Exam #3

1.(m./c)The labor movement has achieved all of the following EXCEPT:

a. wage and hour laws b. work place health and safety regulations

c. welfare rights d. collective bargaining e. none are exceptions

2.(m/c) The conditions against which the labor movement in the U.S. has struggled have been:

a. long hours with no overtime b. no disability insurance when injured at work

c. no collective bargaining.

d. a and b e. all of above

3.(t/f) In both the Lawrence textile strike and the Ludlow miner’s strike, state governors called out the national guard to protect the strikers’ right to protest their work conditions.

4.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of a social movement EXCEPT:  
a. grassroots, a wide base of popular support.

b. goal to change social policies, practices, and/or institutions that are unjust.

c. rigid indoctrination of members so they will not think for themselves.

d. tactics that are means for achieving goals. e. none are exceptions

5.(m/c) All of the following engaged in and/or supported violence directed at progressive social

movements EXCEPT:

a. FBI b. National Guard c. municipal police d. vigilante groups

e. none are exceptions

6.(t/f) A progressive social movement may be directed at expanding the rights of individuals and groups within society, but it may also be directed at changing society and its institutions.

7.(m/c) In 1934 there was general strike in San Francisco which was started by what workers?

a. truck drivers b. longshoremen c. auto d. trolley drivers e. bakers

8.(m/c) Professor Semm says we are all \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and do not know it.

a. crocodiles b. sheep c. lions d. water buffalo e. penguins

9.(m/c) According to the text, the key to a social movement’s success is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a. ideology b. organization c. resources d. mobilization e. correct tactics

10. (m/c) All of the following were tactics used by the civil rights movement EXCEPT:

a. boycotts b. general strikes c. freedom rides d. sit-ins e. none are exceptions

11.(m/c) The Civil Rights movement challenged all of the following EXCEPT:

a. political disenfranchisement b. segregation of public space, libraries, rest rooms

c. segregation of privately owned businesses d. economic inequality e. none are exceptions

12.(m/c)The women’s rights movement achieved all of the following EXCEPT?

a. enfranchisement of women b. equality of economic opportunity for women

c. redefinition of women’s social roles d. expansion of opportunity for women in sports

e. none are exceptions

13.(m/c) According to the text, all of the following are stages in the life course of a social movement EXCEPT:

a. experience by group(s) of oppressive social conditions.

b. movement becomes focused on specific grievances.

c. movement establishes a formal organizational structure

d. decline in membership and resources e. none are exceptions

14.(m/c) Which of the following was the legislation passed after the walk from Selma to Montgomery?

a. Voting Rights Act of 1965 b. Civil Rights Act of 1964 c. Civil Rights Act of 1968

15.(m/c) Which of the following were laws in Virginia in the 17th century?

a. laws preventing marriage between blacks and whites.

b. laws banning blacks from raising their hand against whites even in self-defense.

c. laws banning African languages. d. a and c e. all of above

16.(m/c) Which of the following were forms of oppression in the U.S after slavery?

a. sharecropping b. payment in “orders.” c. the ritual of lynching

d. a and b e. all of above

17.(m/c) Which of the following were typical of the Black Codes after the Civil War?

a. restrictions on land ownership or rental by blacks.

b. vagrancy laws that put unemployed blacks in prisons which then sourced them out to contractors.

c. sundown towns d. a and b e. all of above

18.(m/c) All of the following have been contributions of NOW in the fight for gender equality EXCEPT:

a. developed a data base on the different opportunities in local school and community programs

for boys and girls and men and women.

b. getting Affirmative Action quotas established for women applicants to medical schools.

c. influential in getting Title IX passed.

d. pursuing lawsuits that forced the CSU system to increase athletic opportunities for women.

e. none are exceptions

19.(m/c) Civil rights groups went initially to Selma to participate in which of the following actions?

a. lunch counter sit-ins b. breaking municipal racial codes c. voter registration

d. school desegregation e. protest the killing of a white civil rights worker

20.(m/c) According to the text, the movement in the US at the beginning of the 20th century

in reaction to pervasive economic exploitation and political corruption, was the:

a. populist movement b. progressive movement c. Granger movement

d. socialist movement e. liberal movement

21.(t/f) According to the text, there are social forces converging today that may lead to a social movement.

22.(m/c) According to the text, there is one thing that is absolutely necessary for a social movement

to happen. It is:

a. public outrage at their increasingly negative situation. b. resources c. organizational networks

d. a precipitating event e. breakdown in elite power structure

23. (t/f) The function of the dominant ideological institutions in the U.S. in relation to collective power is to make it invisible, so people do not know the power that they have.

24.(m/c) Sociologists argue that gender is socially constructed. Which of the following do they argue?

a. gender roles and expectations have changed over time.

b. gender roles and expectations are different in different cultures.

c. gender roles and expectations are different according to class. d. a and b e. all of the above

25.(m/c) Gender typing refers to the process of imposing gender stereotypes on individuals. Which of the following are examples?

a. gender specific nurseries b. gendered perceptions of crawling and crying.

c. gendered ways of walking, talking and sitting. d. a and b e. all of above

26.(m/c)Which of the following in early America were means to keep women in subordinate positions in society?

a. doctrine of coverture which made women the property of men.

b. doctrine of separate spheres which were laws that forbid employers from hiring married women.

c. the rule of thumb which allowed men to beat women because women were the property of men.

d. a and b e. all of above

27.(t/f) Sexuality is a also a form of inequality because it grants privileges to those in heterosexual relationships.

