Essential Skills for Change: Teaching Social Movements

Dr. Cynthia George
AKA Dr. CynCorrigible
Songstress for Graduates Rise
Associate Professor of Social Work
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee
GraduatesRise@gmail.com
cgeorge9@tnstate.edu







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www.GraduatesRise.com/Events

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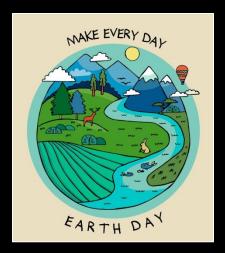
Presented at the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Annual Program Meeting "It's time to act: Defining and Reckoning with anti-racist social work education"

Marriott Marquis, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, October 27, 2023

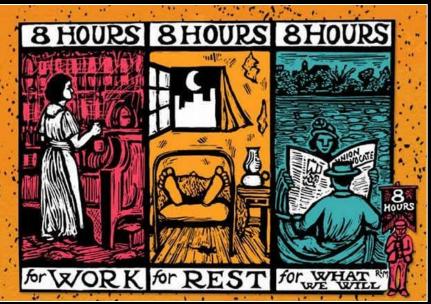
Social Movements are essential for change...







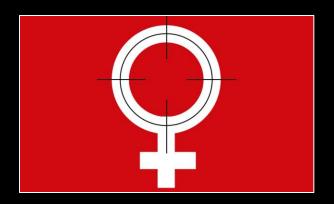


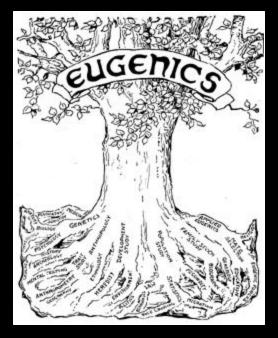


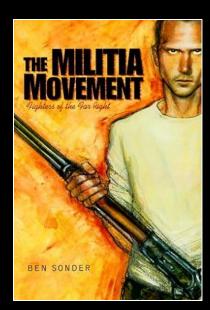




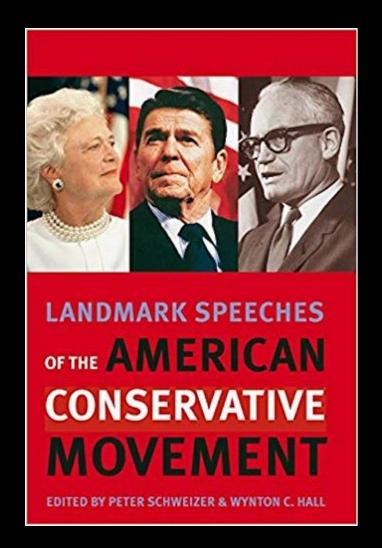
But are all social movements consistent with Social Work values??













Four Stages of Social Movements

Social Movements & Collective Behavior > Four Stages of Social Movements

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Four Stages of Social Movements

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Co-optation

Success

Failure

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Suggested Reading

Abstract

An explanation of what defines a social movement is followed by a description of the development and theory of the model of the four stages of social movements. The four stages of social movement development are emergence, coalescence, bureaucratization, and decline. The Decline stage can result from several different causes, such as repression, co-optation, success, failure, and mainstream. The four stages of development model can be applied to understand how movements form, grow, and dissipate. It has limitations, however, in its application to new social movements and movements that are not rooted in political action. Despite these limitations, the four stages model is still highly useful in understanding collective action and provides a useful frame of analysis for sociologists considering social movements and their effects in the past and present.

Overview

There have been many social movements throughout history that have dramatically changed the societies in which they occurred. There have been many failed social movements as well. Throughout the history of the United States alone there have been a number of important and notable social movements. These movements have varied widely in their ideologies; some movements have been revolutionary in their aims, some have advocated reforms to the existing system, and others still have been conservative in their orientation and have worked to oppose changes in society. Social movements have varied in scope as well. For example, many movements are limited to local policies while others have been international in their focus. Despite all of the differences in social movements though, there are important analytic similarities that sociologists have distinguished, especially with regard to the life cycle of a social movement.

Because social movements have led to so many dramatic changes in societies around the globe, scholars have spent a great deal of time trying to understand where they come from, who participates in them, how they succeed, and how they fail. Much of what they have discovered is that social movements do not just happen; they require many resources and have many stages through which they develop. In other words, people do not simply suddenly become upset with a policy or even a ruling system and then instantly form a social movement with a coherent ideology that is capable of holding mass demonstrations or overthrowing an existing power structure. Instead, social movements grow through four stages.

