Narrator: So far we have discussed how groups form and some of the traditions that they follow. Now, let's go even deeper and look at those outward expressions of a group’s values or beliefs – what we call rituals.

Slide 2

Title: Defining Rituals

Slide content: Image: Woman practicing a ritual.

Narrator: Rituals are unique in that they are visible, and with that I mean that they can be seen by members of the group, as well as outsiders. You can have very strong beliefs about something, but unless you verbalize it to someone or participate in some type of ritual, it cannot be observed. These actions can be subtle and habitual or more purposeful.

Slide 3

Title: Identifying Rituals

Slide content: Image: Baptism, wedding, and funeral.

Narrator: Rituals can be easy to identify, and you have probably witnessed or participated in many in your own life. One of the first rituals you may have been a part of without even knowing is a baptism. Like all rituals, you can clearly identify when it is beginning, and when it is ending. This is what is known as the frame. Other ways in which rituals can be identified are special ceremonial attire or perhaps some material objects such as pins or badges. Songs and chants can also mark a ritual.

Slide 4

Title: Categorizing Rituals

Slide content: • Low-context • High-context • Secular • Sacred

Image: Hand presenting the Eucharist.

Narrator: Rituals can be categorized as low-context, high-context, secular, or sacred. You will need to be able to categorize rituals, so make sure you have a clear understanding of these terms as you read about them in the textbook.

Slide 5

Title: Know Your Vocabulary!

Slide content: • Ritual
• Frame
• Low-context ritual
• High-context ritual
• Invented ritual
• Sacred ritual
• Secular ritual
• Liminal space
• Ritual space

Image: Family holding hands around a dinner table.

**Narrator:** It is critical that you take the time to be able to define the key terms from the chapter that have been selected for you. Not only will this help you with your assessments, but it will make comprehending the material much easier.

### Slide 6

**Title:** Ballads

**Slide content:**
- Narrative story set to music
- Means to unify people
- *The Ballad of Davy Crockett* or *The Ballad of John Henry*
- Printed in chapbooks
- Tragic, historical, or romantic


**Narrator:** Our next genre of folktales is the *ballad*. Probably the best way to define a ballad is that it is a narrative story set to music. While that sounds very simple, ballads are particularly important in many cultures and are viewed as a means to unify people. Probably the best known North American ballad is *The Ballad of Davy Crockett* or even that of *John Henry*. In the eighteenth century, ballads were printed in chapbooks, just like the nursery rhymes that we discussed. These types of songs tend to include repetitive lines or refrains, and often tell stories that are viewed as tragic, historical, or romantic. Nowadays we tend to view ballads as just slow love songs.

### Slide 7

End of presentation.