Exam 2

1.(m/c) According to Mill’s conflict theory, which of the following contradicted the structural functionalist assumption that every institution in society had a positive function?

a. The existence of significant levels of poverty in the 1950s.

b. Increasing corporate power and corresponding decline in power of organized labor.

c. The rise of the military-industrial complex.

d. b and c e. all of above

2.(t/f) Mill’s theory of the power elite challenges the conventional wisdom in the U.S. that the Republican and Democratic parties are two essentially different parties pursuing their own agendas and goals.

3. (m/c) Klein argues that the U.S. system of governance is now:

a. democracy b. plutocracy c. corporatism d. communism e. socialist

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5.(m/c) All of the following challenged the conventional wisdom of 1950s utopian America EXCEPT:

a. The film *The Man in the Grey Flannel Suit*. b. The film *Rebel without a Cause*

c. The Counter Culture called the Beat Generation d. The TV show *Leave it to Beaver*

e. none are exceptions

6.(m/c) C. Wright Mills was influenced by which of the following classical theorist(s)?

a. Durkheim b. Marx c. Weber d. b and c e. all of above

7. (m/c) In *White Collar* Mills identified all of the following as problems EXCEPT:

a. increasing size of corporations and government bureaucracies

b. increasing division of labor c. increasing specialization in white collar jobs

d. lazy white collar workers e. none are exceptions

8.(m/c) Mills characterized white collar jobs in all of the following ways EXCEPT:

a. routine b. rule governed c. less authority

d. more autonomy e. none are exceptions

9.(m/c) Mills argued that success in white collar jobs depended on all of the following EXCEPT:

a. appearance b. being married c. attending the right social functions

d. following the prescribed routine e. none are exceptions

10.(m/c) Mill’s analysis of alienation in white collar jobs was influence by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analysis of alienation.

a. Weber’s b. Marx’s

11.(m/c) Which of the following are types of power according to C. Wright Mills?

a. force b. authority c. manipulation d. a and b e. all of above

12.(m/c) Your professor had a job on an assembly line that manufactured:

a. cars b. televisions c. kitchen cabinets d. bicycles e. none of above

13.(t/f) According to conventional wisdom and structural functionalist theory, power in the U.S. is based on authority legitimated by the consent of the governed.

14.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of a structural functional theory of power EXCEPT:

a. political system is neutral b. decisions are reached through compromise

c. power is concentrated d. power is fluid and plural e. none are exceptions

15.(m/c) Mills argues in the *Power Elite* that power in the U.S. is gained and maintained primarily through:

a. force b. authority c. manipulation d. coercion

16.(t/f) Mills argues that the 1950s is the first time in U.S. history that the U.S. has been ruled by an elite.

17.(m/c) According to Mills, U.S. society is ruled by a power elite composed of select individuals from all of the following areas EXCEPT:

a. political system b. economy c. mass media d. military e. none are exceptions

18.(m/c) According to Mills, who was the dominate group in the power elite of the 1950s?

a. political elite b. corporate elite c. military elite d. media elite e. none are exceptions

19.(m/c) Mills’ analysis of large bureaucracies in the U.S. in the 1950s was influenced by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ analysis of the “ideal typical” bureaucracy. a. Marx’s b. Weber’s

20.(m/c) According to Mills, war is good for the power elite for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. creates wealth for weapons contractors. b. creates environment for manipulation of the public.

c. creates a distraction from vital domestic issues. d. eliminates dissent. e. none are exceptions

21.(m/c) According to your professor, which of the following are relevant for the current “war on terror”?

a. creates wealth for weapons contractors b. creates environment for manipulation of the public

c. creates a distraction from vital domestic issues d. eliminates dissent e. all of above

22.(m/c) According to Mills, the power elite can act in a coordinated and cooperative way because:

a. they have common economic interests b. common world view c. common policy goals

d. a and b e. all of above

23 (t/f) Mills argues that the power elite govern by holding the command positions in society.

24.(t/f) The power elite make what Mills calls the “trunk decisions”; these are the decisions that determine major domestic and foreign policy for the U.S.

25.(m/c) According to Mills’ theory of the power elite, the mass media has all of the following functions in American society EXCEPT:

a. inform the public b. manipulate the public c. distract the public d. scare the public e. none are exceptions

26.(m/c) According to Mills, all of the following are consequences for the individual in this system of power EXCEPT:

a. alienated b. apathetic c. loss of freedom and reason

d. authoritarian personality e. none are exceptions

27.(t/f) Your professor argued that an example of Mills’ idea of moral insensibility is that most Americans seem not to care that one million Iraqi’s were killed by the U.S. invasion of Iraq.

28.(m/c) Domhoff’s theory of power is a variation of the power elite theory called:

a. pluralist b. state autonomy c. class domination

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Match the following power network to its means of operation.

