

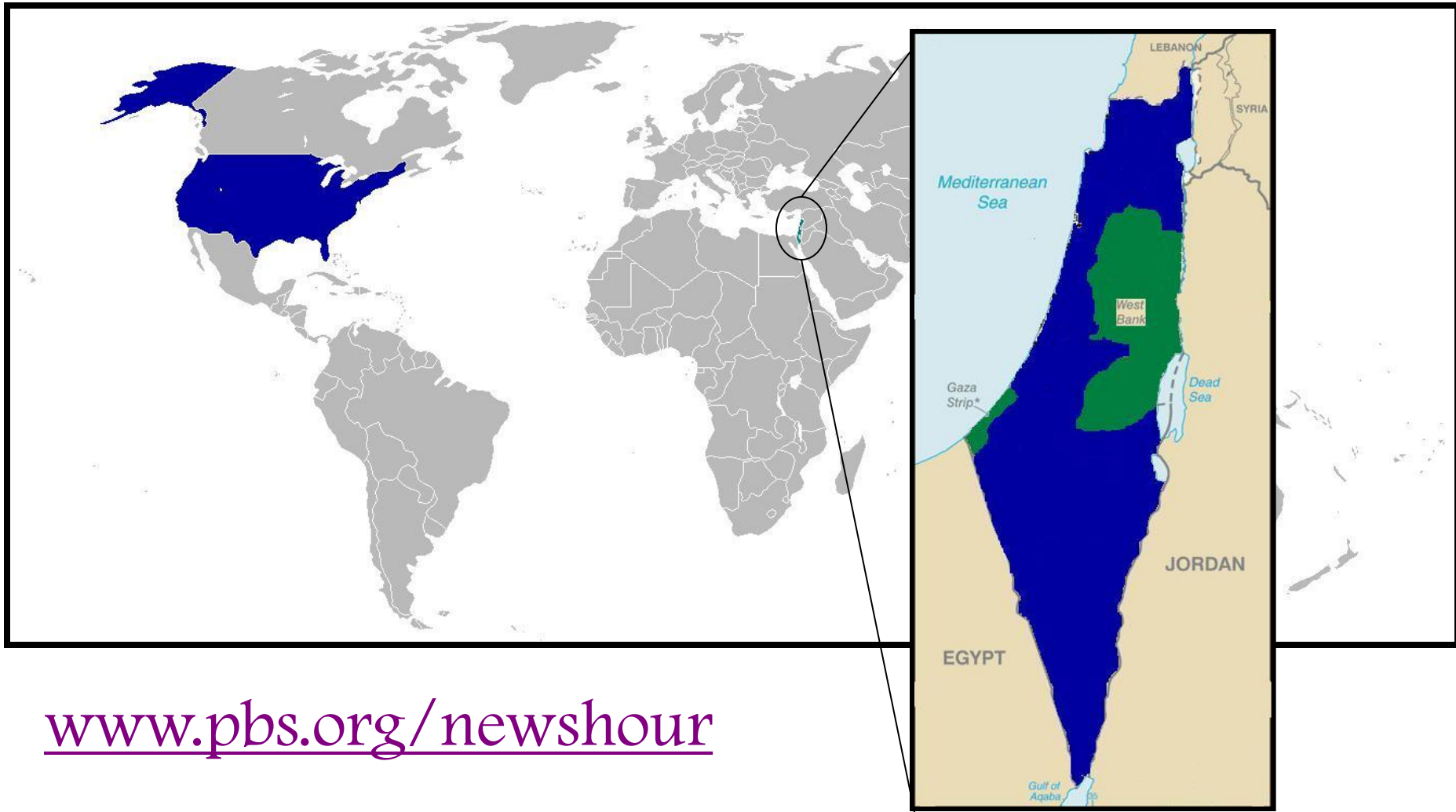


**Socialization**

**Israel and Palestinian Territories**

**4**

# Why Focus on Israel and Palestinian Territories?



[www.pbs.org/newshour](http://www.pbs.org/newshour)

- The conflict between Palestinians and Israeli Jews has lasted for at least 100 years.
- That means the conflict has been passed on from one generation to the next.
- Socialization is the concept that helps us to understand the process by which the conflict is passed on.

- Over the years, the United States has acted as peace broker in this region.
- Many Middle East analysts believe the U.S. is the only country in a position to push the peace process forward.



# Socialization

The process by which people develop a sense of self and learn the ways of the society in which they live



As early as 2 years old, Palestinian children learn to hold their index and middle finger into a V~the symbol for victory over Israel.

**Socialization is a lifelong process that...**



begins immediately after birth...



... and continues  
until death.

# Through the socialization process, humans



Core Concept 1 - acquire a sense of self or social identity





# Through the socialization process, humans

(2) learn about the social groups to which they belong and do not belong



# Through the socialization process, humans

(3) develop their human capacities



Human capacities are endless and include ability to move the body in countless ways, to speak a language, to play a sport, to feel empathy

# Through the socialization process, humans

(4) learn to negotiate the social and physical environment they have inherited



# Through the socialization process, humans

(4) learn to negotiate the social and physical environment they have inherited



# Key Questions

How do members of a new generation learn about and come to terms with the environment they have inherited?

