Study Guide #3

1. Social movements and the 1960s.

a. 1960s and social movements: examples, characteristics, successes.

b. “The Crisis of Democracy”: problem with democracy in America, goals, solutions, successes.

Terms: social movements, grassroots, astroturf, strategy, tactics, excess of democracy, delegitimation, manufacturing consent, depoliticization, “passification,” vocational institution, gatekeeper, business model, socialization.

2. Political Process Theory

a. Goal, assumptions, social conditions necessary for emergence.

b. Reasons for the success and failure of social movements.

c. Examples from black insurgency.

Terms: modified elite theory of power, pluralist theory of power, elite theory of power, homogenous, political opportunity, indigenous organizations, cognitive liberation, formal movement organizations, King Cotton, black migration, Cold War, urbanization, integration, strategy, tactics, repression, CONTELPRO, repression, cooptation, movements of national liberation, collective behavior, bureaucratization, cooptation

3. Globalization Theories

a. Neo-liberal theory: thesis and argument, organizing principle, means of organization, demands, consequences, outcomes.

b. Neo-colonial theory, thesis and argument, critique of neo-liberalism, organizing principle,

Terms: globalism, global village, law of supply and demand, NAFTA, GATT, FTAA, CAFTA, WTO, NAFTA CH11, deregulation, Third World elites, developmental loans, structural adjustment plans, export processing zones, maldevelopment, planet of slums, shock therapy, ideological control, legal control, state violence, corporate violence, ethnocentric.

4. McDonaldization Theory

a. Theoretical and historical influences, successes, Holocaust as irrationality of rationalization.

b. McDonaldization: birth, growth, global iconic status

c. Four Dimensions: efficiency, calculability, predictability, control.

Terms: instrumental rationality, Fordism, scientific management, banality of evil, factory farms, deregulation, subsidies, dehumanization, homogenization, rationalization, bureaucracy, emotional labor.

5. Postmodern Social Theory

a. Modernity: characteristics, social theory and enlightenment, modernity and power.

b. Post-modernism; characteristics, social theory, power.

c. Foucault: what is Foucault’s analytic of power, knowledge/power.

d. Baurdrillard and the Matrix: simulation, implosion and hyperreality”?

Terms: bio-power, disciplinary institutions, disciplinary knowledge, repressive hypothesis, Panopticon, the Gaze.

6. Theories of Race and Gender

a. Theories of Race: biological determinism, cultural determinism, assimilation, and multiculturalism. Thesis, assumptions, arguments, context and consequences.

b. What is the goal of feminist social theory? What are the four questions that feminist theory tries to answer? What is the typology of feminist social theories according to Ritzer?

c. Liberal feminism: historical and theoretical influence, four assumptions, reasons for women’s position in society, goals.

d. Socialist feminism: relation to Marxism, theory of domination, strategy and goals.

e. Radical feminism: definition and function of patriarchy, main means of maintaining patriarchy, strategies, and solutions.

Terms: reformism, egalitarian society, gender socialization, gender division of labor, second shift, rule of thumb, material conditions, pink collar jobs, oppression, structural oppression, rule of thumb, honor murders, kitchen accidents, patriarchy, genocide, ethnicity, race, genetics, ethnic cleansing, racism, colonialism, “white man’s burden.”