Exam #3

1.(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

2.(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.

3.(m/c) In 1975 Samuel Huntington wrote a essay called “Crisis of Democracy”; in the essay he argued that democracy in America was in a crisis for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a. young people doing drugs and having sex. b. too much democracy (popular participation)

c. legitimation crises that was a threat to elite

d. social movements for progressive social change which threatened the status quo.

e. none are exceptions

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

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

c. cultivate passivity in the population d. reestablish legitimacy through the manufacture of consent

e. none are exceptions

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

a. It taught students democratic ideas and ideals.

b. It taught students to think critically.

c. It was the source of leaders and participants in the social movements of the 1960s.

d. a and c e. all of above

6.(m/c) The goal of the powerful in relation to education should, according to Huntington, be to:

a. depoliticize the university b. transform the university into a vocational institution

c. passify the students d. a and b e. all of above

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

a. University should function like any business within a free market economy.

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

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

8.(m/c) All of the following are consequences of SDSU structuring itself as a research institution EXCEPT

a. Faculty hiring is determined by potential research grants.

b. Faculty promotion is determined by research grants.

c. The application of the Berkeley model to teaching.

d. High student evaluations demanded of faculty. e. none are exceptions

9.(m/c) All of the following are consequences of the application of the business model to the structuring of SDSU as a research institution EXCEPT:

a. larger classes b. fewer classes c. suppressed classes

d. fewer faculty e. none are exceptions

10.(t/f) Klein would say that the changes being made at the SDSU as a result of the economic crisis is an example of “shock doctrine.”

11.(t/f) According to one of the Vice Presidents at SDSU, there should be only one class offered for every course, because if students really want it, they will find a way to take it.

12.(t/f) According to your professor, socializing students into thinking that literature, philosophy, art and history are irrelevant guarantees an uninformed citizenry that can be easily manipulated.

13.(m/c) 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

14.(t/f) One of the characteristics of social movements is that are they grassroots movements.

15.(t/f) According to your professor, the current tea bag movement is a good example of a grassroots movement.

16.(t/f) Social movements involve large numbers of people with real grievances who are excluded from the political system, so they employ collective actions outside the system to achieve their goals.

17.(t/f) According to your professor, social movements are basically irrational, because they involve people just being disruptive and they never achieve anything.

18.(t/f) According to political process theory, social strain is the primary cause of social movements.

19.(t/f) According to political process theory, alienated people are more likely to participate in social movements.

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

a. state autonomy b. modified elite c. pluralist

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

a. they are a means for excluded groups to change society for their benefit.

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

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

23.(t/f) According to political process theory, the existence of indigenous organizations is a necessary condition for the emergence of a social movement.

24.(t/f) Cognitive liberation refers to which of the following?

a. Change of thinking in excluded groups.

b. Realization by excluded groups that the system is unjust.

c. Belief by excluded groups that through collective action progressive social change is possible.

d. b and c e. all of above

25.(t/f) According to political process theory, once a social movement begins, it needs to build new organizations.

26.(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 are exceptions

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

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

29.(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

30.(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. a and b d. all of above

31.(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

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

33.(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

34.(m/c) As revealed in the Church Committee hearings, FBI repression of social movements led to the conviction of an AIM leader on manufactured evidence and suborned perjury.

35.(t/f) Betty Friedan’s book the Feminine Mystique was not popular when it was first published because women of the time totally embraced their social role, its obligations and expectations.

36.(m/c) Which of the following are examples of the long term nature of the women’s liberation movement?

a. As early as the 18th century an essay called “A Vindication of the Rights of Women.”

b. Resistance of women like Lucretia Mott to the treatment of women in the abolitionist movement.

c. The refusal of women in the late 19th century to pay taxes on the grounds of “no taxation without representation.” d. a and c e. all of above

37.(t/f) Leadership for the women’s liberation movement came from the women of the civil rights movement and the women of the Students for a Democratic Society because the women in those groups had been treated by the men in the movement as second class participants.

38.(m/c) Which of the following were issues raised by the women’s liberation movement?

a. housework b. job segregation c. women and poverty d. a and be e. all of above

39.(m/c) According to the text, feminist social theories try to explain society from the point of view of women. This includes all of the following EXCEPT:

a. the different experience of women b. gender inequality c. gender oppression

d. structural oppression e. none are exceptions

40.(m./c) According to Ritzer, all of the following are questions that feminist social theory asks and tries to answer EXCEPT:

a. What is the situation of women in society? b. What is the reason for women’s situation?

c. What are the possibilities for progress?

d. What is the relation of social location to women’s situation? e. none are exception

41.(m/c) Which of the following are true about gender inequality theories?

a. They are radical and want to transform all the institutions of society.

b. They accept capitalism c. They accept cultural values like individualism.

d. b and c e. all of above

42.(t/f) Inequality theories believe that a reasoned appeal to both women and men will result in an over turning of the system of inequality.

43. (m/c) Liberal feminist theory’s main emphasis is on:

a. biological differences between men and women. b. gender inequality as a result of social organization

c. gender inequality as a result of psychological factors. d. b and c e. all of above

44.(t/f) The early women’s liberation movement was influential for liberal feminist theory.

45.(m/c) Liberal feminist theory focuses on which of the following?

a. occupational segregation b. education and inequality

c. representation of women in the mass media d. a and b e. all of above

46.(t/f) Liberal feminist theory believes that a social movement is required to achieve the necessary social changes, because the political system is inherently patriarchal.

