

Distribution of Races: A Brief Overview

Milenko Bačić

College of Humanities & Social Sciences

University of Nairobi

Email: bacimilenko987@yahoo.com (Author of Correspondence)

Africa

Abstract

Races of mankind human being living on our planet all belong to the same species. However, varying geographical conditions and climate have resulted in the evolution of different groups called races.

It is believed that all people originally came from one common ancestral type but the various groups now have distinct and characteristic differences. However we should not think of racial differences has been hard and fast because the races open overlap and there is no such thing as a pure race.

Keywords: Cause of Racial Variation; Geographical Distribution of Races.

1. Introduction

Race is a real cultural political and economic concept in society. A race is a grouping of humans based on shared physical or social qualities into categories generally viewed as distinct by society. First used to refer to speakers of a common language and then to denote national affiliations, by the 17th century the term races began to refer to physical traits. Modern scholarship regards race as a social construct, that is, a symbolic identity created to establish some cultural meaning. While partially based on physical similarities within groups, race is not an inherent physical or biological quality.

Social conceptions and grouping of races vary over time, involving folk taxonomies that define types of individuals based on perceived traits. Scientists consider biological essentialism obsolete, and generally discourage racial explanations for collective differentiation in both physical and behavioral traits.

Even though there is a broad scientific agreement that essentialist and typological conceptualizations of race are untenable, scientists around the world continue to conceptualize race in widely differing ways, some of which have essentialist implications. While some researchers use the concept of race to make distinctions among fuzzy sets of traits or observable differences in behavior, others in the scientific community suggest that the idea of race often is used in a naïve or simplistic way, and argue that, among humans, race has no taxonomic significance by pointing out that all living humans belong to the same species, and (as far as applicable) subspecies.

Since the second half of the 20th century, the association of race with the ideologies and theories of scientific racism has led to the use of the word *race* itself becoming problematic. Although still used in general contexts, race has often been replaced by less ambiguous and loaded terms: Population, People, ethnic groups, communities or depending on context.

2. Cause of Racial Variation

Races of mankind human beings living on our planet all belong to the same species. Because of geographical conditions and climate are responsible for racial variation.

- a) Genetic Cause
- b) Social Cause
- c) Climatic Cause

2.1. Genetic Causes

- a) Biologically grouping
- b) Genetically transmitted differences

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- c) Marriage System are occurred in equal community
- d) Skin
- e) Physical Structures:
 - i. Skin color
 - ii. Shape of eye and nose
 - iii. Shape of Skull
 - iv. Shape of leaps
 - v. Height
 - vi. Texture of hair
 - vii. Blood group

2.2. Social Causes

- a) Culture
- b) Tradition
- c) Language
- d) Nationality

2.3. Climatic Causes

- a) Tropical Region
- b) North & South Pole

3. Geographical Distribution of Races

According to Brock & Webb Races are divided into three types and they are given below:

- a) Caucasoid
- b) Mongoloid
- c) Negroid

3.1. Caucasoid

The Caucasian race has been used to denote the general physical type of some or all of the population in several places.

3.1.1. Living Places

Europe, North Africa, the Western Asia, parts of central Asia and South Asia.

3.1.2. Amount of Caucasoid

The Caucasian race has been established their colonization in different places over the world. About 40% of the people are included in Caucasoid.

3.1.3. Physical Structure

- a) Light skin color
- b) Prominent eyes
- c) Pronounced
- d) Well shaped nose and sharp features
- e) Eye ball is green or black
- f) Leaps are thin
- g) Round type skull
- h) Medium built body
- i) Average to stocky musculature
- j) Straight to wavy hair
- k) Hair with color ranging from flaxen to brownish to dark ebony

3.1.4. Place of Origin

- a) Very cold condition
- b) As a result they are not very well suited to living in very hot equatorial climates

3.1.5. Sub Races of Caucasoid

The Caucasoid peoples are divided into several types of sub-races in Europe and they are given below:

- a) North European Nordic
- b) Middle European Alpine
- c) Mediterranean

North European Nordic

Found mainly in north and west.

Ex: Scandinavian, Belgium. UK. Netherland. North Germany.



Figure 1: North European Nordic

Physical Structure

Because of geographical location these Caucasians are different from others.

