**English Abstracts of the Hebrew Articles**

**Multi-Faceted Resistance: Haredi Student’s’ Negotiate Between Conservatism and Modernity**

Sigal Oppenhaim-Shachar and Michal Hisherik

This qualitative research study examines ultra-Orthodox women completing a course granting them a BA degree in education, at a secular college. A process that began as technical and instrumental emerged as one that under certain conditions ultimately affected the entirety of the students’ various identities. In their learning process, these students face contradictions between the contemporary reality – which is conveyed to them in academic language foreign to them – and the ultra-Orthodox world. The encounter between these clashing and often contradictory spaces produces multi-faceted resistance that testifies to the degree of the women’s access to power, support, and resources, and that could work to forge their multifaceted identities.

**Keywords:** ultra-Orthodox women, multifaceted resistance, “Pink Effect”, learning processes, terms of trust

**Tell Me Who Are You and I Tell You About Your Education: On the Relationship Between Age of Marriage and High Education Among Haredi Women**

Yehudit Chassida

Academic education as a leverage factor in the labor market has become significant for women especially with an increase in their participation rates in the labor market. The current study focuses on the ultra-Orthodox society in Israel as a case study in which women are the main breadwinners in the household and who face a double social expectation: on the one hand, to marry at a young age; on the other hand, to support their husbands to continue their Torah studies by being breadwinners. The study is based on data from the Labor Force Survey from 2008 and data from the Social Survey from 2018, to examine the relationship between marriage age and the achievement of an academic degree among ultra-Orthodox women over time. The findings show that marriage age contributes significantly to achieving an academic degree. The women who marry at later ages have higher probabilities to achieve an academic degree, which expands over time. The conclusions of the study show that this relationship has implications for the future of the traditional family pattern unless the ultra-Orthodox society will integrate academic studies as a part for ultra-Orthodox women.

**Keywords:** high education, marriage age, Israeli ultra-orthodox women

**Being both Present and Absent: Visual and Linguistic Images of Ultra-Orthodox Women in Advertising in the Ultra-Orthodox Magazine *Mishpacha***

Arielle Friedman and Irit Zeevi

The present article examines visual-linguistic rhetorical features in advertisements appearing in the commercial ultra-Orthodox magazine *Mishpacha* and its supplement *Betoch HaMishpacha* in the second decade of the 21st century, in an attempt to learn about the place of women in ultra-Orthodox society at this time, their status and roles. The aim of the study is to examine advertisements targeting modern ultra-Orthodox women. The research methods used integrated quantitative content analysis, semiotic-interpretive qualitative analysis, and linguistic-stylistic analysis. In this way we identified the visual-linguistic rhetorical features in advertisements. Analysis of the quantitative data revealed four main categories in the advertisements: products, roles and jobs, the relationship of the verbal and the visual text, and the characteristics of the discourse and linguistic style, all of which include two more or less equal spaces existing between the private and public spheres. The qualitative and linguistic-stylistic findings also point in their own way at the same borderline blurring the borders between conservatism and modernism. The presentation of the missing women based on the rule against their concrete presentation leads the advertisements to use varied indirect strategies. The findings shed light on the multiple voices and varied options of being an ultra-Orthodox woman.

**Keywords:** ultra-Orthodox women, advertising, semiotics, the language of advertising, visual analysis, consumption culture

**”Sitting at a Round Table and not a Rectangular One”: Daycare Managers’ Perceptions Towards a Community-Building Project**

Sigal Achituv and Esther Herzog

This article is based on a study on daycare center managers participating in a pilot project aimed at changing the communal approach in early childhood education (ECE) centers. The pilot was implemented by the ECE system of Israel’s Association of Community Centers for ages 0–3, based on the Ecological Systems Theory (Bronfenbrenner, 1979). The study aimed at learning about the managers’ views and attitudes toward the project, expanding knowledge in the sphere of ECE management and proposing relevant methods for policy improvement. The study applied qualitative methodology and was based on in-depth interviews with managers who participated in the first year of the project, on observations at the daycare centers and on the project’s implementation process. The findings reveal that the managers are influenced in various ways, by the complex economic and organizational reality of their work place. The position of the daycare managers as responsible for both implementing the project’s policies and for managing the caregivers, creates ambivalent attitudes toward the system and the project itself. Daycare management has received very little attention in research so far. As ECE for ages 0–3 is a conspicuous subject on national and international public agendas, this study may help ECE policy makers improve education systems by developing solid communal policies.

