Exam #2

1.(m/c) Domhoff’s theory of power is called\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

a. pluralist b. state autonomy c. class domination d. power elite

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Match the following power network to its means of operation.

2. candidate selection process a. operates through large campaign donations

3. special interest process b. operates through lobbying

4. policy planning process c. operates through public relations firms, media and education

5. opinion shaping process d. operates through donations from foundations to think tanks

6. (t/f) According to Domhoff, an upper class which is an economic class and a social class rules America.

7.(t/f) Domhoff argues that the power the upper class uses to achieve its goals is called collective power.

8.(m/c) Domhoff rejects which of the following theories of power?

a. pluralist b. state autonomy c. elite d. a and b e. all of above

9.(t/f) Domhoff argues that the upper class in the U.S. controls all four of the organizational networks: economic, political, military, religious.

10.(t/f) According to Domhoff, the upper class rules primarily by controlling the mass media.

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Match the power network to its primary function.

11. candidate selection process a. influence decision making of legislature

12. special interest process b. control elections

13. policy planning process c. manufacture consent of the people

14. opinion shaping process d. develop public policy through exclusive organizations

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15.(t/f) Domhoff argues that power indicators (who governs? who wins? who benefits?) provide empirical support for his argument that an upper class rules America.

16.(m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are examples of the social network of the upper class EXCEPT:

a. exclusive pre-schools b. private prep schools c. elite universities

d. social clubs e. none are exceptions.

17.(t/f) The Bohemian Grove and the Alfalfa Club are examples of social organizations with exclusive upper class membership.

18. (m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are ways that the upper class controls labor EXCEPT”

a. off-shoring b. outsourcing c. rightsizing d. automation e. none are exceptions

19.(m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are ways that the upper class has power of the economy EXCEPT:

a. concentration of ownership b. shared monopolies c. boards of directors

d. shared ownership e. none are exceptions

20.(m/c) Wal\*Mart and its suppliers is an example of a \_\_\_\_: a. strategic alliance b. producer network

21.(m/c) The production, distribution and exhibition of a film is an example of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_:

a. strategic alliance b. producer network

22.(m/c) According to Domhoff, all of the following are characteristics of economic power EXCEPT:

a. power to invest b. power to hire and fire c. power to move production

d. power over communities e. none are exceptions

23.(m/c) According to Domhoff, which of the following are limits to economic power from the point of view of the upper class?

a. The possibility of government intervention. b. The possibility of the people organizing in resistance

c. The possibility of war d. a and b e. all of above

24.(m/c) According to your professor, which of the following are examples of “who wins” through lobbying?

a. subsidies to the nuclear industry. b. bailout of the financial industry. c. defense budget.

d. a and b e. all of above

25.(t/f) Domhoff argues that the mass media is not central to the opinion shaping process.

26.(t/f) All collective behavior theories are social strain theories; they argue that social strain is the primary cause of collective behavior..

27.(m/c) All of the following are collective behavior theories EXCEPT:

a. Law of mental unity b. Contagion theory c. Circular reaction theory

d. Law of psychological disruption theory e. none are exceptions

28.(t/f) Le Bon argues that crowds can be manipulated by appeals to emotions.

29.(t/f) Walter Lippmann and Edward Bernays were both influenced by collective behavior theory.

30.(m/c) All of the following were PR techniques developed by Edward Bernays EXCEPT:

a. first person technique b. third person technique c. focus groups

d. front groups e. none are exceptions

31.(m/c) All of the following are true about Walter Lippmann’s political theory EXCEPT:

a. he argued that the average person’s mind consisted of common fictions, flash cards.

b. he argued that a bureau of experts, a technological elite, should make the decisions and develop public policy.

c. he believed the mass media should be used to manufacture consent.

d. he believe that the public needed to be involved in all areas of governance. e. none are exceptions

32.(m/c) What was called the “world’s greatest adventure in advertising” and proved the truth of the techniques of mass manipulation was:

a. Committee on Public Information b. the soap opera c. Gospel of Mass Consumption

33.(m/c) Which of the following were true about the Nayira story?

a. Iraqi soldiers took babies out of incubators and threw them on the ground.

b. She was testifying before Congress. c. Her family was in Iraq and fearful of retaliation

d. her name was Nayira e. none of the above

34.(m/c) Which of the following PR techniques were used in creating and disseminating the Nayira story?

a. focus groups b. media event c. third person technique d. a and b e. all of above

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

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

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

36.(t/f) The goal of the Anti-Vietnam war movement was to stop the U.S. military from being able to function.

37.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of social movements EXCEPT:

a. grassroots b. shared grievances c. hierarchical

d. legitimate goals e. none are exceptions

38.(t/f) The opposite of a grassroots movement is an astroturf movement, a movement controlled by an elite to serve its interests. The Tea Party movement is an example of this.

39.(m/c) All of the following were tactics of the Civil Rights movement EXCEPT:

a. lunch counter sit-ins b. freedom rights c. non-violent civil disobedience

d. marches and demonstrations e. none are exceptions

40.(t/f) In the backlash against the social movements of the 60s and 70s, Samuel Huntington wrote a paper called “The Crisis of Democracy.” In the paper he argued that too much citizen participation was causing a crisis in U.S. democracy.

