**Adolescent psychology, week 5**

Your Name (First M. Last)

School or Institution Name (University at Place or Town, State)

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**How the author of your textbook defines “Ethnic Identity” and “Sexual Identity 142, 159**

According to the author the formation of ethnic identity takes place as the influence of the mainstream dominant culture. Culture of its origin can be different from the mainstream cultural values. The presence of cultural prejudice and structural barriers influence the minority groups and help them develop an ethnic identity and the ethnic identity increases with time. A high level of ethical identity achievement is connected to higher levels of self-esteem. In majority cases, the formation of ethical identity is influenced by discrimination against the person's group and increases with a sense of oppression.

Sexual identity is the discovery of the individual’s instinctive sexual orientation; this identity is the self-formative process. It is constrained and can't be determined by sexual orientation. Sexual orientation is not responsible for determining the sexual identity in the pubertal stage. Teenagers construct their sexual identities easily in supportive environments

**Briefly describe the difference between intuitionism, subjectivism, and Trans subjectivism**

Intuitionism is the epistemology that presents the view that moral righteousness and wrongness are based on the moral intuitions and it helps in determining the truthfulness. It is neither based on logic not on the previous knowledge but relies only on the intuition. But subjectivism considers that moral judgments are never right and wrong but they are based on the individual’s point of view, this position is part of the general subjectivism epistemology that questions the possibility and existence of truth (Krettenauer, 2004). Person’s moral judgments are the reflection of his own beliefs and point of views. On the other hand, transsubjectivism presents an opinion that moral judgments are justifiable but fallible, this position can be associated with general rationalist opinion regarding the judgments of falsity and truth (Moshman, 2004).

**References**

Krettenauer, T. (2004). Metaethical cognition and epistemic reasoning development in adolescence. International Journal Of Behavioral Development, 28(5), 461-470. doi: 10.1080/01650250444000180

Moshman, D. (2004). Adolescent Rationality and Development (2nd ed.). New York.