a. industrialization

b. urbanization

c. culture of modernity

d. democracy

2. Crowd: Definition

a. spatially proximate

b. face to face

c. size

d. spontaneous

e. disruptive

3. Crowd: psychology

a. collective mind

i. differs from minds of individuals

ii. law of mental unity

iii. herd-like

iv. unconscious

v. “stupid”

vi. suggestible

b. symptoms

i. irritable

ii. impulsive

iii. emotional

iv. Le Bon: “feminine”

4. Crowd: participants

1. alienated
2. anomic
3. psychologically vulnerable
4. popular class or “masses”

e. disobedient

5. Suggestible

a. charismatic leaders

b. illusions and dreams

c. means

i. affirmation

ii. repetition

iii. contagious

D. Classical Theory and the Public

1. Public: Emergence

a. crowd: anachronistic

b. mass society=public

2. Public: Description

a. spatially dispersed

b. size

c. atomized

d. interactions mediated

e. “bowling alone”

3. Social psychology

a. passive

b. alienated

c. anomic

1. fearful

f. suggestible

a. appeals to unconscious and emotions

ii. images and fantasies

iii. mass media

1. Public and democracy
   1. self-governance

b. power elite

II. Classical Theories: Summary

A. Social Strain Theories

(Social strain) –leads to – (normative ambiguity/psychic trauma) – leads to --- (collective behavior)

B. translation

(Social strain) – leads weak psyches to - misbehave in groups (collective behavior) – disrupt the normal functioning of society- with no real goal (psychopathology of the crowd)

C. assumptions

1. normally functioning society

2. normal people

3 pluralistic concept of power

4. crowds frequently lead violence and “riots”