Study Guide 3

1. Education and Social Movements

a. Education America 2011

i. Bush and Obama: policy, emphasis, goals.

ii. SDSU administration: policy, emphasis, goals.

b. 1960s and Social Movements: characteristics, examples, successes...

c. Backlash: Crisis of Democracy and making social movements invisible

i. According to Samuel Huntington what was the “crisis of democracy” and what was the solution?

ii. According to Huntington, the University contributed to the “crisis.” Why did he say this and how was restructuring the University a solution to the problem?

iii. How have the changes at SDSU reflected Huntington’s solution to the “crisis” and the restructuring of the University?

d. Education as a gatekeeper: funding, resources, knowledge, success.

Terms: No Child Left Behind, Race to the Top, credentialism, output efficiency, standardized testing, grassroots, astroturf, business model, quality education, tracking, ability grouping, standardized testing, Rodriguez v. San Antonio, property tax, foundations, The Houston Miracle,.

2. Crime and the Criminal Justice System.

a. Types of crime (and examples) and extent of crime: UCR, NCVS, comparison, trend, resources/cost.

b. Street crime: perception and treatment and pressure on CJ system, consequences.

c. CJ system and the poor: public defenders, contract system, court appointed lawyer, plea bargaining.

d. CJ system and race: racial profiling, disproportionate arrests and convictions, juveniles.

Terms: political crime, white collar crime, crimes against the moral order, organized crime,

UCR, NCVS, “if it bleeds, it leads,” mandatory and determinate sentencing, Annenberg study, institutional racism, exculpatory evidence, wrongful convictions, war on drugs, black market,

3. Criminal Justice: corporate crime.

a. Definition, types, examples, and consequences (Ford Pinto as archetype of corporate crime).

b. Perception and treatment: media, politicians, civil trials and punishment, regulatory agencies.

c. Terms: tort reform, gag orders, cots-benefit analysis, “revolving door,” human rights, regulatory agencies, deferred prosecution agreements, paramilitary.

4. Constellation of Power.

a. Structure and means of control: who has the power, how do they use it, and what are their goals? Consequences for us and possibilities of resistance.

b. Corporation: legal definition, personal traits, psychological characteristics.

Terms: shared monopolies, mergers, acquisitions, shared ownership, strategic alliances, interlocking directorates, off shoring, outsourcing, downsizing, capital flight, NLRB, Fourteenth Amendment, campaign financing, lobbying, Citizens United,