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We must study them!!!

Foundation Policy Assignment:

Analyze a social movement through the lens of Blumer & the NASW Code of Ethics

Assignment Deliverables:

12 pg Paper1 pg Mini-zine5 min Presentation w/PPT

Primary Learning Tools (Lib Guide):

- EBSCO Research Starter Series (Christensen, 2009)
- Lumen Learning Lab (Vonderhaar, 2023)
- Encyclopedia of Social Movements (Ness, 2015)
- NASW Code of Ethics (2021)
- Alternative criteria for theory evaluation in Social Work (Witkin & Gottschalk, 1988)

Library & writing supports for paper publication



Dr. Glenda Alvin,
Dean of TSU Libraries



Julie Huskey, Librarian



Lori Danley, Writing Tutor

Tutoring is NOT a punishment!

Related CSWE Course Competencies

Competency 3 – Advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

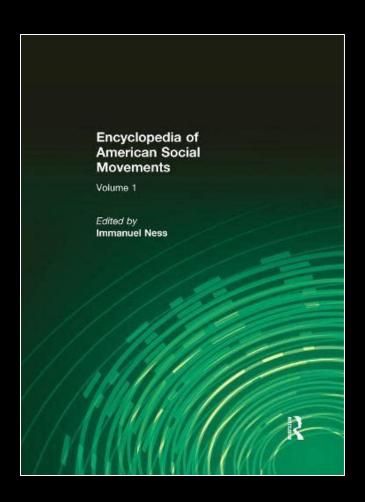
- Apply understanding of social, economic, and environmental justice to advocate for human rights at the individual and system levels.
- Engage in practices that advance social, economic, and environmental justice.

Competency 5 – Engage in policy practice.

- Identify social policy at the local, state, and federal level that impacts well-being, service delivery, and access to social services.
- Assess how social welfare and economic policies impact the delivery of and access to social services.
- Apply critical thinking to analyze, formulate, and advocate for policies that advance human rights and social, economic, and environmental justice.

Major Social Movements in the USA

- 1. Anti-slavery movement
- 2. Civil Rights Movement
- 3. Women's Movement
- 4. Labor Rights Movement
- 5. Native American Movement
- 6. Rural, Social, & Political Movements
- 7. Moral Reform Movements
- 8. Religious, Utopian, and Health Movements
- 9. Anti-war-Protest Movements
- 10. Radical and Poor People's Movements
- 11. Student Movements
- 12. Ethnic & Group Identity Movements
- 13. Environmental Movement
- 14. LGBTQIA Movements
- 15. Conservative, Nativist, and Right-wing movements
- 16. Global Justice Movements



(Ness, 2015)

Blumer's 4-stage Social Movement Analysis Model

- Emergence (social ferment & discontent)
- 2. Coalescence

(Popularity rises &

Leaders emerge)

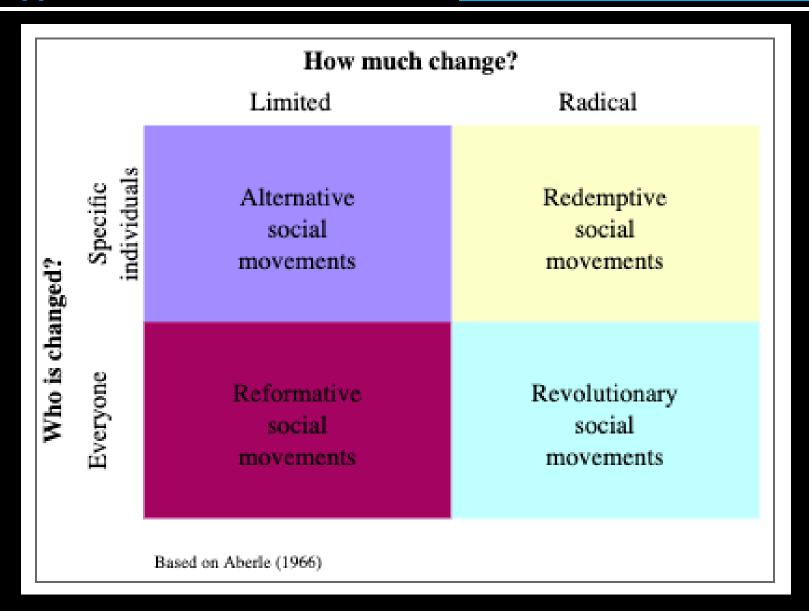
3. Bureaucratization

(formalization & goals)