How is conflict passed from one generation to the next?

# The conflict is passed on through...

...collective memory

the experiences shared and recalled by significant numbers of people.

Memories (of lived experiences) are revived, shared, passed on, and recast in many forms:

- Stories
- Holidays
- Rituals
- Monuments

The conflict is passed on through...

... monuments and  
memorials.







In tiny Israel, there are more than nine hundred  
memorials to the war dead, and every week of the year  
includes a day set aside to remember a traumatic event.

# The conflict is passed on through...

... important  
and shared  
symbols.



# The conflict is passed on through...

... television shows.



In Israel and the Palestinian territories, the well-known *Sesame Street* show airs as *Sesame Stories* because the idea that a neutral street exists where Palestinians and Jews might gather together is not a believable scenario in that part of the world.

Children learn about their environment and acquire an identity through **role-taking**.

## Role Taking

- Stepping outside the self and imagining how others (outsiders) view its appearance and behavior
- People acquire a sense of self when they can role-take.

This child recognizes himself in the mirror – that means he has the conceptual ability to role-take.





My friend Chris is stepping outside himself and putting himself in the role of women to try and understand why they like him so much.

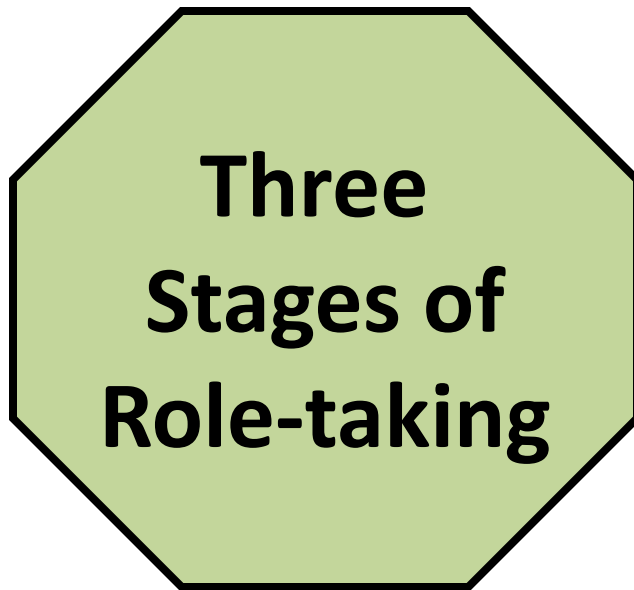
When a child can role-take (a developmental milestone) **social emotions** are possible.



# Social Emotions

- Guilt (for transgressing rule/standards)
- Pride (succeeding at rules/standards)
- Shame (transgressing rules/standards)
- Embarrassment (transgressing rules/standards)
- Sympathy (toward another's situation),
- Empathy (toward another's distress)

The ability to role-take is a 3-stage learning process.



- 1. Preparatory**
- 2. Play**
- 3. Game**

# Preparatory Stage

## Children

- imitate or mimic people.
- repeat things they see and hear.
- do things without understanding their meaning.

# Preparatory Stage



# Play Stage

Children learn to

- recognize behavior patterns.
- incorporate them into their play.
- pretend to be significant others.
- learn to see the world from a viewpoint other than their own.

# Play Stage



# Play Stage



# Game Stage

Children learn to

- follow established rules.
- take simultaneously the role of all participants.
- see how their position fits in relation to all other positions.
- organize their behavior around the generalized other.



# Game Stage



## Game Stage



While not a game per se, this ritual gives Jewish children practice at fitting their behavior into already established, structured, organized activities. For the ritual to be successful, they must accept constraints on their behavior by following the rules of the ritual.

# Game Stage



# Looking Glass Self

“Each to each a  
looking glass, /Reflects  
the other that [does]  
pass.”

“The thing that moves  
us to pride or shame is not  
the mere mechanical  
reflection of ourselves but...  
the imagined effect of  
this reflection upon  
another’s mind.”

“The solid facts  
of social life  
are the facts  
of the  
imagination.”

**Charles  
Horton  
Cooley**

People act as  
mirrors  
for one another.



Charles Horton Cooley used the phrase “looking glass self” to explain how people acquire a personality by seeing themselves reflected in others’ reactions.



This is Michael with his spiked hair. He loves to wear it like this due to the previous experiences where everyone made over him and said he was a “cool dude.” This is an example of **the looking glass self**. Now he loves to spike his hair because he says he’s a “cool dude.”

When I am with my friend Dante, I realize through the **looking-glass self process** that people think we are dating and I imagine their reactions of disapproval.



