* Exam #3

1.(t/f) McDonalidization theory focuses primarily on the spread of McDonalds throughout the world.

2.(m/c) McDonaldization theory is influenced by which classical theorist?

a. Marx b. Weber c. Durkheim

3.(t/f) According to McDonaldization theory, efficiency requires that both workers and customers follow clear rules of behavior.

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

5.(t/f) According to McDonaldization theory, a primary goal of McDonaldization is the continual introduction of non-human technology so that workers can be either replaced by technology or controlled by it.

6.(m/c) According to McDonaldization theory, the Holocaust was an example of:

a. the rationalization of mass murder b. the irrationality of rationalization

c. neither a nor b d. both a and b e. all of above

7.(m/c) The developer of scientific management was: a. Frederick Taylor b. Frederick Douglas

8.(t/f) The entire process of the Holocaust was the application of the principles of Fordism to mass murder.

9.(t/f) The highly specialized division of labor in mass production allows workers within the process to deny moral responsibility for the consequences of the process.

10.(m/c) The McDonald brothers applied Fordism to their drive-in in which of the following ways?

a. They fired the car hops. b. They made the menu smaller.

c. They installed large grills. d. They introduced paper and plastic utensils. e. All of above

11.(t/f) The first Ronald McDonald got fired because he was too fat.

12.(t/f) Calculability as a dimension of McDonaldization refers to reducing every aspect of the process of production and distribution of goods and services to a formula.

13.(m/c) Which of the following does Ritzer say are successes of McDonaldization?

a. The production and distribution of more goods and services to more people.

b. The creation of safe and stable environments.

c. Less discrimination because everyone is labeled a consumer.

d. a and c e. all of above

14.(t/f) According to McDonaldization theory, the result of McDonaldization will be a homogenized world where everyone will have the same desires and access to the same standardized goods and services

15.(m/c) Le Bon believes that crowds are shaped by:

a. Law of Common Interests b. Law of the Lowest Common Denominator

c. Law of Mental Unity d. Law of Rapaciousness and Greed

16.(t/f)) Le Bon believes that crowds display feminine characteristics.

17.(t/f) According to Le Bon, people from all social classes engage in crowd behavior.

18.(t/f) According to Le Bon, crowds can be easily manipulated by:

a. charismatic leaders b. appeals to dreams

c. empty clichés (affirmations) d. repetition e. all of above

19.(t/f) Management training for McDonalds involves attending Hamburger University.

20.(t/f) According to political process theory groups excluded from the political system need to employ collective actions outside the system to achieve their goals.

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

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

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

a. state autonomy b. modified elite c. pluralist

24.(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

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

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

27.(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

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

29.(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

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

a. informal movement organizations b. external support

c. to have common goals, strategies and tactics d. a and b e. all of above

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

32.(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 for northern textile manufacturers.

b. black migration to north c. Cold War d. black vote

e. none are exceptions

33.(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

34.(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. Black Panther Party e. none are exceptions

35.(t/f) One of the reasons political process theory gives for the failure of social movements is the “factionalizing” (disagreement over goals, strategies, tactics) of the movement..

36.(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 Hollywood movie stars.

c. harassment: suborning perjury, lying under oath, falsifying evidence.

d. violence against persons and property. e. none are exceptions

37.(t/f) 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.

38.(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.

39.(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. Women in the abolitionist movement asserting their rights to equality.

c. Declaration of Sentiments d. a and c e. all of above

40.(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.

41.(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 b e. all of above

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

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

d. structural oppression e. none are exceptions

43.(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 (class, race, age) to women’s situation? e. none are exception

44.(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

45.(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.

46. (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

47.(t/f) Liberal feminist theory help shape the ideology of the women’s liberation movement..

48.(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

49.(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

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 means for the social control of 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 gender oppression as a theory 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 women’s subjectivity (inner life and personal identity).

59(m/c)Modern social theory assumed all of the following EXCEPT:

a. natural sciences would reveal truth about natural world. b. individual as a constitutive subject

c. human sciences would reveal truth about human world d. knowledge would lead to freedom

e. none are exceptions

60.(t/f) The movies Blade Runner and Blue Velvet are examples of post-modern art.

61.(t/f) The main characteristic of the postmodern world is the saturation of the social world by new technologies that create a virtual reality.

62.(m/c) Foucault rejected which of the following?

a. knowledge would lead to freedom b. human sciences would discover truth about human beings

c. the reality of the constitutive subject d. a and c e. all of above

63.(m/c) All of the following are characteristics of power according to Foucault’s analytic of power EXCEPT:

a. web-like b. ubiquitous c. hierarchical d. productive e. none are exceptions

64.(t/f) According to Foucault, the strategy of power is to control large populations by repressing their natural libidinal drives.

65.(t/f) For Foucault, knowledge and power exist in a reciprocal relationship.

66.(t/f) For Foucault, even the inner life of the person is a product of power relations.

67.(t/f) For Foucault, the social sciences produces knowledge that allows humans to be classified as “cases” to be judged by criteria of norms and deviance.

68.(t/f) Foucault gives the Panopticon as an example of how people normalize themselves.

69.(t/f) For Baudrillard, hyperreality, a world of simulacra, is the referent for persons living in the postmodern world.

70.(t/f) For Baudrillard, there is no escape from hyperreality.