- 4. Decline (Popularity/need fades)
- a) Repression
- b) Co-optation
- c) Success
 - Stop actions and cease to exist
 - Adapt actions and alter/evolve mission
- d) Failure
 - Factionalism
 - Encapsulation
- e) Establishment within the mainstream

(Christensen, 2009)

Types of Social Movements (Lumen Learning Lab)



9

What is a Social Movement?

- 1. Complex and difficult to define
- 2. NOT a specific party or interest group, these are stable political entities
- 3. NOT a mass fad or trend, these are unorganized, fleeting and without goals
- 4. Social movements exist somewhere in between stable political organizations and mass trends
- 5. Involved in conflict with clear opponents
- 6. Linked by dense, often informal networks
- 7. Share a distinct collective identity
- 8. Typically aimed at policy change, but also often more broadly aimed at cultural change.

(Christensen, 2009)

Social Movements can also be Hate Groups

1. Social movements may cross a line to become a hate group. A sole actor may also damage a movement by committing violence in the name of that movement, which may label the entire movement as a hate group.

2. FBI has definitions of hate groups and hate crimes for the USA:

- Hate Crime: [A] criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender's bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender, or gender identity.
- Hate Groups: Primary purpose is to promote animosity, hostility, and malice against persons belonging to a different target group. Investigated by FBI only when a threat of force is made following Attorney General protocols.
- 4. Hate groups are mapped here by Southern Poverty Law Center: https://www.splcenter.org/issues/hate-and-extremism
- **5. Accusations** of being a hate group could also be considered repression of an authentic movement that is trying to speak truth to power.

Social Movements can evolve into a Terrorist Organization

- 1. Social movements that are hate groups may cross a line to become a terrorist organization. Members of the group must repeatedly commit violent, criminal acts to cross this threshold.
- 2. International movement to define what "terrorism" means.
- 3. FBI has working definitions of terrorism for the USA:
 - <u>International terrorism</u>: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups who are inspired by, or associated with, designated foreign terrorist organizations or nations (state-sponsored).
 - Domestic terrorism: Violent, criminal acts committed by individuals and/or groups to further ideological goals stemming from domestic influences, such as those of a political, religious, social, racial, or environmental nature.
- **4.** <u>Accusations</u> of being a terrorist group could also be considered repression of an authentic non-violent movement. Some left leaning groups do not hurt people, only property.

Social Movements can get caught up with Conspiracy Theory

- 1. Social movements may get co-opted by a conspiracy theory. False information spread in energized networks can spur extremist members to act.
- 2. <u>Conspiracy theories</u> seek to explain events or circumstances (that may or may not have actually occurred) by attributing events to a secret group of actors, typically alleging wrongdoing by a targeted group of either very powerful or else

very marginalized people.

3. FBI forbidden from investigating free speech until there is a clear connection to violence, threats of force, or clear calls for the use of force.

Criteria for evaluating a movement's theory base in SOWK

- Criteria 1: The theory should be explicitly critical to the extent that it includes a reflexive element concerning its historical, cultural, and political and economic significance. Generally, a theory that is explicitly critical will seek to be liberating in that it serves to expose unquestioned truths, reveal hidden mechanisms, and/or proposes alternative conceptualizations.
- Criteria 2: The theory should recognize humans as active agents. Agents are capable of choice, reflecting on their own actions, balancing temptations and distractions to achieve objectives, restraining desires, and adopting new principles.
- Criteria 3: The theory should account for the life experiences of the Agent. This means the theory must be able to take account of the meanings people infuse into their experience of the world.
- Criteria 4: The theory should promote social justice. This means people should be free from the arbitrary control of others, leading to the expansion of human rights and the legitimation of human variability.

