

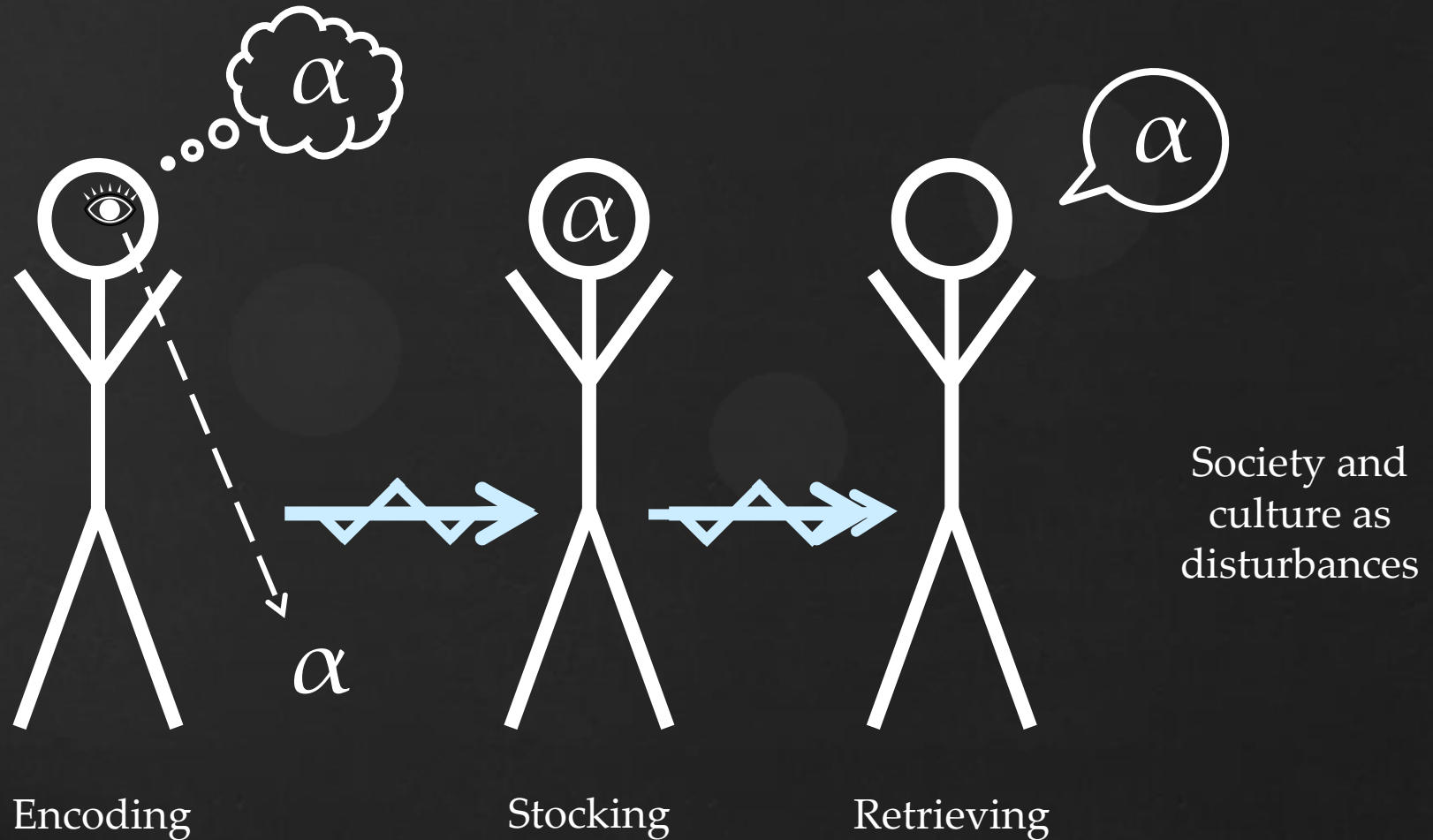
# Remembering the collective past: norms, identities and perspective taking

