Please introduce yourselves to each other before you begin and choose someone in your group to make notes of conclusions or questions that arise in your discussion. Write the group members’ names at the top of these notes and hand them in at the end of the session.

1. Greenfield compares three approaches to the psychology of culture – *cultural psychology, cross-cultural psychology, indigenous psychology*. Identify what she means by each of these and be sure you have examples to illustrate the primary characteristics of each.

2. Which of Greenfield’s three approaches to the psychology of culture would you say is most represented in the article by Heine and Ruby? Give at least one example from the article that supports your view.

3. Heine and Ruby describe research on several different psychological phenomena regarding the self and the environment –

* *self based on inner attributes vs self based on relations with significant others,*
* *self as stable vs self as malleable,*
* *world as beyond one’s control to change vs world as responsive to one’s efforts to change.*

They suggest that these phenomena differ between North American and Asian cultures. Describe at least one of these comparisons and indicate whether you think for that characteristic your own cognition/emotion/behaviour is consistent with the cultural pattern described by Heine and Ruby for the culture with which you identify. Give an example that shows how you are or are not consistent with the pattern.

4. Greenfield suggests a universal theory of cultural differentiation (p. 230) with one main postulate. Summarize that postulate, making sure that all your group members understand it. How did this postulate help Greenfield understand her previously confusing experience in Zinacantec communities?

5. How does Greenfield’s postulate apply to the sports example she gives involving Arlene and Molly (p. 235)? Can members of your group think of a personal experience that might be explained in a similar way? If so, please describe it and see if all agree with the explanation.

6. Greenfield writes in her abstract that classical developmental and social psychology reflect a “particular indigenous psychology”. What does she mean, and what does she think psychologists should do about this problem? For example, does she want to drop the goal of universality?

7. The preface to Sinha’s article from 2002 makes the claim that “mainstream psychology accords only a peripheral place to culture in the study of behaviour.” Based on your experience studying psychology, would you agree that his claim still seems accurate today? Provide some examples from your course work to support your position. For example, is culture presented as important in the classic research we study in undergrad courses – Milgram, Zimbardo, Little Albert, the “strange situation” for studying attachment, … etc.?

8. Review the right side of Sinha’s Table 1 (p. 23) and attempt to explain to one another the meaning of the entries and how they relate to the inclusion of culture in studying psychology.