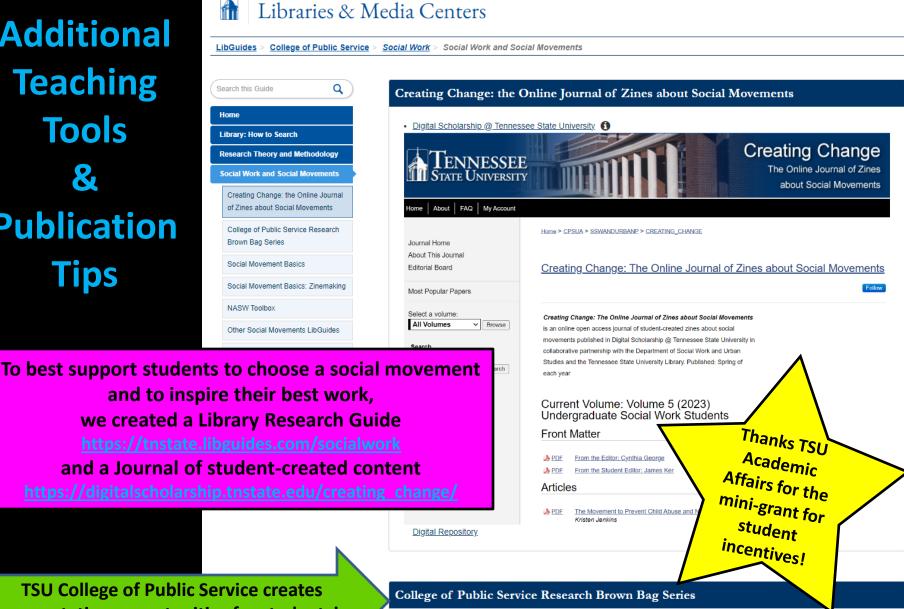
(Witkin & Gottschalk, 1988)

Search tips for studying social movements

- Review (Ness, 2015) and conduct internet searches to choose & analyze
- Always play around with your search terms until you figure out the best set of words to use to pull up sources about your movement
- If you are searching for old information, you may need to use old words...
- Search "[movement name] timeline"
- Search "[movement name] history"
- Search "[movement name] documentary"
- On YouTube, search "[movement name]"
- Search "[movement name] leaders"
- Search "[movement name] agenda"
- Search "[movement name] public policy"
- Search "[movement name] social media"
- Search "[movement name] hashtags" to get a list of hashtags to then search on relevant social media platforms, go to each platform then search "[movement name]" and/or search specific related #'s
- Search the Libraries for peer reviewed articles or other scholarly sources about the movement. Major movements will likely have some published, it is evidence of some level of bureaucratization and impact on society.



Additional Teaching Tools Publication Tips



Students will have the opportunity to present their work at this event each year

2023-2024 Schedule

TSU College of Public Service creates presentation opportunities for students!



Zine-making resources are in our Library Research Guide

Social Movement Basics

Christiansen, J. (2009). EBSCO Research Starters: Four stages of social movements. Salem Press Encyclopedia.

<u>Vonderhaar, R. (2023). Introduction to Sociology, Module 18, Social Movements and Social Change, Types and Stages of Social Movements.</u>
<u>Lumen Learning Online.</u>

Immanuel Ness. (2015). Encyclopedia of American Social Movements. Routledge; eBook Academic Collection (EBSCOhost).

Social Movement Basics: Zinemaking

Nashville's Zine City Fest (requires Instagram account)
 YouTube videos about zines and zine making:

Does your city have a zine fest?

The Oregonian: How to make a zine from one piece of paper: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lxqr9e3wCxl&t=101s

Riot Grrrl Activism through Art & zines: https://youtu.be/mp-VI9KUvBw?si=DOUYtQNq7F0Ho8ec

Zines: The Power of DIY Print: https://youtu.be/oigQrVrW9XY?si=VygLuoe0QaPmFvgm

What is a zine????: https://youtu.be/88h9ehKlXaw?si=6ei_6Tz15a2Gnvjk

DIY Zines Concept to Execution: https://youtu.be/I2YM_Vc1SbE?si=uS0f6pbUiC00h_0X

How to make a punk rock zine: https://youtu.be/gs15q7wk94A?si=GliMnRH-fVVq94p-

https://tnstate.libguides.com/socialwork





Lib Guides from other universities and scholarly books & articles are listed in the **TSU Library Research Guide**

Other Social Movements LibGuides

(Some of these sites have links to databases and ebooks that are available only to their patrons.)