**Our sense of who we are arises  
out of interactions with:**

**primary groups**

**in-groups and out-groups**



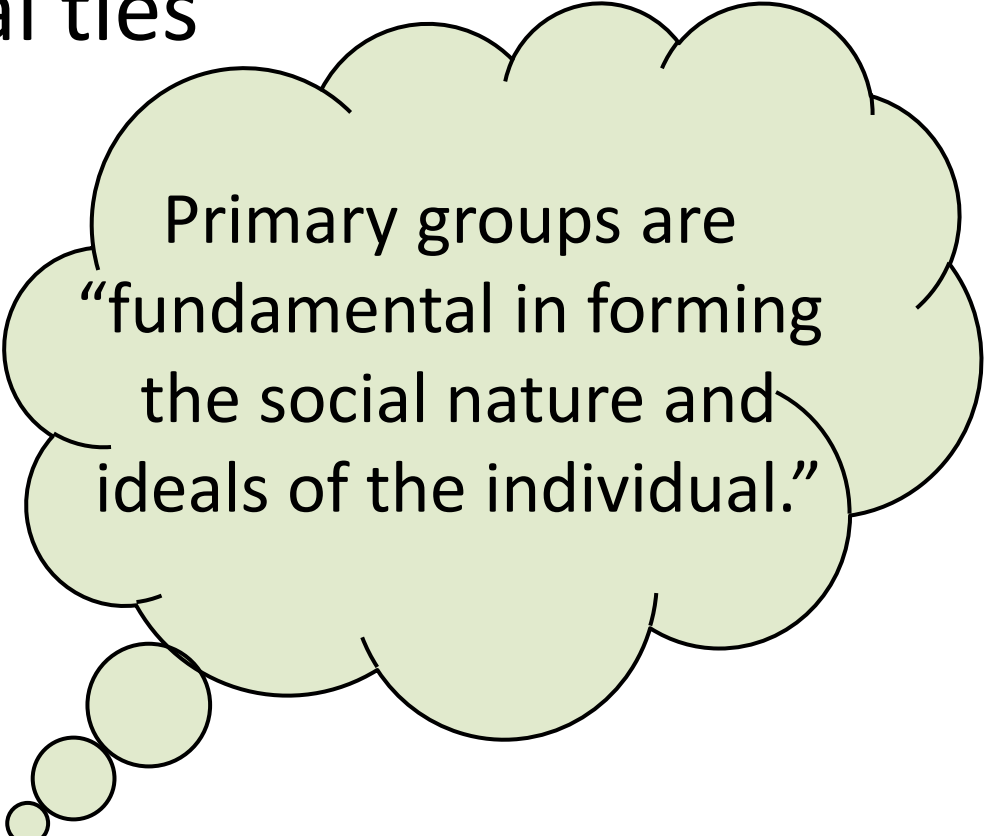
# What is a group?

## Two or more persons who...

1. share a distinct identity (speakers of a specific language, team members, soldiers).
2. feel a sense of belonging.
3. interact directly or indirectly with one another.

## Primary groups are characterized by...

1. Face-to-face contact
2. Strong emotional ties



Primary groups are  
“fundamental in forming  
the social nature and  
ideals of the individual.”

When that environment is stressful, the family can buffer its members against the effects of that stress; alternatively, it can exacerbate the effects.



“We laughed and we took pictures of each other ...” or “We talked about different things, about the flood, we told jokes, we heard the announcements on the radio.”

“I was quiet, immersed in my thoughts. We were all around the radio. . . . Nobody talked much. We all sat there and we were trying to listen to what was happening outside.”

“We fought with the kids about putting on their life jackets, and also between us ... There was much shouting and noise”

Some primary groups include...

# The family





# Friends



These women on their way to a prom represent a **primary group**. Primary groups are characterized by strong emotional ties and face-to-face interactions.

# A volleyball team



# A sports team



# Ingroup



1. Identity is built upon establishing boundaries (symbolic or concrete) and membership criteria.

2. One person's **ingroup** is another's **outgroup**.

3. **Ingroup** attachments strengthened by feelings of hatred toward, opposition to, or feeling of separateness from an **outgroup**.



Would you march in this parade?



If you were looking for a place to pray, would you go inside this building?



Would you buy chicken from this vendor?



Would you root for the Korean or American soccer team?



# Ingroup/Outgroup Dynamics: The presence of an outgroup...

1. ...heightens loyalty among ingroup members.

3. ...unifies a group with diverse membership.

2. ...magnifies differences, even minor differences, that exist between the 2 groups.

4. ...creates an **Us vs. Them** mentality.

# Palestinians Serve to Unify a Group With Diverse Membership

“Jews have come to modern Israel from 103 countries and speak more than 70 different languages.”

