

How genetic evolution can influence culture change?

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Culture-gene coevolutionary approach (CGC) investigates:

- The origins and functions of cognitive mechanisms that shape cultural learning and thus allow cultural evolution
- The cultural evolutionary processes that generate cross-cultural patterns of psychological variations

Areas of research

Cultural learning
mechanisms

Language acquisition

Reasoning about
ethnic groups

Cultural learning mechanisms

Biological program makes major in early childhood:

- Cues of competence and reliability (age of 12 months)
- Visual attention (3-4 years old)

Languages

- Language structures selected for better cognitive capacities
- Natural selection has an influence on changes in morphology and physiology, for example: Laryngeal morphology, Neural circuits for motor control, Greater memory capacities
- Color lexicon is correlated with gray matter in the visual cortex

Reasoning about ethnic groups

- Natural selection can favor motivations for ingroup preferences and for marking one's group membership
- Linguistic cues as bases for categorizing others, even when they cross-cut membership in cooperative units
- First boundaries were made by morphological features

Examples



-Cognitive capacities

- Cues and visual attention in childhood

-Categorizing others

-Motivation for ingroup preferences

Cognitive capacities-

Natural selection has influenced on morphology-

Categorizing others-

First boundaries-