University of Tennessee: https://libguides.utk.edu/digitalteachingcollections/socialmovements

NY Public Library: https://wayback.archive-

it.org/18689/20220314002949/https://www.nypl.org/blog/2011/10/18/social-movements-in-americaresearch-guide

College of the Mainland: https://libguides.com.edu/SocialJustice

UCLA: https://guides.library.ucla.edu/socialmovements112

University of San Francisco: https://library.usfca.edu/politicsguide/socialmovements

Georgia State University: https://research.library.gsu.edu/c.php?g=196831&p=1292553 (great list of search terms)

Bryn Mawr College: https://guides.tricolib.brynmawr.edu/c.php?g=285224&p=1900112

Bates College: https://libguides.bates.edu/c.php?g=221067&p=1463838

University of Texas https://guides.lib.utexas.edu/c.php?g=1082115&p=7971971

Scholary Sources about Social Movements

Books

Cover Art What Democracy Looks Like: the Rhetoric of Social Movements and Counterpublics by Christina R. Foust

(Editor) (1)

Call Number: ebook

ISBN: 9780817391188

Publication Date: 2017

Hegel for social movements by Andy Blunden

Call Number: ebook ISBN: 9789004395848

Publication Date: 2019

Rise & Resist: How to Change the World by Clare Press.

Call Number: ebook ISBN: 9780522873740



NASW Toolbox

Aging: https://www.socialworkers.org/practice/aging/aging-tools?udt 18083 param page=3

Ethnicity & Race Practice Tools: https://www.socialworkers.org/Practice/Ethnicity-Race/Ethnicity-Race-Tools

Gun control: https://www.socialworkers.org/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=YvR20CC6ORU%3D&portalid=0

Reproductive rights: https://www.socialworkers.org/Advocacy/Policy-Issues/Reproductive-Rights-Are-Human-Rights

Child Migrant Protection: https://www.socialworkers.org/News/1000-Experts/Media-Toolkits/Child-Migrant-Protection-Toolkit

Domestic violence: https://www.socialworkers.org/News/1000-Experts/Media-Toolkits/Domestic-Violence-Nedia-Toolkit

Voter Rights: https://www.socialworkers.org/Advocacy/Social-Justice/Increasing-Voter-Participation

Immigration: https://www.socialworkers.org/Practice/Research-Materials/NASW-Research-Library-

<u>Immigration</u>

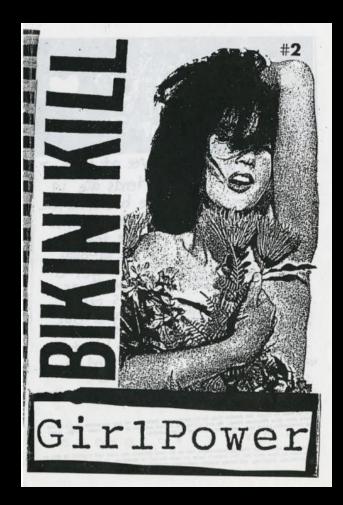
itary Confinement: <u>http://www.socialworkblog.org/wp-content/uploads/Solitary-Confinement.pdf</u>

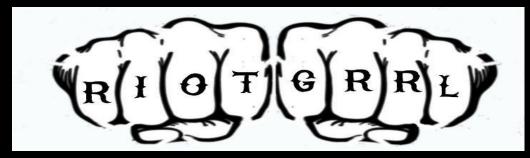
vironmental Justice: https://www.socialworkers.org/LinkClick.aspx? ticket=H0t76Ho 6Ts%3d&portalid=0

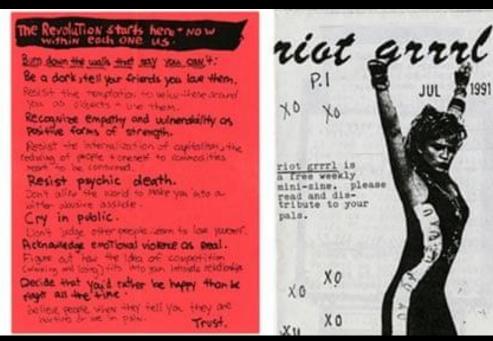
NASW Advocacy Toolkits
are listed in the
TSU Library Research
Guide

https://tnstate.libguides.com/socialwork

What are zines? – for me it's about Riot Grrrl...







Zines are a creative form of radical free press that can be self-published and disseminated cheaply.