Jewish: 80.1%

Europe/America-born: 32.1%

Israel-born: 20.8%

Africa-born: 14.6%

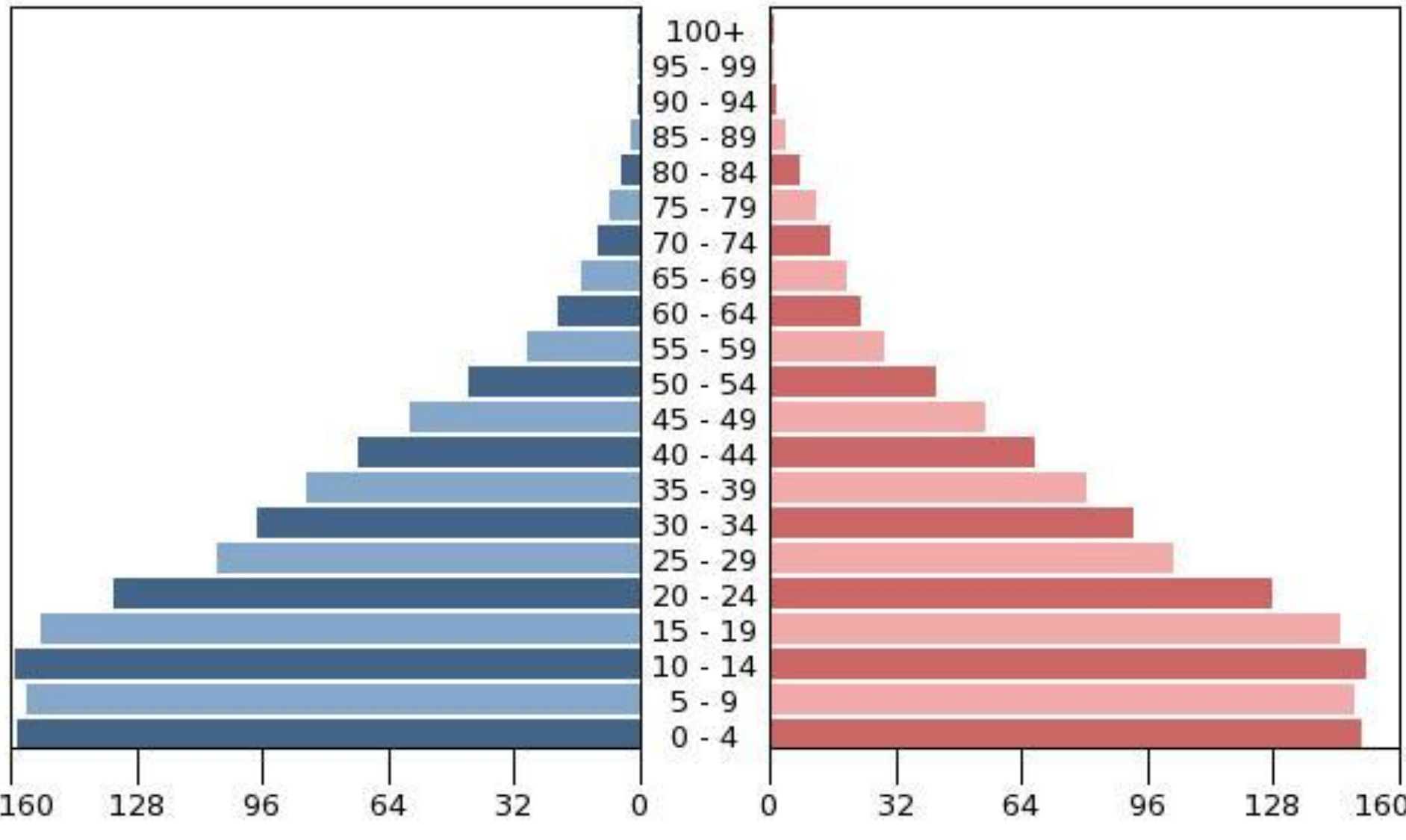
Asia-born: 12.6%

Non-Jewish: 19.9% (mostly Arab)

