

Knowledge Organiser: Identity (Year 8)

Keywords

Identity—The things that make us who we are

Nationality—the name of the land/country you were raised on

Race—your biological physical characteristics, the inheritance of your DNA.

Gender—the roles, behaviours and expectations of society

Sex— natural and biological features

Ethnicity—A group whose members identify with each other on the basis of common nationality or shared cultural traditions

Culture—they are beliefs, values, customs, and practices that are learnt and shared

Multicultural— a society which has people from lots of different cultures, traditions, religious beliefs and values

Immigrant—A person who has settled to a new country

Diversity —The quality of being different or variety

Stereotype — A widely held view that is set about a particular type of person

Prejudice— Judging someone based on which group they belong to

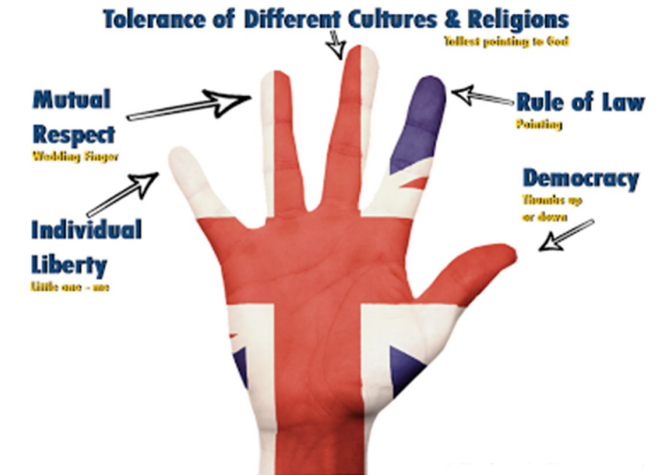
Discrimination — Treating someone differently because of your prejudice



Demographic of Britain:

	Population (2011 census)	Total
All	56,075,912	100%
White	48,209,395	86%
Mixed	1,224,400	2.2%
Indian	1,412,958	2.5%
Pakistani	1,124,511	2%
Bangladeshi	447,201	0.8%
Black African	989,628	1.8%
Black Caribbean	594,825	1.1%
All other ethnicities	2,072,994	3.7%

5 key British values:



British multiculturalism

Positives

We can share different ideas and cultures so that we experience a diversity of things like sports, food, clothes & music.

It means people do the jobs that some British people might not want to do. This helps businesses to grow and makes our economy stronger.

It gives us a much better understanding of how people live and why they have the views that they hold. Making us more tolerant of people who are different to ourselves.

Negatives

Some people might think it threatens British culture and values.

It can lead to tensions between people of different backgrounds and cultures.

Some people might take 'British jobs' which will make unemployment higher.