Creating Change: The Online Journal of Zines about Social Movements

Volume 5 Undergraduate Social Work Students

Article 14

2023

Act UP

Victor Sorrell Tennessee State University

In Creating Change: The Online Journal of Zines about Social Movements, Each student-authored piece gets its own cover page.

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Recommended Citation

Sorrell, Victor (2023) "Act UP," Creating Change: The Online Journal of Zines about Social Movements: Vol. 5, Article 14.

Available at: https://digitalscholarship.tnstate.edu/creating_change/vol5/iss1/14

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In addition to advocates like Ryan White, Gay Rights Activist, Larry Kramer, was one of the founders of an organization called ACT UP which stood for AIDS Coalition to Unleash Power. ACT UP was chiefly responsible for strategizing the AIDS/Red Ribbon Movement which among other accomplishments, demanded the FDA provide adequate treatment drugs for patients suffering the effects of HIV/AIDS. ACT UP also challenged opgmatic theology from the Catholic church and conservative political rhetoric which only served to promulgate the spread of HIV due to the shame and stigms placed on homosexuality. ACT UP was a huge force for social and policy change.



Because of the injustices HIV/AIDS patients endured, a Ross Legi: Vct Nb movement erupted in the mid 1980s to bring about change.









In 1984, thirteen year-oid, Ryan White, of Indiana acquired HIV through a blood transtision. He was expelled from school due to the hysteria that surrounded AIDS at the time. After a lengthy court battle, Ryan was able to return to school ablet to horrific discrimination and builying. Because Ryan chose to share his story in an attempt to address the unfair stigma that emerged, he became a significant catalyst for the creation of legislative policy that supports HIVAIDS patients to this day.





HIV/AIDS not only affected agay men. Because HIV is not only transmitted via sex without a condom, people who received transfusions well as those who shared well as those who shared the disease. Mothers with HIV were vulnerable to the disease. Mothers with the disease to their transmit the disease to their babies during labor & babies during labor & beat will be disease the delivery. Babies who drank breast milk containing blood with HIV were also







Celebrities such as Elizabeth Taylor, Elton John, and Michael Jackson were instrumental in creating the social change needed to address HIV/AIDS stigma and to bring the American public to a mass realization that our government needed to Ce State of In Addressity 200,205 as the infectious disease pandemic it was and continues to be. The right to healthcare is a human right we must all remain vigilant to support.

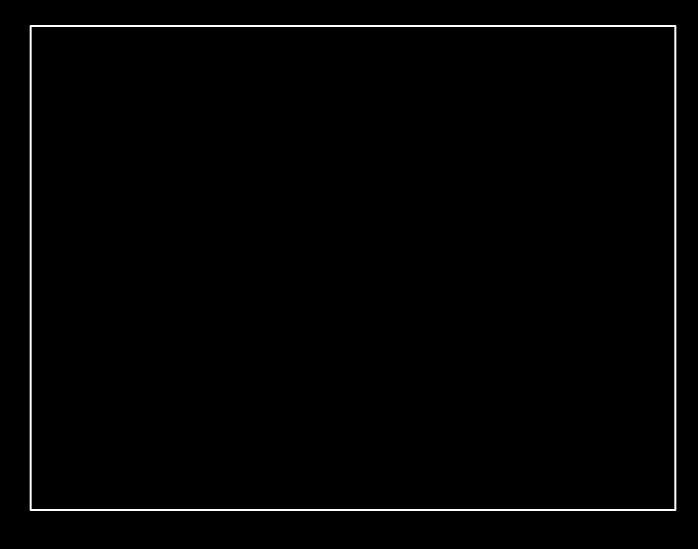




Though a preventive vaccine and cure are still needed for HIV, members of the AIDS Movement such as Ryan White, Larry Kramer, and ACT UP enjoyed important successes as a result of their refusal to accept bureaucratic non-action. The powerful uprising America saw in response to so many dying needlessly from HIV/AIDS complications finally resulted in the passing of The Ryan White CARE Act in 1990 which provides funding for HIV/AIDS treatment and care that tens of thousands of Americans rely on today to live healthy lives with HIV.