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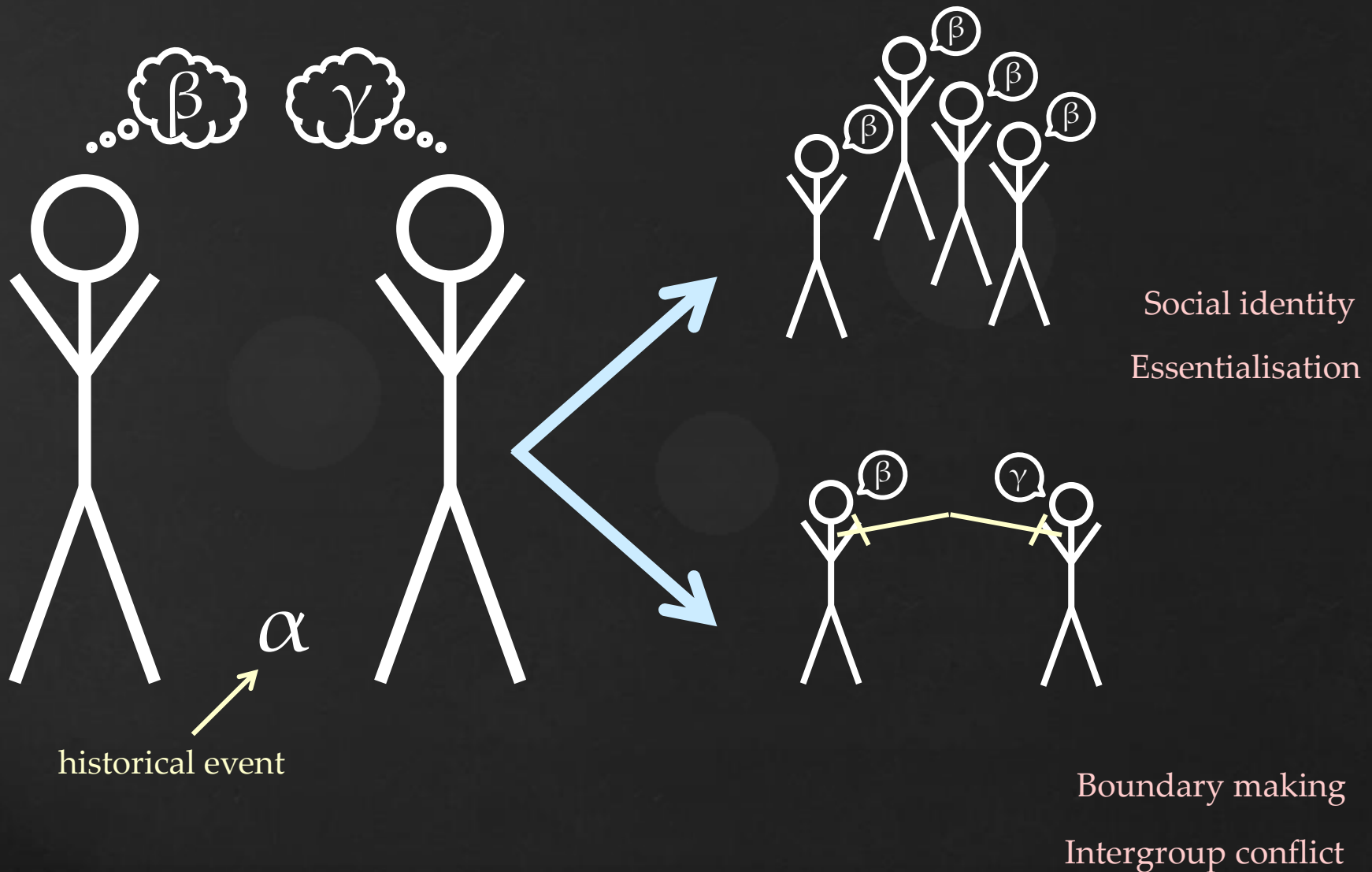
# Outline

- A. Basic concepts: from individual to collective memory
- B. Research questions
- C. Literature review: collective remembering in sociocultural psychology
- D. Field work
- E. Questions & doubts

