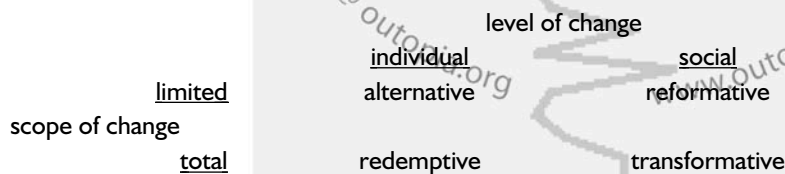


**Lecture Notes:**

- ① Social change is deviance at the macro level:
  - what causes social change?
    - 1 technological development
    - 2 social conflict
    - 3 malintegration
    - 4 adaption needs (e.g. efficiency)
    - 5 impact of ideas
    - 6 internal contradictions
    - 7 evolution
  - social change comes from either changes in culture or technology (the application or instantiation of new ideas)
  - it may also come from a change in our physical natures or our environment
  - models of social change
    - 1 cyclical: birth, growth, death, rebirth
    - 2 evolutionary: successive refinements and greater fitness
    - 3 equilibrium: endogenous or exogenous disturbance and subsequent adjustment
    - 4 conflict: internal conflicts lead to new resolutions
    - 5 complex adaptive: linear, periodic, complex, chaotic
- **development:** a type of social change that generally evolves slowly and as the outcome of previous social changes
  - core/center
  - periphery (similar to diffusion of innovation model at individual level)
- **social movement:** a broad social alliance associated sharing an animating symbolic schema and devoted to effecting an aspect of social change
  - **countermovement:** a broad social alliance associated in seeking to block an aspect of social change
  - history of the study of movements begins with Gustav LeBon and “The Crowd”
  - one way of categorizing social movements (Giddens, 1985):
    - democratic: establishing or maintaining political rights
    - labor: defensive control of the workplace and contesting and transforming the distribution of economic power
    - ecological: limiting environmental and social damage resulting from human transformation of the natural world
    - peace: challenging the pervasive influence of military power and aggressive forms of nationalism
  - an alternative categorization of social movements:



**Key Ideas:**

Social change, social movement, countermovement, development.