Male

# West Bank - 2011

Female



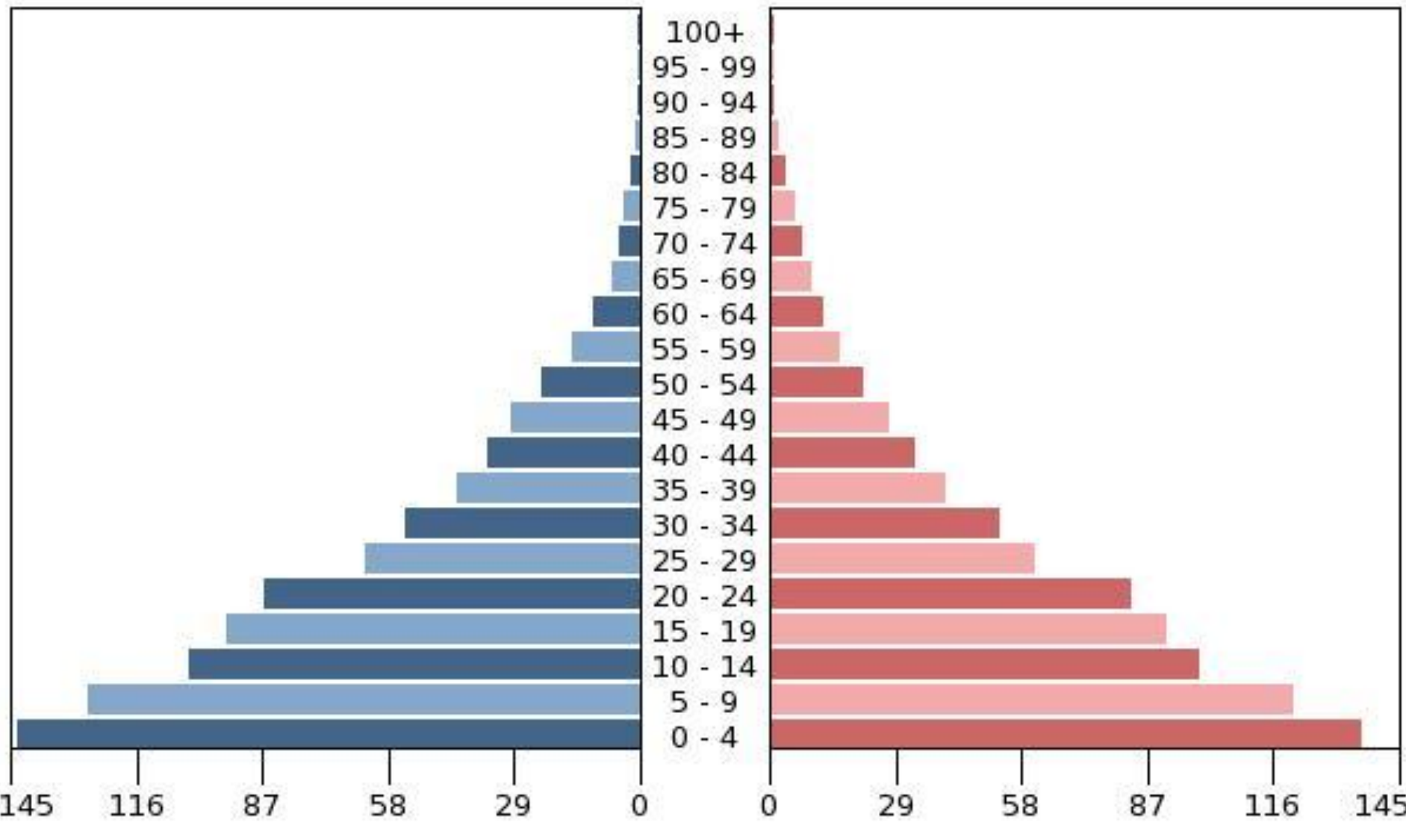
Population (in thousands)