# Classical studies: individual memory



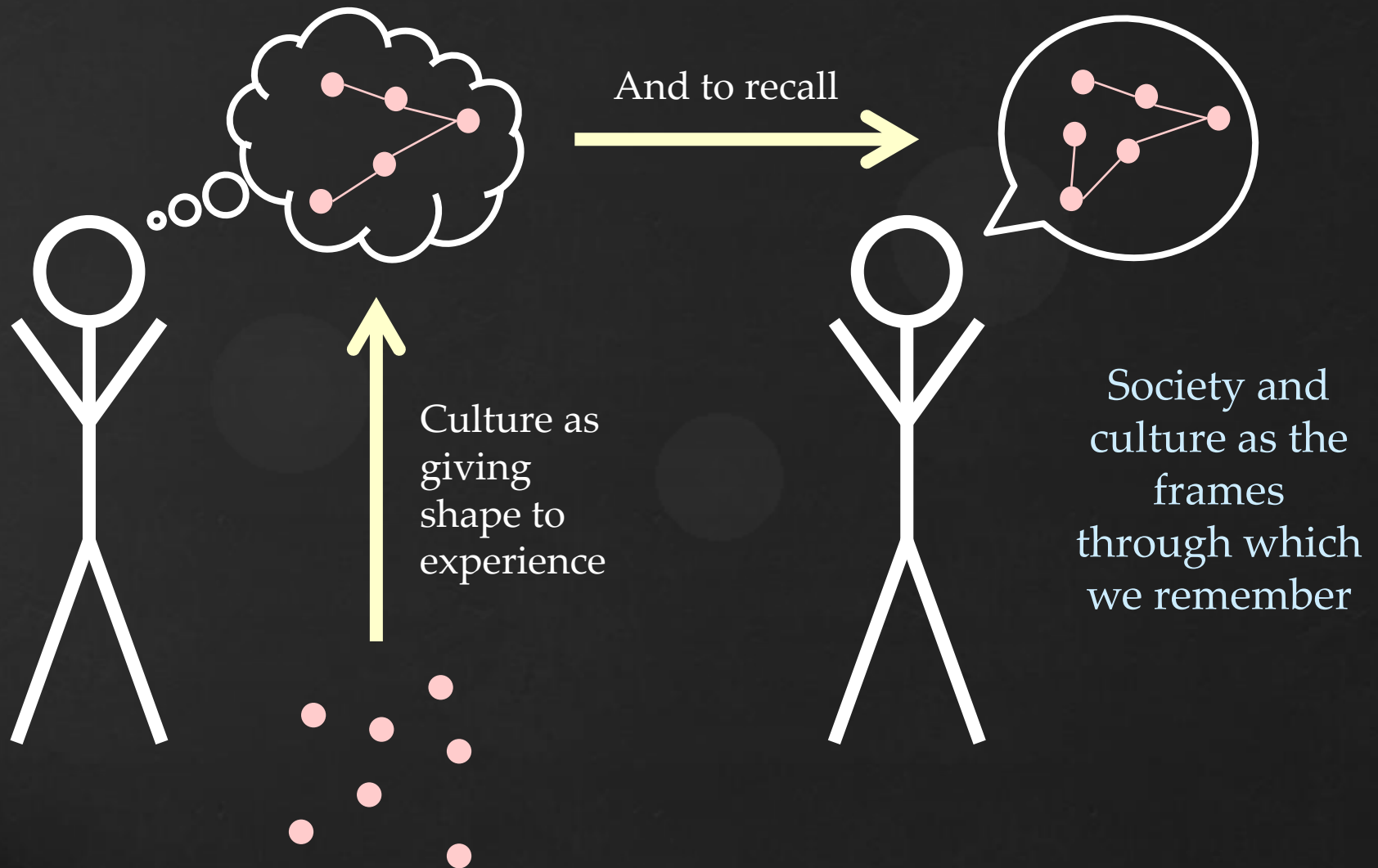
# Classical studies: collective memory



# Research questions

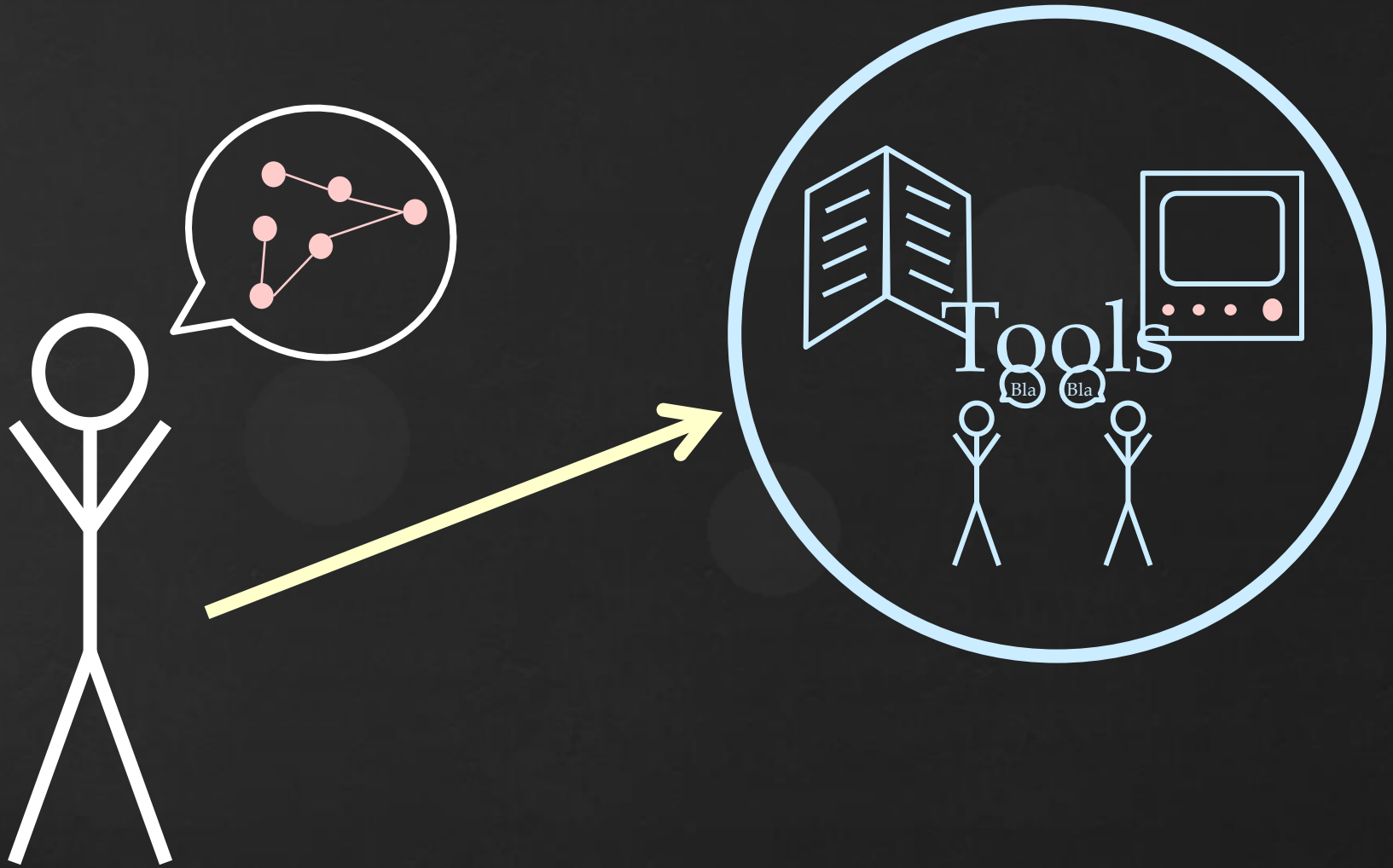
- ⌘ Starting point: this is not all we do when we talk about the past.
- ⌘ How to understand the different accounts made of the collective past? How to articulate the collective and personal levels?
