**Specific Culture Bound Values for Asian, Hispanic, White and African-American**

Family

Asian: Family is more important than the individual

Hispanic: Family is more important that the individual

White: Individual is more important than the family

African American: Individual is more important than the family

Time

Asian: Time is not always specific White: Time is precise

Hispanic: Time is vague/relative African American: Time is precise

Achievement

Asian: Achieve for honor of family, class or society

Hispanic: Relationship oriented rather than task oriented

White: Task oriented for personal emotional/material rewards

African American: Task oriented for personal emotional/material rewards

Emotion

Asian: Emotions downplayed for group cohesiveness

Hispanic: Emotional expression important

White: Certain emotions downplayed for each gender; men shouldn’t be sensitive, tender and women shouldn’t express angry or strong

African American: Certain emotions downplayed for each gender; men shouldn’t be sensitive, tender and women shouldn’t be angry or strong

Sacrifice

Asian: Self-sacrifice is important and expected

Hispanic: Self-sacrifice is good

White: Self-sacrifice is unhealthy and unnecessary

African American: Self-sacrifice is unhealthy and unnecessary

Authority

Asian: Authority is obeyed and respected

Hispanic: Authority is respected and seldom challenged

White: Authority is often open to questioning and can be worked around sometimes

African American: Authority is often open to questioning and can be worked around sometimes

**Strategies for Generating Ethnic Pride**

* 1. How is your culture similar and different from other ethnic groups?
  2. In what ways does the literature by your ethnic authors reflect or reveal some of your culture’s values, traditions and belief systems?
  3. How does your ethnic group’s music reveal its values, symbols and traditions?
  4. What symbols, styles, history, and culture bound values are revealed in your culture group’s art?
  5. What does your culture’s food reveal about its values and desires?

**The Universality of Rituals**

A ritual is an established activity or system among a people to observe life cycle events considered special by the culture. Some of these practices are religious/spiritual in nature. And almost all cultures of the world acknowledge life cycle events such as birthdays, birth, baptism, confirmation, coming of age, marriage, anniversaries, graduations and death. Exercise: Ask participants to create a list of life cycle events and how they are celebrated in their culture.

**Holidays**

Cultures celebrate holidays so we can rest and celebrate a special event in time. We have holidays designating joyous and somber events, in addition to historic events such as our country’s day of independence. Further, great leaders and heroes are recognized on their birthdays. The obvious universality of celebrating holidays indicates the human need to interrupt daily living by celebrating or commemorating something.

The following is a list of holidays celebrated in America:

Arbor Day Independence Day St. Patrick’s Day

Christmas Labor Day Thanksgiving Day

Columbus Day Lincoln’s Birthday Valentine’s Day

Easter Martin Luther King, Jr. ‘s Birthday Veteran’s Day

Father’s Day Memorial Day Washington’s Birthday

Flag Day Mother’s Day New Year’s Day

Discussion Questions:

1) What is the name of the holiday? 5) Are any ceremonies part of the celebration?

2) Why was it established? 6) Are special events part of it?

3) What does it commemorate? 7) Is a special meal prepared for this holiday?

4) Why is it important to celebrate? 8) Any other special activities for this holiday?