**73% of population is under 35**

Male

# Gaza Strip - 2011

Female



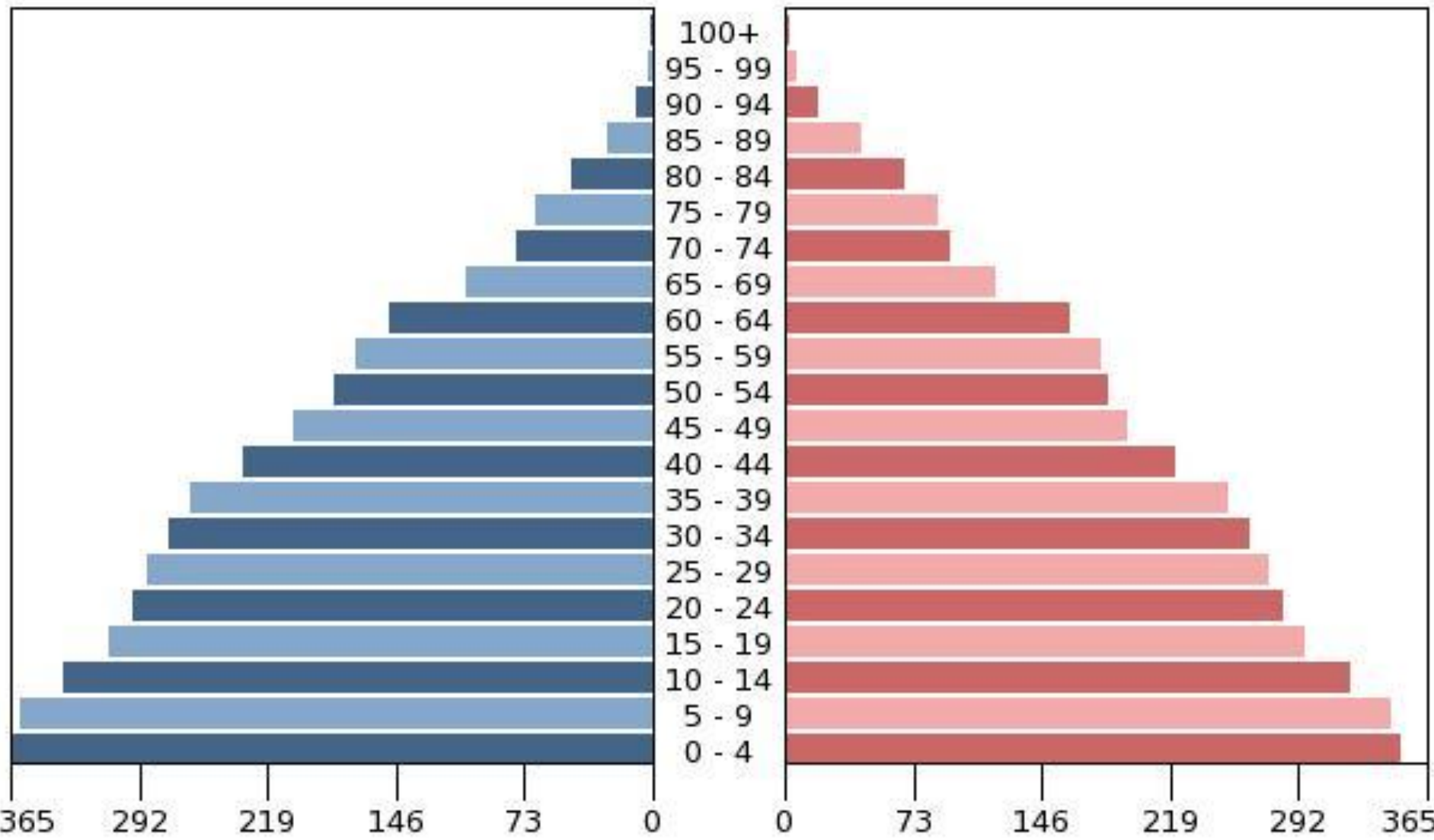
Population (in thousands)