47.(m/c) Liberal feminist theory assumes which of the following?

a. All human beings are rational with human potential.

b. The rights of all human beings should be given legal recognition.

c. Gender inequality is socially constructed. d. b and c e. all of above

48.(t/f) According to liberal feminist theory, gender socialization creates gender personality traits which include individual psychological characteristics.

49.(t/f) According to liberal feminist theory, women are still segregated into gender specific jobs.

50.(t/f) Radical feminist social theory believes that the most fundamental structure of oppression is class and that patriarchy is a result of the division of labor in capitalist society.

51.(t/f) Radical feminist social theory believes that the main means by which patriarchy is established and maintained is through violence.

52.(m/c) According to radical feminist social theory, all of the following are examples (past and/or present) of social control through violence against women EXCEPT:

a. rule of thumb b. witch hunts c. incest d. rape e. none are exceptions

53.(t/f) According to radical feminist theory, the reason for patriarchy is that it benefits men in many ways.

54.(m/c) According to the text, socialist feminism is a(n)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ theory.

a. gender difference b. gender oppression c. gender inequality d. structural oppression

55.(t/f) The theoretical origins of socialist feminist theory is a Marxist analysis of the historical development of the family within society.

56.(m/c) Socialist feminists believe:

a. a Marxist explanation of the oppression of women does not adequately explain the extent of women’s oppression.

b. patriarchy must be understood as a separate structure of oppression.

c. a feminist theory needs to redefine the concept of domination. d. a and b e. all of above

57.(m/c) Socialist feminist theory argues that material conditions should include not only the means of production, but which of the following?

a. sexuality b. procreation c. child rearing d. b and c e. all of above

58.(t/f) Social feminist theory argues that cultural factors like the mass media are important for a theory of domination because such factors create human subjectivity.

59.(m/c) McDonaldization theory is influenced by what classical theorist?

a. Marx b. Weber c. Durkheim

60.(t/f) According to Ritzer, efficiency requires that both workers and customers following clear rules of behavior.

.

61.(t/f) According to Ritzer, a component of the standardized setting at a fast food restaurant is the predictable emotions of the employees.

62.(t/f) According to Ritzer, a primary goal of McDonaldization is the continual introduction of non-human technology so that efficiency, calculability and predictability can be more easily guaranteed.

63.(t/f) Ritzer agrees with Weber that dehumanization is an irrational consequence of rationalization.

64.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of the process of globalization according to Thomas Friedman EXCEPT:

a. the process is inevitable b. the process is unavoidable c. the process is progressive

d. adaptation to the process is necessary e. none are exceptions

65.(t/f) According to Friedman, the globalization process will lead to a global village where all countries and individuals can compete on a level playing field.

66.(m/c) The means by which the process of globalization is progressing are:

a. technology transfer, where Third World countries get modern technology.

b. free trade agreements that eliminate trade barriers so that all countries can trade freely in the global market place.

c. a global regulatory system to guarantee that all countries comply with the rules of the global agreements.

d. developmental loans to help the poor countries progress. e. all of above

67.(t/f) India is frequently cited as an example of the success of globalization because:

a. it is developing a middle class. b. its government has adapted to the demands of globalization

c. it is a Western style democracy d. b and c e. all of above

68.(t/f) According to neo-colonial theory, the “globalization process” is really a new form of colonialism called economic imperialism.

69.(m/c) According to neo-colonial theory the powerful forces shaping the world are all of the following EXCEPT:

a. Multi-National corporations b. First World Governments

c. Third World Elites d. U.S. Military/National militaries e. none are exceptions

70.(m/c) All of the following are goals of MNCs EXCEPT:

a. cheap natural resources b. cheap labor c. open markets

d. financial liberalization e. none are exceptions

71.(t/f) The main means by which neo-colonialism (economic imperialism) works is by military conquest.

72.(m/c) Structural adjustment plans demand all of the following EXCEPT:

a. privatization of profitable national industries b. privatization of government services

c. increased social services d. no tariffs e. none are exceptions

73.(m/c) The company that pled guilty to paying a paramilitary/death squad to kill union organizers was;

a. Dole b. Chiquita c. Exxon Mobil d. Coca Cola

74.(t/f) Export processing zones have been shown to benefit the people of the host country significantly through the trickle down effect.

75.(m/c) Structural adjustment plans have forced almost a third of the world’s population from rural to urban areas. This has created a planet of slums whose residents are more vulnerable to all of the following EXCEPT:

a. natural disasters b. fires c. toxic pollution d. contaminated water e. none are exceptions

76.(t/f) According to Mike Davis, the fastest growing segment of the work force in the Third World is in the informal economy like street vendors.

77.(t/f) According to Klein, one of the reasons for the economic crises in Latin American in the 1980s was the massive debts incurred while U.S. supported dictators imposed “shock therapy” on their countries.

78.(t/f) Milton Friedman did not believe in the IMF and the World Bank, however Chicago School economists used the bank to impose Friedman’s free market principles on countries in crisis.

79.(t/f) According to Klein, the World Bank imposed “shock therapy” on countries in crisis through what were called structural adjustment plans.

80.(m/c) Which of the following countries was cited by the IMF as the “model student” because of its successfully 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