Social Movements and Science: Keeping Track of the Revolution

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"Liberty Leading the People", (Eugene Delacroix, 1830)
Cmap 1. The New Form of Science
## Table 1. A Postscript

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Social Movement</th>
<th>Related Policy</th>
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Cmap 2. Social Movements: Characteristics

Social Movements can be characterized by:

- Informal Interaction Networks
  - between Individuals and Organizations
- Solidarity among members
- The use of Protest
  - focused on
    - Political Conflicts
    - Social Conflicts
    - Cultural Conflicts
  - Economic Conflicts
Diagram 1. Networks and Social Movements

Society

Organization

Active or Passive Communication

Group

Individual

Family
Cmap 3. Theories of Social Movements

Theories of Social Movements
usually
Overlap
For example

Political Opportunity
encouraged by
Formal Political Conditions
Informal Political Conditions
and their degree of
Political Openness towards Change
Willingness to Use Violence and Repression
Alliances within and with Elites

Resource Mobilization
characterized by
Rational Actors
Cost-Benefit Analysis of Actions and Challenges
Participating in the "Normal" Political Process
Emphasizing actual impacts and not ideology or identity

New Social Movement
that seeks
Social Change rather than Economic Change

Cultural Nature
Collective Identity
Lifestyles and Values
Diagram 2. Movements: Organic Composition

Preferences for social change

- Individual Actions
- Organizational Actions
- Collective Actions not by Organizations

Available Resources

Actions oriented toward goal

Networks
Cmap 4. Social Change and Social Movements

Identity of Excluded Groups

Capable (Legitimate) of Accessing State Power

Outside of the State

Characterized by being

Instruments of Civil Society

Legitimizing Movements

Mainstream Ideologies

Dominant Institutions

Alienation toward

Resentment

Resources from

Society

Redesine one’s position in Society

Change the Social Structure

New Identities

Religious Beliefs

Traditions

Technological Innovation

Where slower changing aspects are

Cultural Legs

Respect for faster changing aspects like

Social Movements

Seek

Social Change

Which could be

Evolutionary

Revolutionary

such as

Waves of Transformation or Evolution

Stages of Transformation

Confrontation

Political Revolution

Social Revolution

Seeking to replace a

Social Practice

Political Regime

Agricultural Age

Industrial Age

Information Age

or
Diagram 4. Social Movement Cycles

Vertical Sequence:
- Detonator
- Catalyst
- Confusion
  - Doubt
  - Determination Of Interests
  - Recognition of Common Goals
- Coalesce
- Formalization
- Internal Power Struggle
- Decline

Horizontal Sequence:
- Success
- Failure
- Cooptation
- Repression
- Assimilate and go mainstream
- Decline

→ Determination Of Interests → Cohesion → Bureaucratization → Decline
↓
Assimilate and go mainstream
Cmap 5. Successful Social Movements

Successful Social Movements

according to

Charles Dobson

Favorable Pre-Conditions
- Suddenly imposed Grievances
- Prosperity
- Physical Concentration
- Level of Prior Grassroot Organization

Solidarity instead of Free-Riding
- Absence of Cross-Cutting Solidarity

are characterized by

Individual Inducement
- Emotional Tension
- Prior contact with a movement member
- Membership in many organizations
- Moving Music
- Availability
- Prior activism

Ingredients of Micro-mobilization
- Organizing in Small Connected Groups
- Familiar Members
- A Co-opable Communications Network
- Capable Leaders
- Optimistic Expectations
- Frame Alignment
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