- ⌘ How to understand (and to foster) accounts of history which neither “reflect a single, subjective, committed perspective of a group and its identity project” nor downplays “ambiguity and doubt about the past and the motivations of actors” (Wertsch & Batiashvili, 2012, p.38)?

# Remembering as reconstruction



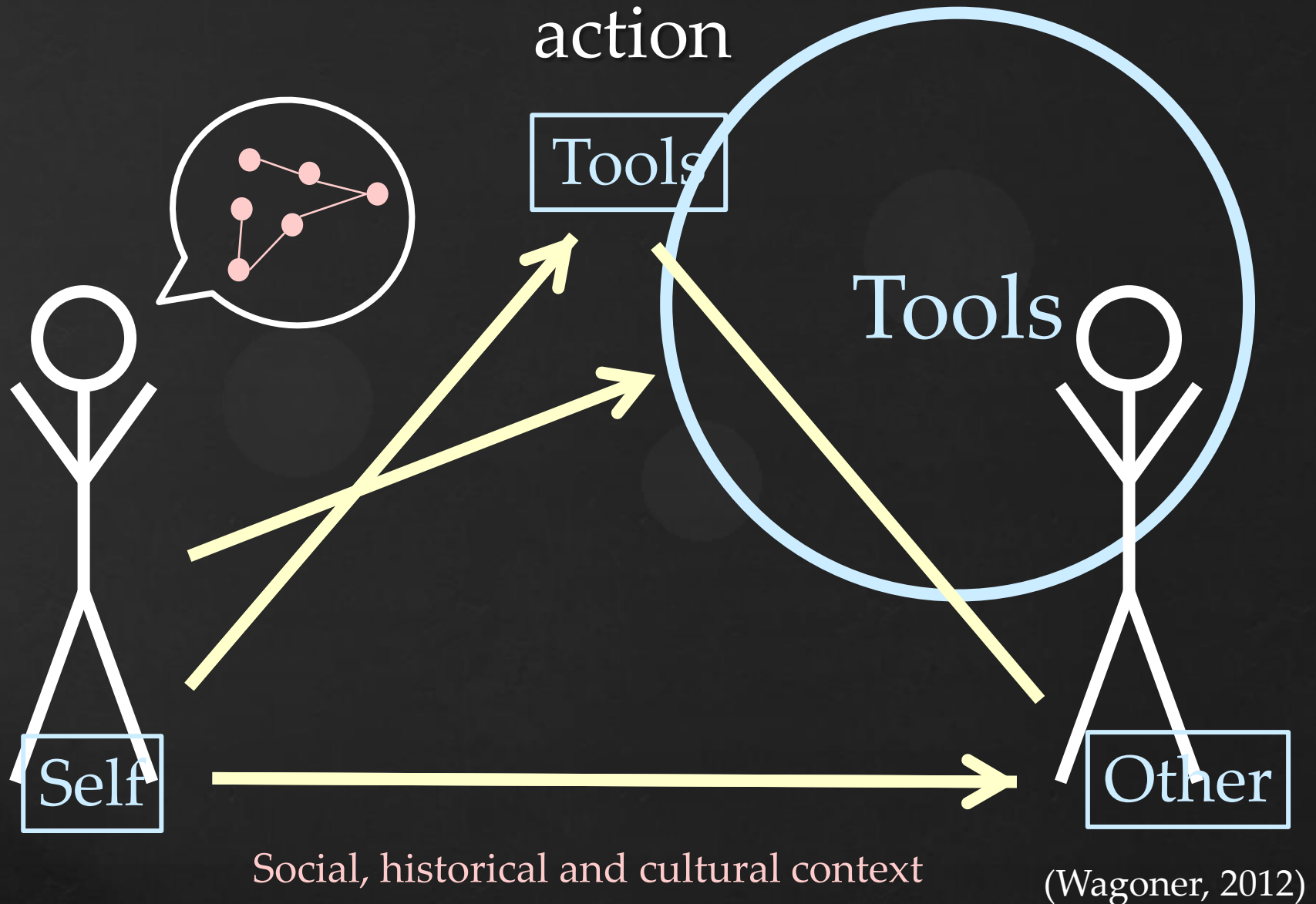
(Bartlett, 1995)