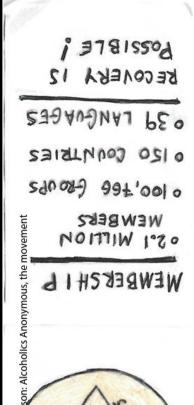


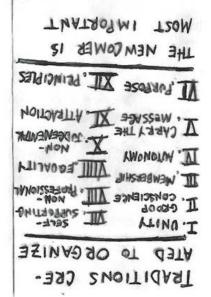
Ronald Reagan was inaugurated as the 40th President of the United States in January 1981. Later that same year, five gay men in Los Angeles were diagnosed with a mystery illness that caused pneumonia, skin lesions, horrific physical deterioration, and ultimately death. Over the course of the next several years, thousands more would develop what is known today at AIDS or Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. HIV or Human Immunodeficiency Virus when left untreated is the cause of AIDS. Because many of the country's first AIDS patients were gay men, Ronald Raegan with his idealistic conservative values did virtually nothing to address what soon became one of the worst pandemics the world has ever known.

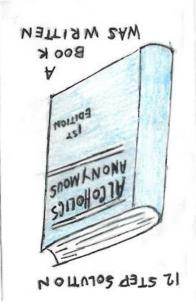


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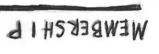
https://digitalscholarship.tnstate.edu/creating_change/vol4/iss1/8



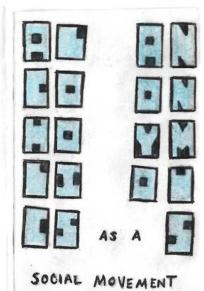








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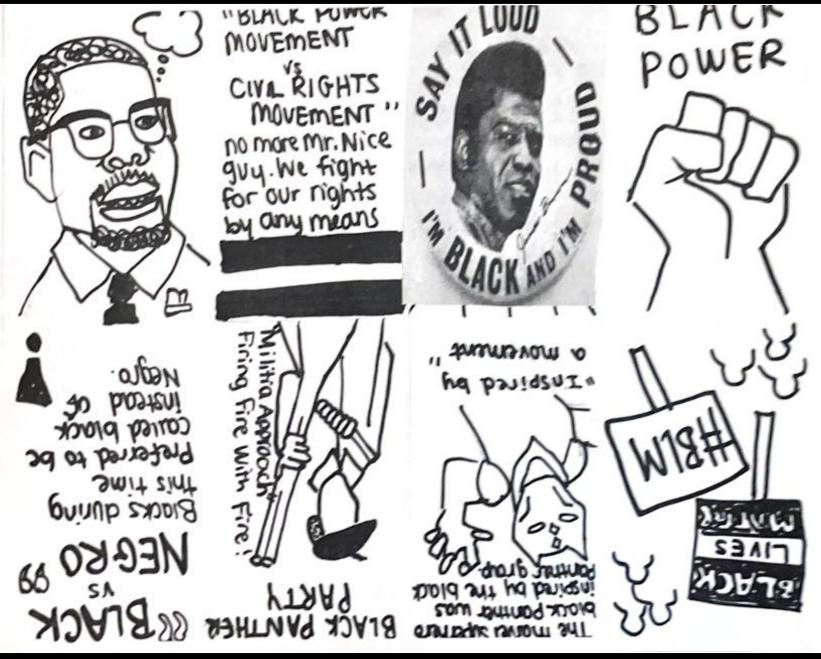




A.A. PREAMBLE

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS IS A FELLOWSHIP OF MEN AND WOMEN WHOS SHARE THEIR EXPER-IENCE, STRENGTH AND HOPE WITH EACH OTHERS THAT THEY MAY SOLVE & THEIR COMMON PROBLEM AND HELP OTHERS TOO A POUR PHONE ALCOHOLISM.