**80% of population is under 35**

Male

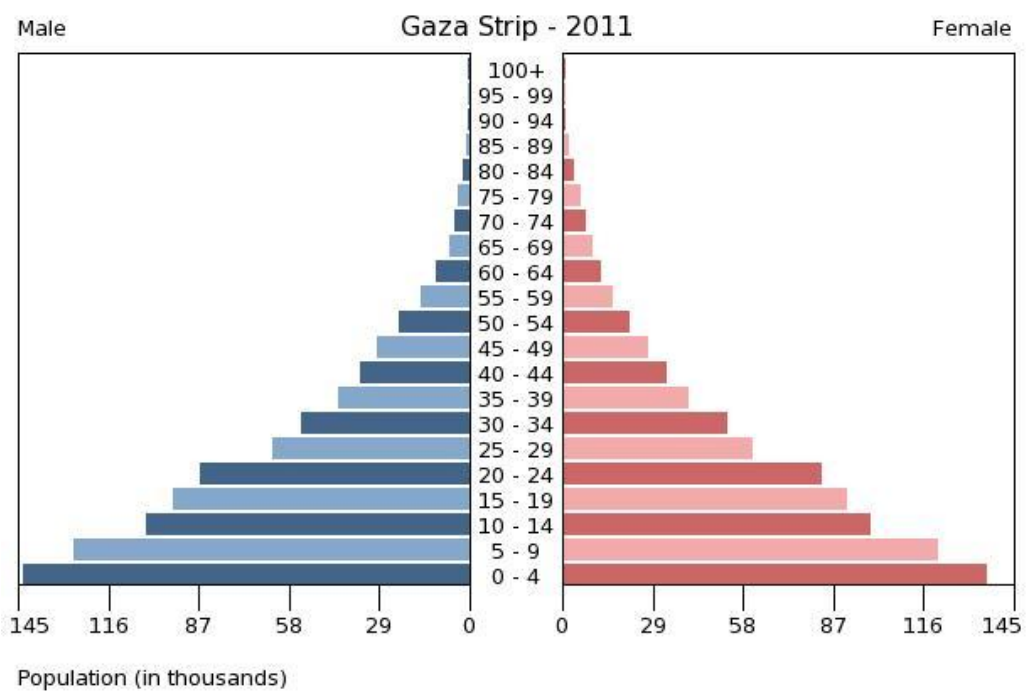
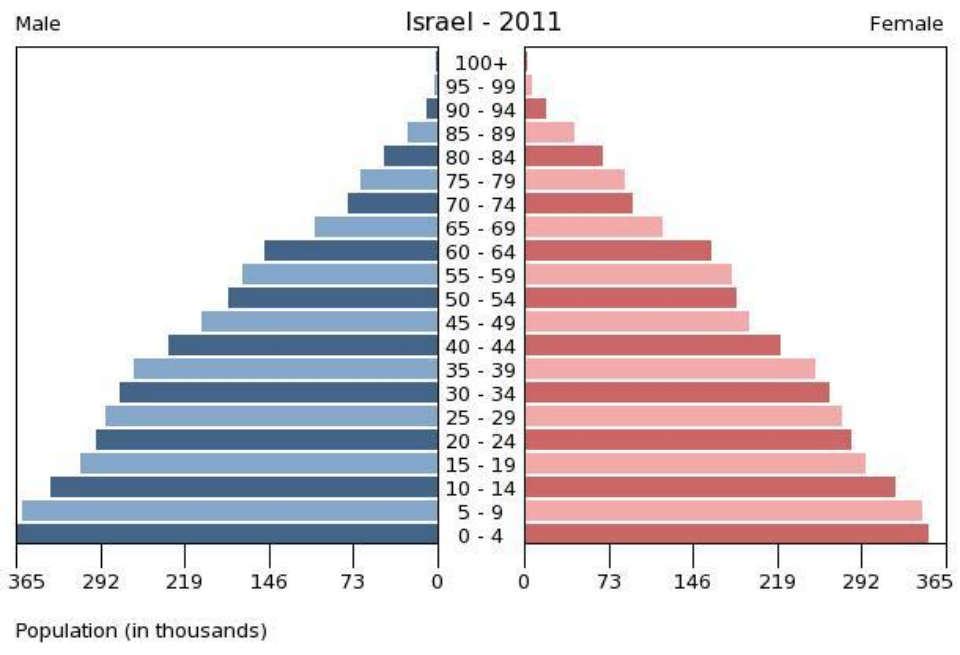
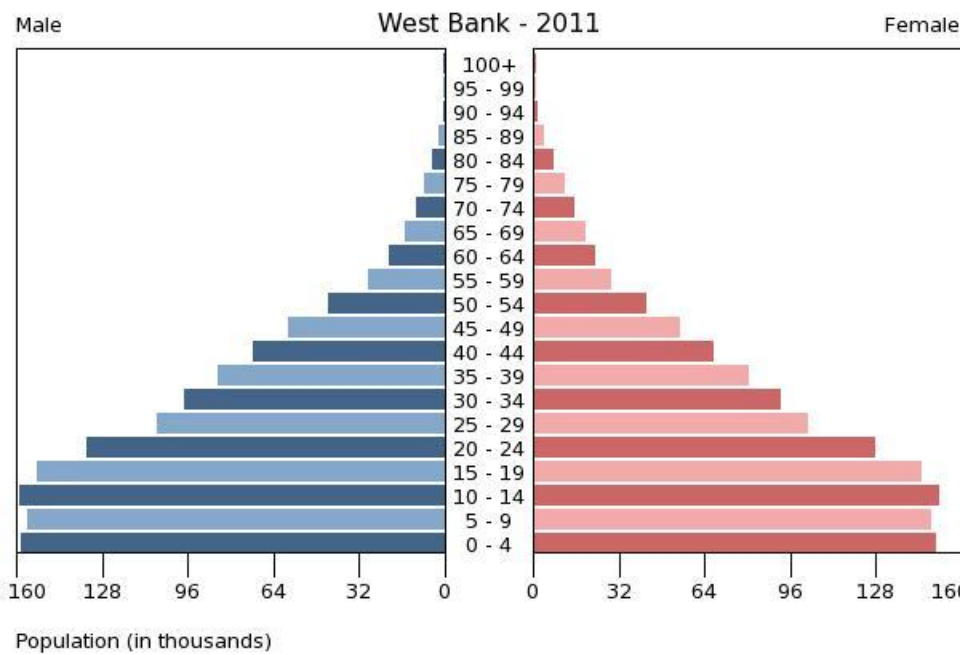
# Israel - 2011

Female



Population (in thousands)

