Study Guide #3

You are responsible for all lectures, in-class videos and reading assignments since the last exam.

1. Neoliberal Theory

a. Claims/Assertions: process, global system, utopian capitalism, model.

b. Theoretical components: free market theory, neo-social Darwinism, neo-biological determinism, instrumental theory of technology.

b. Policies and practices: privatization, deregulation, cutbacks in social services, developmental loans, free trade agreements, structural adjustment plans, austerity.

Terms: Washington Consensus, globalization, laws of the market place, universal human nature, technology transfer, consumer society, universality of the market, IMF, World Bank, WTO, NAFTA, GATT, TPP, structural adjustment plans, progress, privatization, deregulation, export-driven economy, austerity, laissez faire, intellectual property rights.

2. Neoliberal Theory of Education

a. Redefining education: problems, “school reform,” education as an industry, quantifying success, standardized tests.

b. Restructuring K-12: business model, privatization, accountability.

c. Restructuring Higher Education: business model, corporate partnerships, revenue generator, revenue producing faculty, labor flexibility, vocational training, and efficient processing of students.

d. SDSU as an example of neoliberalization of higher education.

Terms: school reform, accountability, vocational training, quantifiable, business model, vouchers, charter schools, labor flexibility, value-added teacher evaluations, FTES, revenue streams, two-tiered faculty.

3. Critical theory of education

a. Critique of neoliberal theory of education: public education made to fail, “school reform” =s profit, inequality of failure, the mixed “success” of charter schools, vouchers as subsidies to the rich, banking method, school to prison pipeline.

b. Education and humanization: focus, meaning of humanization, focus of education, education as dialogue.

Terms: free space, academically adrift, debt bondage, banking method, human solidarity, demystify, abstract knowledge, dialogue.

4. Theory of Collective Power

a. Collective Power: collective action, progressive social change, examples, successes

b. “Waking the People”: conditions necessary for social movement to emerge.

c. “Taming the People”: institutions of social control and their function

Terms: disenfranchisement, de jure segregation, social role, collective bargaining, COINTELPRO, Ludlow Massacre, “American exceptionalism,” Lawrence Textile strike, grassroots, shape up, speed up, ideology, non-violent civil disobedience, direct action, sit-down strike, general strike, boycotts, cognitive liberation, social dislocation, elite, social strain, scapegoating, police militarization.