

means that they believe what has been done in the past and that they are not going to change. In *21 Lessons for the 21st Century*, Harari depicts how some people refuse to accept changes integrating into society due to a number of reasons. In *The Cultural Logic of the Collective Representation*, Durkheim explains how our collective consciousness, our shared sense of reality, is brought into character through our collective representations. One group's collective consciousness can differ from another, resulting in changes not being accepted.

In *21 Lessons for the 21st century*, Harari discusses how often things change in society. Our identities change with time and new information we learn. Although societal factors can influence our identity, so can our ancestry. Harari details that storytelling has allowed us to continue our family's history which provides information that some people do not want to change. This relates to collective representations, which are artifacts, symbols and narratives, that influence our collective consciousness that is described by Durkheim in *The Cultural Logic of the Collective Representation*. The narratives passed down centuries have influenced certain groups' collective consciousness that does not want them to change their beliefs. They have their own personal identities that are constantly changing, but they also have a history that makes it challenging for some people to move on from.

Society can be whatever groups make of it. We as humans have the ability to define our boundaries in society and make change, but some people want to follow what they have always known. There are a lot of problems that one encounters when trying to figure out their personal identity, and having what you know change can be problematic to some.

