

Social Movements

Glaser (2003): A "loose community of like-minded people who share a broad range of ideas and opinions".
Example: the "Environmental movement" - a very broad category of people concerned with protecting the physical environment.

Old (OSMs)

"Old" refers to the focus, behaviour, concern and organisation of this type, rather than the idea they no longer exist.

Barnartt and Scotch (1999): OSMs focus on "Issues of rights and the distribution of resources".

Examples: American Civil Rights movement in the 1960's and the Trade Union movement in the UK.

Roth (2003): "Rights" (OSM) and "Lifestyles" (NSM) distinction not hard-and-fast.. Many NSMs address "old problems" like unemployment and poverty.

Bottomore (1991) some NSMs have developed out of and alongside OSMs.

New (NSMs)

Barnartt and Scotch: NSMs are more concerned with "Values (postmodern and post-materialistic), lifestyles, and self-actualization, especially among marginalised groups".

Anspach (1979): Focus on "Identity politics".

Spretnak (1990): "A joining of environmental, feminist, and women's spirituality concerns" extending across national boundaries. This NSM has its origins in (feminist) OSMs of the past, where the emphasis was on women's *rights*."

Ecofeminism



Synoptic Link Theory and Methods
 Link types of feminism to modernity and postmodernity.

Especially issues of *national* and *global* significance. Concerns of movement adherents are either not being addressed by political parties or, if they are, the movement's adherents are strongly opposed to the policies being proposed / enacted.

Della Porta and Diani (1999)

Informal networks

The "movement as a whole" is loosely structured. People come together as a movement on the basis of:

Shared beliefs

Conflict issues

Protest



Schweingruber (2005): Social movements involve: "Continuous, large-scale, organised collective action, motivated by the desire to enact, stop, or reverse change in some area of society".