Title: Groups

Narrator: In this presentation, we will define folk groups and discuss how they form.

Slide 2

Slide content:

Girl: On my honor, I will try:
Boy: On my honor, I will do my best
Girl: To serve God and my country,
Boy: To do my duty to God and my country and to obey the Scout Law;
Girl: To help people at all times,
Boy: To help other people at all times;
Girl: And to live by the Girl Scout Law.
Boy: To keep myself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

Slide 3

Title: Familiar Groups

Slide content:
Image: Girl Scout sash with a lot of badges and Boy Scouts in a parade.

Narrator: These two familiar childhood groups hold special memories for many of us. Memories of taking special oaths and pledges to be a better person. Of ceremonies, regalia and earning badges. These groups are typical of most folk groups – with their particular rules and guidelines held together by the practices and expressions of their members.

Slide 4

Title: What is a Folk Group?

Slide content:
Image: Family at a dinner table praying.

Narrator: So, what is a folk group? According to our author’s, “folklore is lived, experienced, created, and shared by people” (Sims and Stephens 31). The emphasis here is on people - how they form, create, reinforce, and express group identity. Our first experience within a group is our family. This is where we learned those initial rules and behaviors that we were expected to follow.

Slide 5

Title: Do You Belong to a Group?

Slide content:
Image: Lacrosse team in a huddle.
**Narrator:** Do you belong to any groups? Perhaps you did as a child, or even in high school on a sports team or club. Maybe even in college, with a fraternity or sorority, or even an honor society, if your grades were good!

**Slide 6**

**Title:** Traditional and Contemporary Groups

**Slide content:**
Image: People connected through technology (cellphones, laptops, etc.) over image of Facebook and Twitter apps.

**Narrator:** Nowadays, social media has turned our understanding of groups upside-down. No longer are we bound to just those groups in close proximity— but to ones with members from all over the world, sharing a common interest.

**Slide 7**

**Title:** Teens and Technology

**Slide content:**
- At least 95% of teens online
  - Smartphones: 37%
  - Tablets: 1-in-4
- What does this mean for our concept of groups?

Image: young girl on a tablet.

**Narrator:** According to a 2013 Pew Research study involving a little over 800 teens, ages 12-17, 95% are online. This has been a consistent percentage since 2006. But what has changed is the nature of their Internet use. Can you guess what that change has been? Mobility. Instead of being tied to a stationary desk with a PC or laptop, our “always on” connections go wherever we go throughout the day. With 37% of teens having smartphones and 1-in-4 owning a tablet computer, our ability to constantly communicate is expanding at an incredible rate. Just imagine what this technology is going to do with our concept of groups!

**Slide 8**

**Title:** [No Title]

**Slide content:**
Image: Groups of people connected.

**Narrator:** Let’s look at how groups have traditionally formed, as well as the more contemporary ones, as we define them and understand how they are formed, including how they communicate within and outside the group.

**Slide 9**

End of presentation.