25



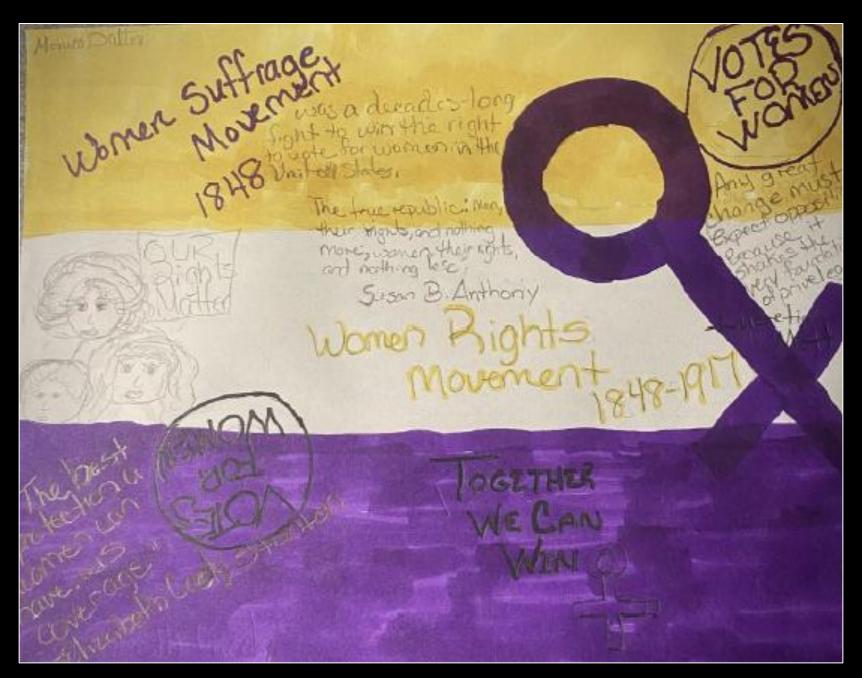
A poem on prison abolition by James Ker

We Offer Pain/Give Us Freedom

The dirt that mixes in with heat Is good and just the left over seat On high at hand the breeze is cool The rush of water the leak in pools And rust from pain on end like lightning The scar of heat installed igniting To they who ask the frigid wonder The tear in heart of rain and thunder An answer still upon awakening Is like the light from hope and shaking And in the end the bastion broke A withered call of peace bespoke

Ker, James (2019) "Prison Abolition Movement," *Creating Change: The Online Journal of Zines about Social Movements*: Vol. 1, Article 4.

https://digitalscholarship.tnstate.edu/creating_change/vol1/iss1/4







Grading given Divisive Concepts Legislation...

- 1. You are NOT grading a student's belief in a specific concept or support for a given movement, you are grading the ability to:
 - a) Choose a topic to conduct research & analysis on
 - b) Analyze a social movement using a scientific framework
 - c) View an issue through the NASW Code of Ethics
 - d) Engage in self-reflection to check personal bias to discern actions appropriate for professional social work practice
- 2. I use a holistic competence rubric...

Holistic Competence Rubric – Generalist - An Analysis of Social Movements Grading Rubric			
Holistic Competence Criteria for Successful Demonstration	Your Score	Possible Points	Feedback for Growth
Knowledge: Paper correctly specifies a social movement, articulates its		20	
history, and connects it to public policy accurately; and applies all four			
stages of Blumer's Analysis Framework to the movement (Emergence,			
Coalescence, Bureaucratization, Decline w/sub-concepts)			
Values: Paper articulates how the social movement is consistent with		20	
and/or is in opposition to SOWK values, ethics, and practice behaviors			
Skills: Paper presents clear & coherent ideas and is in APA format,		20	
including scholarly writing style with appropriate section headings, paper			
structure, in-text citations, and references			
Cognitive & Affective Processes: Paper demonstrates competence in		20	
understanding the complexity of diverse groups and management of			
personal bias to understand the social movement, how it may impact			
society, and how it may impact social work practice; as well as how			
movements have been utilized across time to promote social change			
Exercise of Judgment: Creates a paper, presentation, and zine that		20	
accurately depicts a social movement with an analysis that is relevant to			
and consistent with professional policy practice for social workers			
Total Assignment Points		100	

Rating Scale:

- •A (90-100) = Excellent. Student consistently functions with a very high degree of competency.
- •B (80-89) = Competent. Student regularly functions with better-than-average competence.
- •C (70-79) = Adequate. Student performance fulfills minimum competency requirements.
- •D (60-69) = Needs Improvement. Student performance is uneven, showing wide variation in levels of competency.
- •F (0-59) = Unsatisfactory. Student performance is consistently low and/or violates ethical standards.

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Songstress for Graduates Rise
Associate Professor of Social Work
Tennessee State University
Nashville, Tennessee
GraduatesRise@gmail.com
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Presented at the Council on Social Work Education (CSWE) Annual Program Meeting "It's time to act: Defining and Reckoning with anti-racist social work education"

Marriott Marquis, Atlanta, Georgia, USA, October 27, 2023

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 CSWE APM 2023, Dr. Cynthia George