# Remembering as mediated action

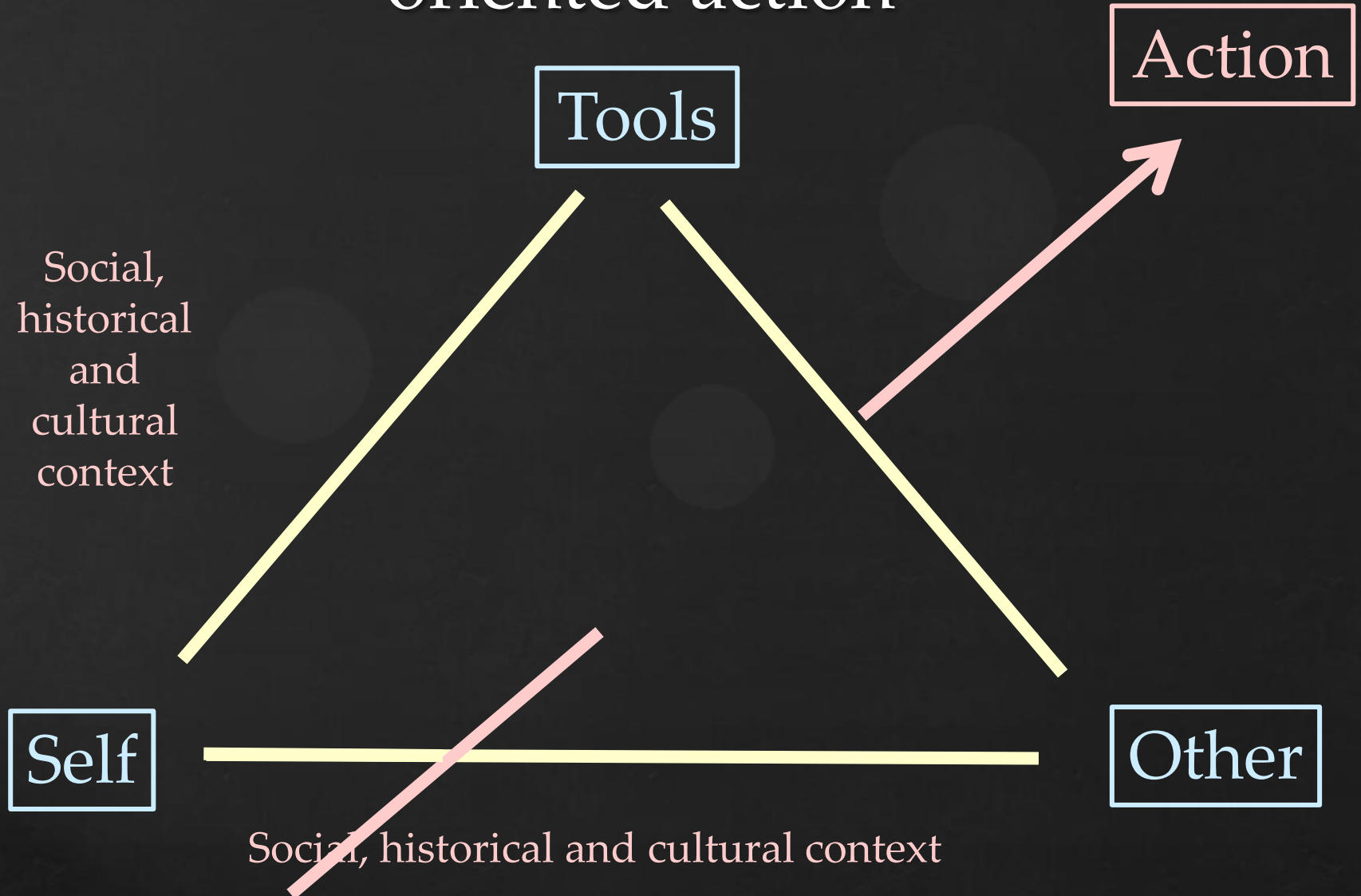


(Wertsch, 1997, 2002)

# Remembering as mediated and situated action



# Remembering as mediated, situated and oriented action



(James, 1922; Pierce, 1877)

# Fieldwork: theatre play in Brussels

## ⌘ Data:

