Crowds or Campaigns?

Sort organized efforts from shared reactions.

S.8.5 "Distinguish major differences between social movements and collective behavior with examples."

NAME _____ DATE _____

SOCIAL MOVEMENT	COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR
People organize over time to change a policy or social condition. They work toward a shared goal through an ongoing effort. River anglers form an association and spend months urging lawmakers to protect wetlands.	People act in a similar way in response to an event or trend, without an ongoing plan to create change. The shared action may end quickly. After a surprise hailstorm, shoppers rush into a grocery store at once to buy ice.

1 SORT

8 items

For each numbered situation, circle MOVEMENT or COLLECTIVE, then choose two item numbers for Part 2 and explain which details support each choice.

1.	1. Students meet monthly for years to persuade the school board to change its discipline policy.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
2.	2. During an unexpected subway delay, waiting passengers begin chanting complaints together, then stop when the train arrives.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
3.	3. A rumor draws strangers outside a theater for an hour, hoping to spot a famous musician.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
4.	4. Librarians form a committee that campaigns each year for longer public library hours.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
5.	5. Disability advocates spend several years working together to make train stations wheelchair accessible.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
6.	6. Farmworkers organize a long-term campaign to improve safety rules at their workplaces.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
7.	7. Concertgoers start an unplanned wave that spreads through the seats and ends minutes later.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE
8.	8. Thousands copy a new online dance for a few weeks without organizing a campaign.	MOVEMENT COLLECTIVE

2 PROVE IT

Explain your thinking

Pick two items from Part 1. For each one, tell how you knew where it belonged.

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

ITEM # _____ **HOW I KNEW** _____

3 MAKE YOUR OWN

One of each

Write one new example of a social movement and one new example of collective behavior.

MOVEMENT _____

COLLECTIVE _____

CHALLENGE

In two sentences, describe a shared reaction that turns into a social movement, and identify what changes.

Crowds or Campaigns?

PART 1 · SORT

#	ITEM	CATEGORY	WHY
1	1. Students meet monthly for years to persuade the school board to change its discipline policy.	**MOVEMENT**	The students organize over time to change a policy.
2	2. During an unexpected subway delay, waiting passengers begin chanting complaints together, then stop when the train arrives.	**COLLECTIVE**	The chanting is a brief, unplanned response to an event.
3	3. A rumor draws strangers outside a theater for an hour, hoping to spot a famous musician.	**COLLECTIVE**	The crowd gathers briefly because of a rumor, not a plan for change.
4	4. Librarians form a committee that campaigns each year for longer public library hours.	**MOVEMENT**	The committee sustains an organized effort to change library hours.
5	5. Disability advocates spend several years working together to make train stations wheelchair accessible.	**MOVEMENT**	The advocates pursue a shared change through a sustained effort.
6	6. Farmworkers organize a long-term campaign to improve safety rules at their workplaces.	**MOVEMENT**	The workers organize over time to change workplace rules.
7	7. Concertgoers start an unplanned wave that spreads through the seats and ends minutes later.	**COLLECTIVE**	The wave is a brief shared action with no goal of social change.
8	8. Thousands copy a new online dance for a few weeks without organizing a campaign.	**COLLECTIVE**	The dance spreads as a trend, not an organized effort for change.

PART 2 · PROVE IT

Accept any explanation that names the deciding feature from the rule box for the chosen item.

PART 3 · MAKE YOUR OWN (SAMPLE ANSWERS)

- **MOVEMENT**: Parents form a long-term coalition to change state rules for school meal funding.
- **COLLECTIVE**: When a celebrity unexpectedly enters a park, passersby gather briefly to watch.

Challenge: After a factory closes, workers spontaneously gather outside to share their anger. They then form a committee, meet every week, and campaign for a city job-training program.

Items 1, 4, 5, and 6 are social movements; items 2, 3, 7, and 8 are collective behavior. For Part 2, accept explanations that cite evidence of either an ongoing organized goal or a shared reaction without one.