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

30. special interest process b. operates through lobbying

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

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

33.(t/f) According to Domhoff’s theory, an upper class which is an economic class, a political class, and a social class rules America.

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

Match the power network to its primary function.

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

36. special interest process b. control elections

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

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

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39.(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.

40.(m/c) 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. Bohemian Grove e. none are exceptions.

41.(t/f) According to Domhoff , both parties for most of their history have been controlled by the ruling class .

Match the following term to its definition.

42. shared monopoly a. The same people occupying positions on the governing boards of competing companies.

43. interlocking directorate b. Four or fewer corporations controlling over 50% of a single area of economic activity.

44. strategic alliances c. Global integration of large multinational corporations, e.g., Siemens.

45.revolving door d. The movement of the upper class from corporation to public service then back to the corporation.

46. producer networks e. Global organization of suppliers, e.g., suppliers to Wal-Mart.. .

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47..(t/f) According to Domhoff, those who are not born into the upper class can be assimilated into the upper class by being given access to the social network of the upper class.

48.(m/c) All of the following are reasons that corporations have become larger and more interconnected EXCEPT:

a. mergers b. acquisitions c. interlocking directorates d. shared ownership

e. none are exceptions

49. (m/c) 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

50.(t/f) According to one study, 80% or more of the money contributed to candidates was from the upper class.

51.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of “who wins” through lobbying?

a. telecommunications industry through the Telecommunications Act of 1996.

b. military-industrial complex through weapons contracts for unnecessary weapons systems..

c. health and pharmaceutical industry through Medicare Prescription Drug Bill.

d. a and b e. all of above

52.(m/c) Critical theory drew on which of the following themes in Marx’s thought?

a. The economic base determines the social and cultural superstructure.

b. The idea of false consciousness. c. The idea of the fetishization of the commodity

d. b and c e. all of above

53.(m/c) Critical theory focused on all of the following EXCEPT:

a. economic base b. culture industry c. loss of critical thinking

d. consumerism e. none are exceptions

54.(t/f) Critical theory believes that the mass media is the main institution of socialization and social control.:

55.(m/c) Which of the following were meanings of the “Allegory of the Cave” for Plato?

a. Society creates a false or shadow reality of images and illusions

b. Individuals develop a psychology dependent on the world of the cave.

c. Society shapes its institutions to reflect the world of the cave.

d. The world of the cave makes people think that no other world is possible. e. all of above

56.(m/c) According to Critical theory, what are the meanings of the “Allegory of the Cave” for the present?

a. Society creates a false or shadow reality of images and illusions by means of the mass media.

b. Individuals develop a dependent psychology, a “consumered consciousness.”

c. Society shapes its institutions to reflect the world of the cave, an example is the educational system.

d. The world of the modern cave makes people think that no other world is possible or desirable. e. all of above

57.(m/c) According to critical theory, the “consumered consciousness” is controlled for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. organizes life around and preoccupied with consuming. b. confuses needs with wants.

c. ignores role as citizen (actively taking part in shaping the collective life of the community).

d. entrapped in life cycle of work-debt-spend. e. none are exceptions

58.(m/c) The “world’s greatest adventure in advertising” refers to the:

a. Committee on Public Information b. Gospel of Mass Consumption

59. (m/c) Which of the following social theorists influenced modern advertising and public relations?

a. Freud b. Le Bon c. Marx d. a and b e. all of above

60.(m/c) Edward Bernays, the father of public relations, developed which of the following techniques for manipulating the public?

a. focus groups b. front groups c. third person d. a and c e. all of above

61.(m/c) Which of the following are true about the Gospel of Mass Consumption?

a. The goal was to mass produce consumers.

b. “Needs” could be created through advertising, especially radio.

c. The meaning of the word “consumption” had to be changed.

d. a and b e. all of above

62.(t/f) The target audience of television advertising in the 1950s was the middle class and the “world” represented and being “sold” in the advertisements was a middle class world.

63.(t/f) Currently, the “world” represented within television commercials and being “sold” to the “consumered consciousness” is most often an upper class world.

64.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the success of advertising as the “art of making people want things” EXCEPT:

a. people are always looking forward to buying something. b. people dream about things they want.

c. “wish lists” reflect upper class desires. d. people pursue their desires through increasing debt .

e. none are exceptions

65.(m/c) According to Klein, Donald Rumsfeld’s transformation of the U.S. military meant all of the following EXCEPT:

a. cutting the military budget. b. outsourcing service.

c. privatizing health care and housing for soldiers d. privatizing intelligence collection

e. none are exceptions

66.(t/f) According to Klein, in a “town hall” meeting at the Pentagon, Rumsfeld told the managers and staff that the biggest threat to the security of the U.S. was:

a. communism. b. Soviet Union c. terrorism d. Pentagon bureaucracy

e. military-industrial complex

67.(m/c) According to Klein, the “limbs” of the government had been cut off in the 80s and 90s by both Democrats and Republicans, the novelty of the Bush administration, she says, was its goal to hollow out the core functions of government. All of the following are examples of the core functions of government that the Bush administration sought to privatize EXCEPT:

a. military b. prisons c. covert intelligence d. public schools e. none are exceptions