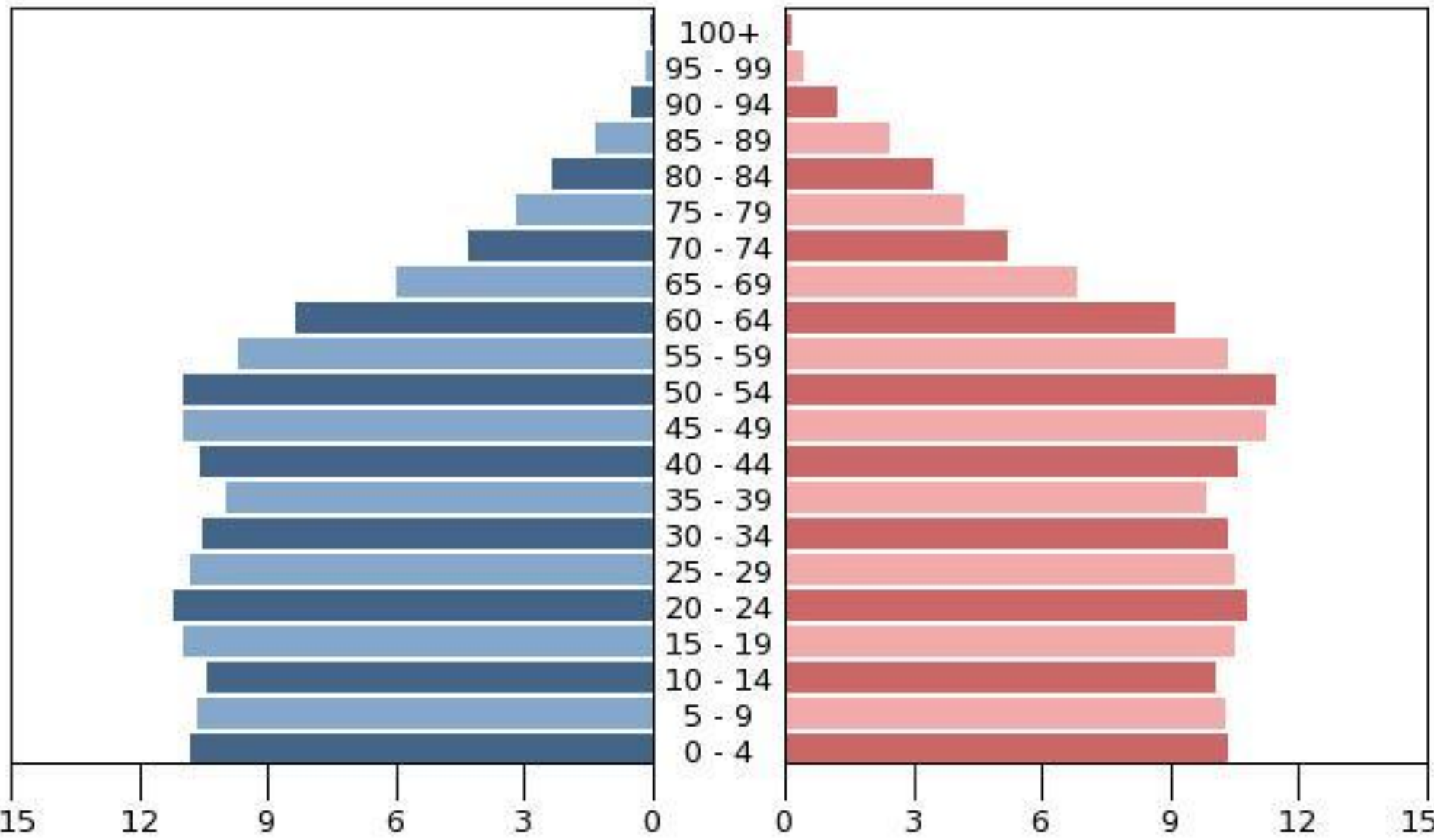
**58% of population is under 35**



Male

# United States - 2011

Female



Population (in millions)

**47% of population is under 35**

✓ 50 percent of Palestinian children ages 11 to 14 report that they have seen other Palestinians arguing or upset because Israelis had killed someone they knew.

✓ 25 percent of Israelis have observed someone crying or upset because Palestinians had killed someone they knew.

✓ 50 percent of the Palestinian children report that they have seen a person killed or injured by Israelis.

✓ 10 percent of Israelis have observed a death or injury at the hands of Palestinians.









# Groups as Agents of Socialization

## Suicide: The Severing of Relationships

- Durkheim identified four types of problematic social relationships:
  - egoistic (weak ties to the group)
  - altruistic (strong ties to the group)
  - anomic (dramatic change in which the individual is cast out of the group into a higher or lower status)
  - fatalistic (a state in which individuals see their future as hopelessly blocked)

# Socialization across the Life Cycle

- Sociologists divide the life cycle into eight stages, emphasizing the interaction themes and social challenges peculiar to each.
  - Stage 1 (Infancy) - Important that caretakers give consistent, predictable care
  - Stage 2 (Toddler) - Nervous and muscular systems mature, and abilities in one area are frustrated by inabilities in another

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  - Stage 1 (Infancy) - Important that caretakers give consistent, predictable care
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  - Stage 3 (Preschool) - Corresponds with Mead's play stage in that children play at being the kind of person they hope to grow up to be

# Socialization across the Life Cycle

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  - Stage 4 (Ages 6–12) - Systematic instruction is central.
  - Stage 5 (Adolescence) - Characterized by rapid body growth and genital maturation
  - Stage 6 (Young Adulthood) - Forms close and intimate bonds with others

# Socialization across the Life Cycle

- Sociologists divide the life cycle into eight stages, emphasizing the interaction themes and social challenges peculiar to each.
  - Stage 7 (Middle Age) - Should make an effort to guide and help establish the next generation and to pass on what they have contributed to life
  - Stage 8 (Old Age) - Come to accept the life one has lived and to acknowledge the people significant in it



# Resocialization

Resocialization - the process of becoming socialized again, discarding values and behaviors unsuited to new circumstances and replacing them with new, more appropriate values and norms.

- Occasionally requires that, to occupy new positions, people must undergo formal, systematic training and demonstrate that they have internalized appropriate knowledge, suitable values, and correct codes of conduct