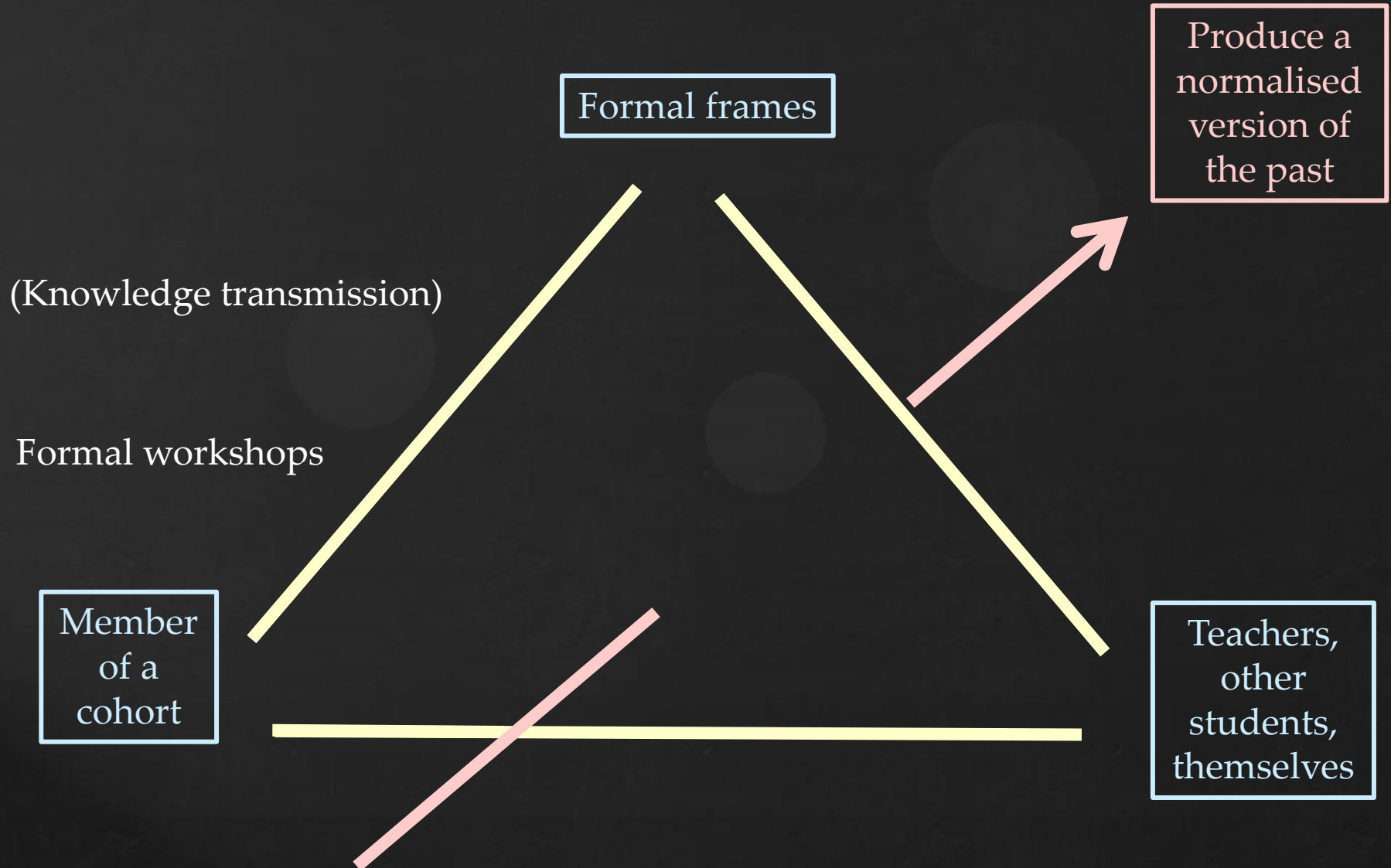
- ⌘ Documentary play on the history of the Israel/Palestine conflict
- ⌘ Workshops and a debate with 16 to 18 y.o. Students
- ⌘ Play made by some students about the conflict and with the original play materials
- ⌘ Interviews with the public

