I. Postmodernism
    A. Modern World
        1. Post-feudal to?
        2. Characteristics
            a. Industrialization
            b. Urbanization
            c. Individualism
            d. Secularization
        3. Social theory and Enlightenment
            a. Science
                i. truth about
                ii. freedom from
                iii. freedom to
            b. constitutive subjectivity
                i. economic individualism
                ii. autonomous actor
        4. Modernity and theories of power
            a. class domination
                i. control political system
                ii. control economic system
                iii. ideology: false consciousness
            b. state power
                i. Coercion
                ii. Legitimation
                iii. Propaganda
            c. media power
                i. colonization of ego
                ii. subversion of subjectivity
    B. Postmodern world
        1. characteristic
            a. new technologies
            b. new cultural products
            c. virtual reality
        2. postmodern social theories
            a. Foucault: knowledge/ power
            b. Baudrillard: reality vs hyperreality
    C. Foucault's Theory of Power (Analytic of Power)
        1. rejects modernist theories of power
            a. based on three untrue assumptions
                i. knowledge leads to truth

        ii. knowledge leads to freedom from/to
        iii. constitutive subject
    b. macropower or institutional power
2. knowledge/ power
    a. power is
        i. "web-like" and "ubiquitous"
        ii. strategy: control large populations through normalization
        iii. micro-power or bio-power
        iv. reciprocal relationship with knowledge
        v. power produces knowledge that reinforces power
        vi. power/knowledge produces "subjects"
    b. social sciences
        i. psychology, sociology, criminology
        ii. disciplinary institutions
        iii. disciplinary knowledge
        iv. creates human beings as subjects and objects
    c. human beings as objects
        i. "Cases"
        ii. judged by norms/deviance
        iii. normal is functional
        iv. deviant is dysfunctional
    d. creates subjectivity: compliant subjects
        i. assume a normalized identity
        ii. inner life is product of power relations
        iii. "The individual is an effect of power . . . and its vehicle."
        iv. History of Sexuality Vol 1
        v. rejects repressive hypothesis
        vi. rejects ideology "false consciousness"
    e. Panopticon
        i. as metaphor: "The Gaze"
        ii. U.S., the war on terror, and technologies of surveillance

D. Baudrillard and the Matrix
1. The end of reality as the reference for human experience
    a. simulation: creation of "reality" through new technologies
    b. implosions: breakdown in ability to distinguish between reality and "reality"
    c. hyperreality: simulacra replace the real
        i. Disneyland as model for towns and cities
        ii. home in advertisements is model for real home
        iii. media model of beauty becomes idea of beauty

    iv. entertainment as news
    v. war as a video game
d. hyperreality becomes referent for reality
    i. no getting outside the cave
    ii. no getting outside the matrix