

Conflict and Feminist Theory

- Paradigm Recap
- Classical/Rational Theories
- Positive/Bio/Psych
- Chicago/Social Disorganization
- Anomie/Strain
- Social Control
- Social Learning
- Labeling
- Conflict Theory
- Chambliss, William J.:** Criminological and sociological theorist, co-authored *Law, Order, and Power* (1971)
- Marx, Karl:** European theorist whose view of the history of society as class struggle and capitalism as a two-class system of the ruling elite and the proletariat inspired many scholars and Revolutionaries.
- Quinney, Richard:** Sociologist known early on as a conflict theorist and later as a Marxist theorist. More recently he has been known for viewing criminology for its peacemaking potential, wrote *The Social Reality of Crime* (1970) and *Class, State, and Crime* (1980).
- Turk, Austin T.:** Sociologist and criminologist who has written extensively on the conflict perspective, wrote *Criminality and the Legal Order* (1969).
- Vold, George B.:** Conflict theorist, wrote *Theoretical Criminology* (1958).
- Weber, Max:** German sociologist who pioneered work on bureaucracy, law, and economy.
- Conflict Theory
- Fundamental causes of crime are the social and economic forces operating within society.
- The CJS and criminal law operate on behalf of rich and powerful social elites; policies are aimed at controlling the poor.
- Conflict Theory
- Focus is on separating the powerful from the poor.
- Legal rights of the poor are ignored.
- Middle class sides with the elites rather the poor, thinking they might rise to the top by supporting the status quo.
- Conflict Theory

- Street crimes, even minor monetary ones are routinely punished quite severely, while large scale financial and business crimes are treated much more leniently.
- Theft of a television might receive a longer sentence than stealing millions through illegal business practices.
- Conflict Theory
- Chambliss (1978) "The Saints and the Roughnecks"; compared the outcomes for two groups of adolescent boys.
- The first, a lower class group of boys, was hounded by the local police and labeled by teachers as delinquents and future criminals.
- Upper-middle class boys were equally deviant, but their actions were written off as youthful indiscretions and learning experiences.
- Conflict Theory
- Crime is a consequence of inequality in the distribution of material resources.
- Crime is an unexceptional consequence of economic, social, and political disadvantage.
- Conflict Theory
- Humans are basically good. If they become bad, it is because they are pushed or pulled by adverse conditions. If the lives of the lower class were improved then there would be less crime.
- Society is the major influence on criminal behavior.
- Conflict Theory
- Imposition of law and justice is determined by those who are in power.
- Law is an instrument of power, whoever has control over the law, retains power.
- Waves of Feminism**
- First Wave
 - 1848
 - Centered on anti-slavery and emancipation efforts.
 - Ended in 1920s with the passage of the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote.
- Waves of Feminism**
- Second Wave
 - Late 1960s
 - "Women's Liberation Movement"

- Devoted to greater social, political, and economic equality.
- Waves of Feminism
- Third Wave
 - Late 1980s
 - Devoted to the analysis of patriarchy and understanding of the pervasiveness of male dominance.
 - A critical/radical movement that looked into how society could be transformed (in the 1960s, the problem was raised but not really critically examined).
- Branches of Feminism
- Liberal Feminism: operates within the existing social structure to draw attention to women's issues, promote women's rights, increase women's opportunities, and transform women's roles in society.
- Radical feminism: looks at how women came to occupy subservient roles in the first place, what male power consists of, and how societies themselves can be transformed.
- Branches of Feminism
- Marxist feminism: ties patriarchy or male privilege into the economic structure of capitalism.
- Socialist feminism: offers ideas about more equitable roles for women as child bearers, nursemaids, and homemakers, so they can take their rightful place in society.
- Postmodern feminism: studies how discourse (language) and male dominated thinking is used to set women apart in society.
- Gender Norms in a Patriarchal Society
- Socialization
 - Women are socialized to subordination and males to domination.
 - Women and men are socialized to gender-specific roles.
 - Women are socialized to use words and males to use force in disputes.
- Gender Norms in a Patriarchal Society
- Courtship
 - Men should marry women who are younger. This gives men an advantage in experience, confidence, and command.
 - Men should marry women who are smaller than they are. This gives men a decided advantage in physical power and in the use of force.