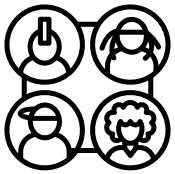
How do ethic identities form?

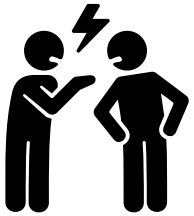
Gilroy (1993)
"Black Atlantic" identity: shared black culture and experience of racism across national borders.

Back (1996)
Found cultural hybridity in London youth, blending black, white, and Asian cultures.

Nayak (2003)
"White wannabes" – white youths adopt elements of black street culture.



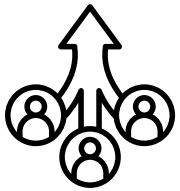
Derrington & Kendall (2004)
Traveller children face conflict between Traveller identity and mainstream school life.



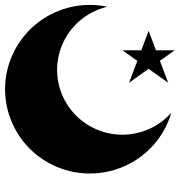
Hewitt (1986)
"White backlash": white working-class resent perceived special treatment of ethnic minorities.

Ghumann (1999)
Second-generation Asians pass on strong family values: duty, loyalty, and religion.

James (1993)
Racism unifies Caribbean people in Britain into a shared black identity.



Jacobson (1997)
Young British Pakistanis adopt strong Islamic identity as security against racism.



Modood (1997)
Religion remains a key source of identity for Pakistanis and Bangladeshis, less so for African-Caribbeans.

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How do ethic identities form?

Summarise the research of the following sociologists into the formation of ethnic identity then answer the exam question.

Gilroy (1993)

Derrington & Kendall (2004)

James (1993)

Back (1996)

Hewitt (1986)

Jacobson (1997)

Nayak (2003)

Ghumann (1999)

Modood (1997)

OCR A LEVEL EXAM FOCUS - Select at least three pieces of research that you might use for the AO1 in the following question.
Outline and briefly evaluate the view that traditional ethnic identities remain important (20)

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