41.(m/c) Huntington suggested all of the following as solutions to the crisis EXCEPT:

a. encourage more popular participation. b. reassertion of undemocratic authority by elite.

c. cultivation of passivity in the certain groups d. the manufacture of consent

e. none are exceptions

42.(m/c) Which of the following are reasons that Huntington identified the university as one of the institutions responsible for the crisis?

a. Students were taught subversive ideas. b. Students were encouraged to think critically.

c. It was the home of “value-oriented intellectuals.” d. a and b e. all of above

43.(m/c) Applying the business model to the University means which of the following ?

a. University should function like any business.

b. The degree is a product that the University/owner sells to student/consumers.

c. Education is a production process, the mass production of degrees d. a and b e. all of above

44.(m/c) Political process theory assumes a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory of power.

a. pluralist b. class domination c. elite d. modified elite e. state autonomy

45.(m/c) Political process theory assumes all of the following EXCEPT:

a. excluded groups are powerless within normal political process.

b. elites may not always agree on goals and strategies.

c. social movements are rational d. excluded groups have real grievances. e. none are exceptions

46.(m/c) According to political process theory, all of the following are social factors necessary for the emergence of a social movement EXCEPT:

a. increase in political opportunity and breakdown in system of oppression/power.

b. existence of viable indigenous organizations.

c. social strain d. cognitive liberation e. none are exceptions

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

a. new organizations b. external support

c. to remained focused on specific goals, strategies and tactics d. a and b e. all of above

48.(m/c) According to political process theory, all of the following were factors in the breakdown of the system of oppression 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. political participation of blacks e. none are exceptions

49.(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 churches c. NAACP d. Black Panthers e. none are exceptions

50.(t/f) One of the reasons political process theory gives for the failure of social movements is the increase in organizations and the “factionalizing” of those organizations in regard to goals, strategies and tactics.

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

a. infiltration and disruption of social movement groups engaged in constitutionally protected activity.

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

52.(m/c) Milton Friedman claimed which President of the U.S. was the “most socialist.”

a. Jimmy Carter b. Richard Nixon c. George H.W. Bush

d. Bill Clinton e. Franklin Roosevelt

53.(m/c) According to Klein, Margaret Thatcher took advantage of the shock created by a war with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ over the Falkland Islands.

a. Chile b. Argentina c. Falkland d. Paraguay e. Spain

54.(m/c) According to Klein, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_offered evidence that shock other than military dictatorships and torture were sufficient to create the conditions for implementing Chicago-school neo-liberal policies?

a. Argentina b. Bolivia c. Russia d. South Africa e. England

55.(m/c) Forcing a new democratic government to take on the debt of a dictatorship that the U.S. had previously supported is called:

a. price shock b. debt bomb c. debt shock d. debt crisis

56.(m/c) According to Klein, the new Dr. Shock was \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. Jeffrey Sachs b. John Maynard Keynes c. Hugo Banzer d. Juan Peron

57.(t/f) According to Klein, Milton Friedman believed in the IMF and the World Bank Structural Adjustment plans because he considered them the best way to implement his economic policies.

58.(t/f)According to Klein, World Bank economists admitted that structural adjustment plans do not solve economic crises and that they are just a marketing strategy used to justify the implementation of Chicago School neo-liberal policies.

59.(m/c)Which of the following countries was cited by the IMF as the “model student” because of its successful implementation of the economic programs of the IMF and then had its economy totally collapse?

a. Argentina b. Brazil c. Chile d. Doha e. Ecuador

60.(m/c) The structural adjustment plan for Poland included all of the following EXCEPT:

a. immediate loans from the U.S. to stabilize the newly emerging non-communist country.

b. elimination of price controls and subsidies. c. privatization of state mines, shipyards and factories

d. creation of a stock exchange and capital markets e. none are exceptions.

61.(t/f) According to Klein, the state violence at Tiananmen Square caused the shock necessary for the supposed communist Chinese government to impose Chicago School neo-liberal policies.

62.(m/c) All of the following are parts of South Africa’s Freedom Charter EXCEPT:

a. free and compulsory education for all. b. land to be returned to the people of South Africa.

c. living wages and shorter work hours. d. right to live and move about freely. e. none are exceptions

63.(m/c) According to Klein, what were the factors that kept the Freedom Charter from being implemented in South Africa?

a. surrender of control of the economy to powerful national and international groups and organizations.

b. adoption of neo-liberal policies c. debt bomb d. a and b e. all of above

64.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of the failure of neo-liberal policies in South Africa?

a. The number of people living on less than a $1 a day has doubled.

b. The unemployment rate for black South Africans doubled.

c. The number of shack dwellers has doubled.

d. 22 million still live in poverty e. all of above

65.(m/c) Which country is winning the race to the bottom , according to Klein?

a. Bolivia b. Argentina c. China d. Vietnam e. India