

Week 2 Discussion

Student's Name

Institutional Affiliation

Week 2 Discussion

Part 1

The family unit, educational institutions, and religious organizations have historically driven enculturation in the United States. Traditionally, children were primarily influenced by their immediate family, learning cultural norms and values through daily interactions and routines. Schools and churches played a significant role in reinforcing these values and expanding social exposure. I was raised in a suburban community and influences in my development included my parents, teachers, and local community leaders, who instilled values of hard work, respect, and empathy.

Modern technology has significantly altered the process of enculturation in the U.S., introducing new dynamics into the traditional frameworks. The pervasive use of smartphones, tablets, and other devices has shifted the focus from direct human interaction to digital engagement. This change can interfere with critical learning moments, as children often split their attention between screens and real-life experiences. Technology can impact cultural learning at different developmental stages. For instance, young children may miss out on developing social skills, while adolescents might form their cultural identities more through online communities than physical social circles.

Part 2

The reaction of U.S. citizens to the Time magazine cover on attachment parenting reveals deep-seated cultural values that emphasize independence and self-sufficiency. The image of a three-year-old breastfeeding challenged these norms, provoking outrage and discomfort (Time, 2012). This reaction underscores a cultural preference for early autonomy and individualism. In contrast, many other cultures practice extended breastfeeding, viewing it as beneficial for the

child's health and emotional security. These practices reflect differing values around dependency and parental roles (Time, 2012). The U.S. culture, emphasizing early independence, contrasts sharply other Asian cultures. Cultural differences in infant transportation methods further highlight varying attachment parenting practices. In many cultures, infants are carried in body slings, promoting constant physical contact and bonding. The method supports attachment parenting principles fostering security . High attachment parenting cultures offer the advantage of nurturing solid emotional bonds and a sense of security, but they may also limit the mother's freedom. Low-attachment parenting cultures, like the U.S., encourage early independence and self-reliance.

Peer Response

Response 01

Max! I appreciate your insightful analysis of the enculturation process and the impact of technology on cultural learning. Your reflection on personal experiences highlights family and community's significant role in shaping values. I agree that technology has introduced both challenges and opportunities in this dynamic. It is fascinating how digital interactions can sometimes overshadow face-to-face communication, potentially altering social development. Your comparison of attachment parenting practices across cultures was also compelling. The contrasting values of independence versus emotional security offer much to consider. How do you think we can balance these approaches in our rapidly evolving technological landscape?

Response 02

Responding to peers is vital to the INTL 650 Week One Discussion posts. We need to provide at least two peer responses. I have provided one example post. You can write your peer responses keeping the above points in mind.

Reference

Are you mom enough? (2012, May 21). *Time*. Retrieved from

<http://www.time.com/time/covers/0,16641,20120521,00.html>