28. (t/f) Talcott Parsons, the architect of order theory, argues that as societies change, become more technological, women’s roles in society need to change so that order is maintained.

29.(m/c)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to patterns whereby women and men are situated in different jobs.

a. gendered institutions b. gender stratification c. gender segregation

d. gender structure e. capitalist patriarchy

30.(m/c) According to the text, the earning gap between men and women persists for which of the following reasons?

a. women are concentrated in lower paying occupations.

b. women enter the workforce at lower paying levels than men.

c. women work less overtime d. a and b e. all of above

31.(t/f) Minority women benefit in the workforce because they are doubly helped by affirmative action, being both minority and female; an example is their average wage is 89% of men’s average wage.

32.(t/f) According to the text, the feminist movement began in the 1960s with the sexual liberation of women.

33.(m/c) In mixed-gender groups, the pattern of behavior of men and women is different. Which of the following are examples of this?

a. women talk more. b. women display more polite speech patterns

c. women interrupt more d. a and c e. all of above

34.(t/f) Women dominate social networking sites throughout the world except in “third world” countries and that is because of their low status.

35.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the patterns of male dominance in the Judeo-Christian tradition?

a. only a man could divorce a spouse b. male images of God

c. the Bible tells employers to pay women less than men

d. a prayer that begins: Blessed art Thou , O Lord . . .for not making me a woman. e. none are exceptions

36.(t/f) Once a woman gets a B.A. degree, she makes the equivalent of what a man with a B.A. degree makes.

37.(m/c). All of the following are examples of the gendered division of labor EXCEPT:

a. Women make up more than 90% of the pink collar professions.

b. Women are underrepresented in the legal and medical professions, especially the higher paying sectors.

c. Women make up the majority of teachers at all levels, including full professors at universities.

d. Women are underrepresented in high level management positions. e. none are exceptions

38.(t/f) The most dangerous place for a women is the home, because 1 in 3 women will be

assaulted by her husband or domestic partner.

39.(m/c) Sociologists claim that race is socially constructed; they argue which of the following?

a. racial categories have changed over time and differ in different countries.

b. genetic scientists have determined that there is no genetic marker for race.

c. racial categories have historically been determined by those in power. d. a and c e. all of above

40.(m/c) All of the following are true about the racial theory of biological determinism EXCEPT:

a. People can be classified by race according to certain shared physical characteristics, like skin color, hair, bone structure, head size.

b. Racial characteristics are transmitted from generation to generation by members of a race.

c. Racial characteristics can be correlated to other factors like intelligence, laziness, and morality.

d. There are superior and inferior races. e. none are exceptions

41.(m/c) The theory of biological determinism has been used as a justification for all of the

following EXCEPT:

a. extermination of a race because that was nature’s verdict on it (a result of survival of the fittest).

b. the need to segregate the “feeble minded” to avoid the mongrelization of the white race.

c. U.S. Supreme Court rulings on the humanity of African-Americans.

d. genocide of the Jewish people e. none are exceptions

42.(m/c) Structural theories of racial inequality have all of the following in common EXCEPT:

a. history is important in determining present conditions and resistance to change.

b. individual racism and prejudice are components in all structural theories.

c. structural racism is reinforced because institutions are interrelated.

d. racial discrimination can occur without conscious bigotry. e. none are exceptions.

43.(t/f) The mass media in the U.S. functions to reproduce the system of racial domination and

subordination by presenting derogatory images of African Americans, Native Americans, and Latinos.

44.(m/c) Order theorists argue which of the following?

a. the U.S. is a true melting pot into which all racial and ethnic groups can assimilate.

b. the assimilation of white ethnic groups is both an example and proof that any group can assimilate.

c. racial and ethnic groups just need the right motivation and behavior and they can assimilate also.

d. a and b e. all of above

45.(t/f) According to the text, the emergence of an African American and Latino middle class contradicts the idea of continuing racial inequality in the U.S.

46 (m/c) The entire African American section of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ ,called Greenwood, was destroyed by white mobs in 1921.

a. Detroit b. East St. Louis c. Tulsa d. Chicago e. Newark

47.(t/f) An example of environmental racism is the disproportionately high exposure of Native Americans to radioactive waste and radioactive fallout.

48.(m/c) The criminal justice system is an example of institutional racism in which of the following ways?

a. systematic police brutality and misconduct towards minorities including racial profiling.

b. minority communities targeted by police: more stops, interrogation and searches.

c. minority juveniles more likely to be arrested, tried as adults and given harsher sentences than white juveniles for the same offenses . d. a and b e. all of above

49.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of institutional racism?

a. Blacks and Hispanics are more likely not to have health insurance and are more likely to have to use emergency rooms.

b. Pharmacies in minority neighborhoods are more likely to be undersupplied.

c. Hospitals in minority neighborhoods are more likely to be closed.

d. a and c e. all of above

50.(m/c) The belief that the U.S. is color-blind society has had which of the following consequences?

a. limited the scope of affirmative action programs. b. reversed school desegregation.

c. reversed voting rights opportunities for minorities d. b and c e. all of above