



# **DEMO – De**veloping **Mo**dernized Curricula on Immigrants' Lives in Israel 585583-EPP-1-2017-1-IL-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

Course Title	Stories of challenges and hope: Immigrants in the Israeli
Course Title	educational system
Name of the teacher	Dr. Roxana Reichman
Institution	Gordon Academic Center
Department	English
First taught	2018 – 2019
Year, semester	2018 - 2019
Level and Credits	Bed – 4
Level and Credits	The course centers on the experiences of immigrants in Israel.
Description of the	In the first part of the course, students learn narrative
course	methods to collecting life stories so that they can interview
Course	immigrant on their life stories. Then theories and background
	are offered on immigration as a worldwide phenomenon and
	on the specific context of immigration to Israel. Finally,
	implications to teaching are discussed. By listening to
	immigrants' narratives and analyzing them, the students learn
	about the experience of migration and gain understanding of
	their own personal and familial immigration background. The
	experience of empathic listening they go through may help
	them in their encounters as teachers in multicultural classes.
Subjects and	1) Narrative methodology and Dilemma Based Model
readings	Baddeley, J & Singer, JA (2007). Charting the life story's path:
readings	narrative identity across the life span, p. 177-202 in D.J.
	Clandinin, (ed). <i>Handbook of narrative inquiry</i> . London: Sage.
	Hollingsworth, S. & Dybdahk, M. (2007). Talking to learn: the
	critical role of conversations in narrative inquiry, p. 146-176
	in D.J. Clandinin, D.J. (ed). <i>Handbook of narrative inquiry</i> .
	London: Sage.
	Earthy, S & Cronin, A. (2008). Narrative analysis (ch 21) in N.
	Gilbert (ed). Researching Social Life, 3rd ed. London: Sage.
	Lieblich, A, Tuval-Mashiah, R & Zilber, T. (1998). <i>Narrative</i>
	research: reading, analysis and interpretation. London: Sage.
	Reichman, R.G. (2018). The university challenge: Students'
	transformation (p.192-210). In S. Jackson (ed). <i>Developing</i>
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	London.
	S (ed Developing transformative spaces in higher education.
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
	Reichman, R. G. (2017). Methods for teaching large classes,
	Reichman, R.G. (2018). Conclusions (p.244-246). In S. Jackson, S (ed <i>Developing transformative spaces in higher education</i> . Routledge, London.



## **DEMO – De**veloping **Mo**dernized Curricula on Immigrants' Lives in Israel 585583-EPP-1-2017-1-IL-EPPKA2-CBHE-JP

teaching strategies and methods promoting lifelong learning in higher education: from theory to practice. Nova Science Publishers.

### **Elective:**

Patry, J. L., Reichman, R. G. & Linortner, L. (2017). Values and Knowledge Education (VaKE) for lifelong learning in applied fields: principles and general issues, p. 187-214, in H.E., Vidergor & O. Sela, O. (ed). *Innovative teaching strategies and methods promoting lifelong learning in higher education: from theory to practice.* Nova Science Publishers.

- **2)** Individual identity and collective identity
  Ashmore, R. D., Deaux K. & McLaughlin-Volpe, T. (2004). An
  Organizing Framework for Collective Identity: Articulation and
  Significance of Multidimensionality. *Psychological Bulletin*,
  130(1), 80-114.
- 3) The identity of immigrants from the US.
  Sigad, L. I. & Eisikovits, R. A. (2010). 'You Can't Exactly Act
  American Here in Israel!': Identity Negotiations of
  Transnational North American—Israeli Children. *Journal of*ethnic and Immigration studies, 36(7), 1013-1031.
  Sigad, L. I. & Eisikovits, R. A. (2010). Grandparenting across
  borders: American grandparents and their Israeli
  grandchildren in a transnational reality. *Journal of Aging*Studies, 27(4), 308-316

#### **Elective:**

Jahromi P. (2011). American identity in the USA: Youth perspectives. *Applied Developmental Science*, 15, 79-93.

4) The challenges of immigrants from the former Soviet Union.

Eisikovits, R. (2000). Gender Differences in Cross-Cultural Adaptation Styles of Immigrant Youths from the Former U.S.S.R. in Israel. *Youth and Society*, 31(3),310-331. Eisikovits, R. (2014). Second-generation identities: The case of transnational young females of Russian descent in Israel. *Ethnicities* 14(3): 392-411.

5) The challenges of Ethiopian Jews who immigrate to Israel.

Goldblatt, H. & Rosenblum, S. (2007). Navigating Among Worlds: The Experience of Ethiopian Adolescents in Israel. Journal of Adolescent Research, 22(6): 585-611

6) The immigration of the Oriental Jews to Israel in the 50s.





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585583-EPP-1-2017-1-IL-EPPKAZ-CBHE-JP	
	Shenhav, Y. & Hever, H. (2012). "Arab Jews" after
	structuralism: Zionist discourse and the (de)formation of an
	ethnic identity. Social identities, 18(1), 101-118.
	Hess D. (2009). Controversy in the classroom: The democratic
	power of discussion. New York, NY: Routledge.
	Howard A. (2008). Learning privilege: Lessons of power and
	identity in affluent schooling. New York, NY: Routledge.
	7) Immigrant parents' involvement in Israeli schools
	Cohen, H. & Cohen, A. (2001). Values of parents of 5th
	graders in secular and orthodox schools. <i>Panim</i> 19, 163-176.
	In Hebrew.
	Fisher, Y. (2009). Defining parental involvement: The Israeli
	case. US-China Education Review. 6(11), 33-45.
	8) Reflective teaching
	Brookfield, S. D. (1995). Becoming a Critically Reflective
	Teacher. San Francisco, CA: Jossey Bass.
	Peterson, B. (2004). Cultural Intelligence: A Guide to Working
	with People from Other Cultures. Maine: Intercultural Press.
Teaching	1. Lectures
methodologies	2. Group discussions
	3. Narrative interviews
	4. The Dilemmas Based Model - Ethical dilemmas
Students'	1. Course paper: 60%
assignments	2. Class presentation (individual or in pairs): 10%
	3. Participation in the dilemma based exercise: 10%.
	4. Short (2-3 minutes) video interview: 10%.
	5. Group handbook: 10%.
Learning outcomes	Basic knowledge of social issues in immigration and of
	immigration context of Israel.
	2. Ability to interview immigrants using the narrative
	approach.
	3. Awareness and understanding of the immigration
	experience.
	4. Ability to implement their knowledge and understanding
	in a multicultural classroom.