## ⌘ Method:

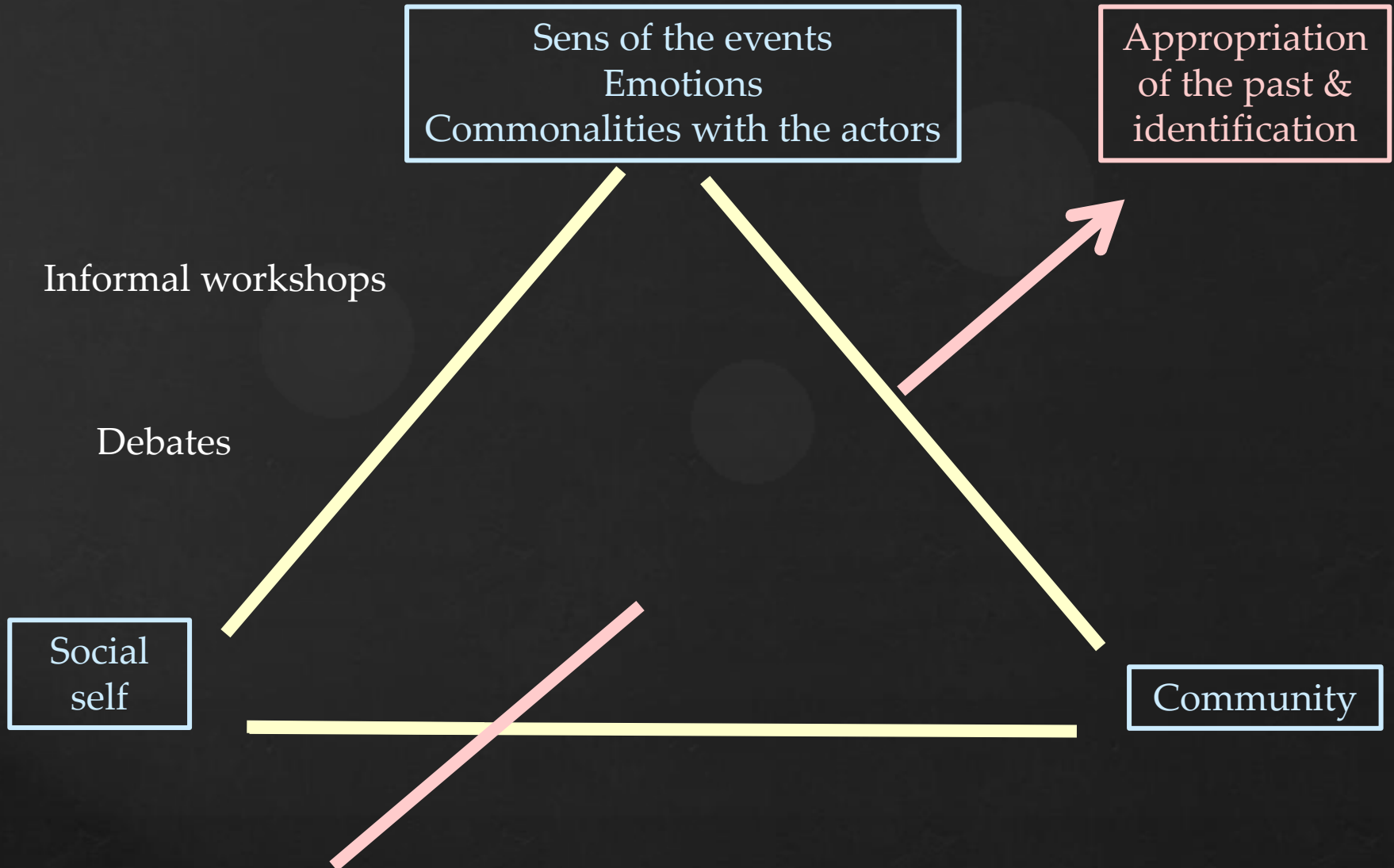
- ⌘ Very exploratory: analysis of the way the participants talk about the past and link themselves to it
- ⌘ Applying the 'expended triangle' model to each situation and explore:
  - ⌘ Whether it helps unpacking the situation
  - ⌘ Whether it helps understanding the different forms of memory of the collective