68.(m/c) Klein argues that the goals of privatizing the core functions of government was made easier by which of the following?

a. The shock of 9/11 b. Bush administration commitment to Milton Friedman’s free market theory.

c. The framing of the war on terror as universal and eternal: anywhere, anytime, any weapon

d. a and b e. all of above

69.(m/c) Klein argues that “Shock Therapy” in the U.S has led to the rise of a disaster capitalism complex. Which of the following is true about this complex, according to Klein?

a. It is increasingly profitable for the corporations involved.

b. The profits of the complex depend on disaster, conflict and fear.

c. The complex is a threat to democracy. d. a and b e. all of above

70.(m/c) Klein gives all of the following as examples of the disaster capitalism complex EXCEPT:

a. Contracts to private corporations to build camps for the military. b. Corporate patent for Tamiflu vaccine.

c. Lockheed’s contracts for taking over information technology services of the government.

d. Boeing being paid for thousands of rendition flights. e. none are exceptions

71.(m/c) All of the following are true about the proliferation of the surveillance component of the disaster capitalism complex and its increasing profitability EXCEPT:

a. Because terrorists can be anywhere, at any time there are 30 million cameras throughout the U.S. that record billions of hours of surveillance footage.

b. Because human beings could not watch the four billion hours of footage per year of the millions of surveillance cameras, technology had to be developed to scan the billion of hours of footage filmed by millions of cameras.

c. Facial recognition technology had to be improved so that digital enhancement technology could make positive identification.

d. New technology had to be developed to “connect the dots” between data from government wire tapping, internet spying, and surveillance cameras. e. none are exceptions

72.(t/f) According to Klein, the Department of Homeland Security is an empty shell whose main function is to distribute public funds to private corporations to produce questionable technologies that do not make us any safer.

73.(t/f) According to Klein, video surveillance, Web tracking and data mining technologies were all developed prior to 9/11 by the private sector to build customer profiles in order to open up new areas of micromarketing.

74.(t/f) Klein argues that there is no more “revolving door” because the lobbyist, corporate owners and managers work for the government while they still have interests in the private sector.

76.(m/c) When the “father of the atomic bomb,” Robert Oppenheimer said that when something is possible scientifically, like the atomic bomb, its development must be followed through, he was affirming which of the following assumptions:

a. technological development follows its own logic. b. technology is universally applicable

c. technology will help solve social problems d. technological development is an expression of human creativity.

e. none of above

77.(m/c) “Guns don’t kill people, people kill people” is part of the argument of which theory?

a. instrumental b. critical

78.(t/f) The introduction of the steel axe into the Yir Yoront culture proved the claim of the instrumental theory of technology that technology could be transferred to societies and it would guarantee progress.

79.(m/c) All of the following are examples of the unintended consequences of technological solutions to social problems EXCEPT:

a. anti-biotic resistant diseases b. nuclear waste c. pesticide resistant pests

d. data mining by U.S. government e. none are exceptions

80.(m/c)) A low technology solution to disease would be to redefine disease as a public health problem and work on ways to prevent it. We don’t do this in the U.S. because:

a. It was defined by the AMA after WWII as socialist.

b. It would be a cost to major industries that pollute the environment.

c. It would be a cost to the fast food industry.

d. b and c e. all of above

47.(t/f) According to your professor, the characterization of the 1960s as only a time of deviant behavior is an example of the powerful controlling the present by controlling the past.

48.(t/f) Social movements occur outside the political system because people believe that change is no longer possible within the system.

29.(t/f) The goal of social movements is to challenge social injustice in institutions, polices, and the status quo.

30.(t/f) The majority of people who participated in the social movements of the 1960s were the most alienated members of society, like hippies.

31.(m/c) All of the following were tactics of the Anti-Vietnam War movement EXCEPT:

a. stop troop trains b. shut down induction centers c. organized draft evasion

d. force ROTCs off campus e. none are exceptions

32.(m/c) The factors that contributed to the rise of social movements in the 1960s were:

a. people believed that change was possible.

b. new ideas challenged conventional wisdoms about American society.

c. organizations emerged that provided a setting for people to come together.

d. a and c e. all of above

33.(m/c) All of the following were positive social changes as a result of the social movements of the 1960s EXCEPT:

a. end of legal segregation b. cnsumer protection regulations

c. environmental regulations d. occupational safety and health regulations

e. none are exceptions

34.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of the“backlash” to the social movements and social change of the 1960s?:

a. COINTELPRO b. Right Wing Populism

c. Establishment attempt to regain control of society

d. a and c e. all of above