**Keywords:** daycare managers, community building project, ecological systems theory, Israeli child care policy

**From Ideologic to Economic Absorption in the Rural-Peripheral Community**

Orly Ganany-Dagan, Adi Vitman-Schorr, and Shmuel Shamai

This qualitative study examines the impact of structural and social changes on all renewable kibbutz communities and cooperative moshavim in the Golan. The study seeks to argue that the appreciation of social capital and the way new ones are absorbed into rural communities influence the conceptual perceptions of the regenerating community, and that economic perceptions replace, for many, the collaborative ideological idea. The study’s findings contribute to understanding gaps in perspectives and feelings about changes in small cooperative communities, and in the centrality of the importance of examining existing ideas and practices and updating them as needed.

**Keywords:** intentional communities in the Golan Heights, acculturation, social capital, social change, cooperative economy

**Stereotypes and Immigration Barriers in the Life Stories of French Jews in Israel**

Pnina Ben David-Azran and Maxim Lengo

The Aliyah of French Jews to Israel peaked in the previous decade. After arriving in Israel, the French immigrants faced challenges of absorption that lead to difficulties in becoming an integral part of Israeli society. This article uses biographical interviews as part of oral history research and Sociolinguistics. It offers an explanation of the reasons for the non-integration of the new immigrants. The content analysis presents the difficulties of integrating immigrants from France in Israel due to lack of knowledge of socio-cultural conventions and language. Other difficulties in integration emerge from reciprocal stereotypical images held by both immigrants and Israelis. The French immigrants perceive the Israelis as ignorant, uneducated, and uncultured. Moreover, they describe themselves, as perceived by the Israelis, as rich, distant, and antipathetic. Another significant barrier is the gap in the knowledge of Hebrew. We suggest that in order to amend the situation of non-integration, both socio-cultural conventions and language skills in Hebrew need to be acquired. This may be a game changer, and French immigration may move from segregation integration or assimilation, while reducing feelings of social loneliness among immigrants and misconceptions about French immigrants amongst Israelis.

**Keywords:** stereotypes, barriers to immigration, acculturation, Aliyah, French Jews

**Patterns of Activity in Temporary Digital Learning Groups, and Their Correlation with Academic Achievement Among University Students in an Israeli University**

Corinne Berger, Uzi Ben-Shalom, Chen Hajaj, and Nitza Davidovich

Education is readily being moved to the virtual sphere. This is particularly true in the post-Corona socio-educational climate, part of which teaching and learning are technologically supported. This article analyzes, for the first time, patterns of online social interactions in Teacherless Learning Groups (TLG) and their correlation with admission and BA completion scores. The findings indicate that the interactions in such networks are practical, immediate, and focus on the allocation of immediate information required for succeeding in exams. TLG users are most often students with lower admission and BA completion scores and use these platforms as a compensatory mechanism. In addition, some TLG users serve as agents to “maximize” the achievements of other students. This process has been identified among students with relatively high achievements. The research findings have significant implications for the future of academic teaching, especially in situations where lecturers are unaware of the activities of such social groups. The findings indicate that academic teaching is not limited to place and time and that higher education institutions should take this into account when planning study programs and curriculums.

**Keywords:** unformal social networks, sociology of education, network dynamics, academic success

**A Comparative Look at News Consumption Patterns in Israel: Adolescents vs. Adults**

Hila Lowenstein-Barkai and Azi Lev-On

In the digital age, the possibilities for consuming content simultaneously have expanded, for example, surfing the Internet while watching the TV screen. This consumption style is of particular importance when the main content viewed is news: simultaneous actions related to the main content (i.e., second screen actions) may increase the political involvement of consumers; on the other hand, simultaneous communication actions that are not related to the main content (i.e., media multitasking) may impair the viewer’s attention. Despite the potential of second-screen activities to increase political participation, and the fact that adolescents particularly are heavy users of digital media, there is almost no data on their second-screening and media multitasking habits. In addition, there are almost no comparative studies examining the consumption of news videos of adolescents and adults. Using a dedicated mobile app, the current study analyzes how adolescents and adults consume news videos in an age of dual screens. The results show that adolescents consume significantly less news videos compared to adults, they use smartphones more frequently, and they are involved to a greater extent in second-screen activities. The implications of the findings on adolescents in the contemporary media environment are discussed.

**Keywords:** adolescents, news consumption, multitasking, second-screening