# Three aims:

## Formalisation

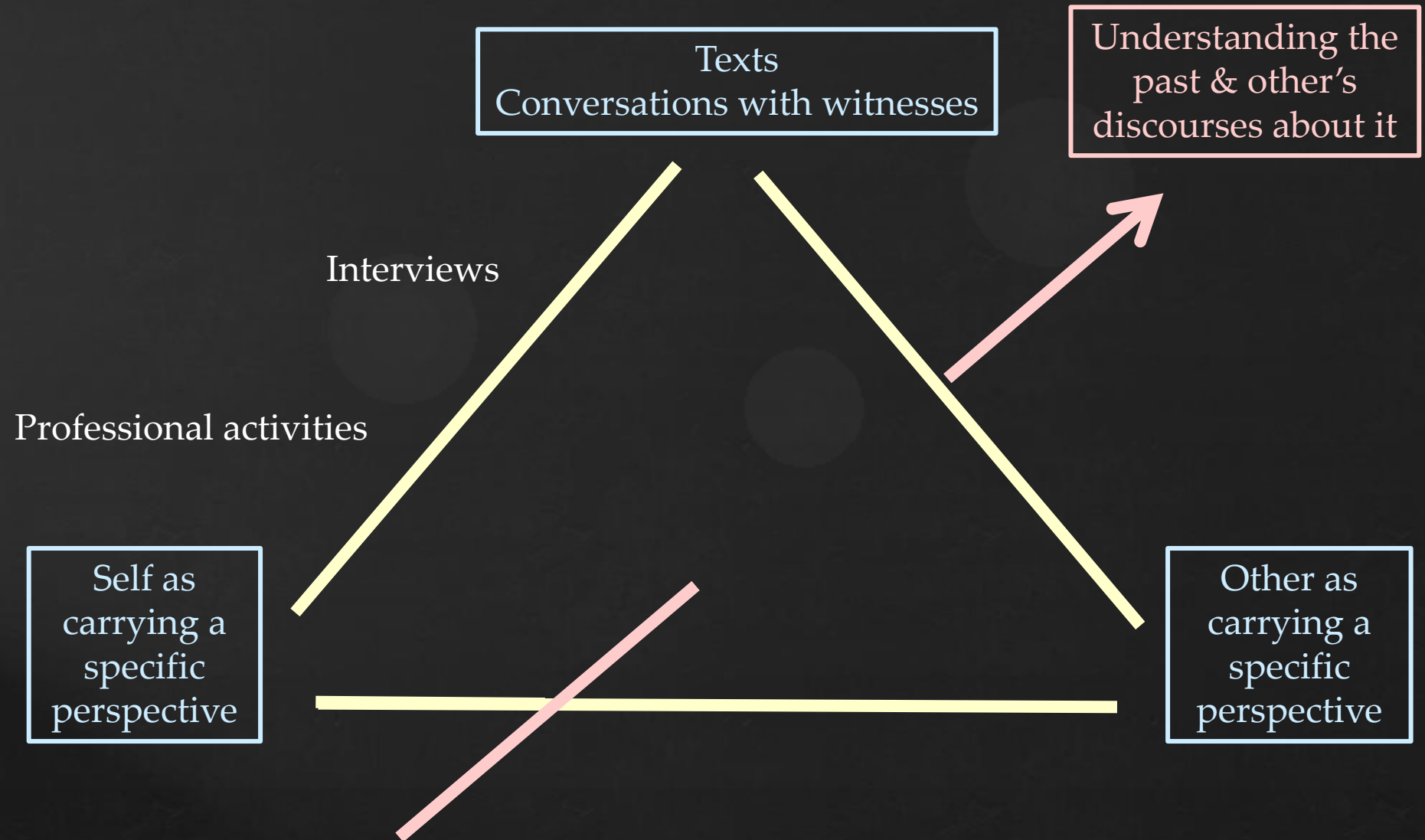


# Three aims: Formalisation, appropriation



# Three aims:

## Formalisation, appropriation and understanding



# Questions & doubts

- ⌘ Pertinence of the model to understand the data?
- ⌘ Role of the different elements (contexts, aims, tools and others) on shaping recall? How do these elements shape each other?
- ⌘ Very partial data: how to extrapolate from there to propose a second stage?
- ⌘ «Impersonal» event: is it possible to extrapolate from this data about events that are personal?
- ⌘ How to articulate the collective and the personal levels of the memory of the collective past? (for the construction of history in itself and the process of remembering)

# Thank you!

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