- a) Having long narrow heads
- b) Fair coloring
- c) Blue eyes
- d) Are quiet tall

Middle European Alpine

Found in central Europe and in a broad belt of land stretching from western France as far as Iran in the east.

Ex: Germany, France, Australia

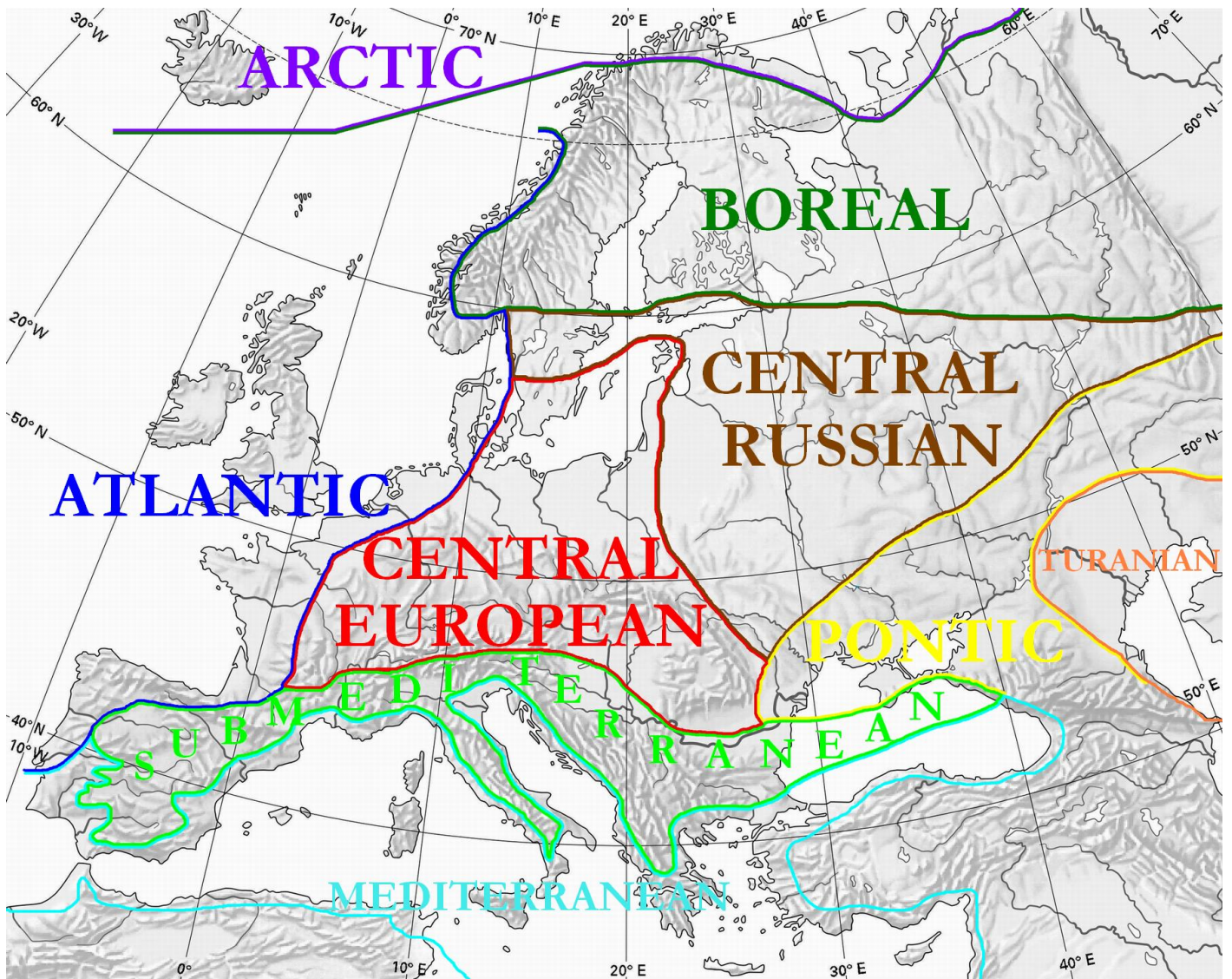


Figure 2: Middle European Alpine

Physical Structure

- a) Darker than the Nordic
- b) Having a rounder head
- c) Shorter head of all races of head
- d) Often has brown eyes

Mediterranean

Found in southwestern side in Europe and the northern sea of Africa. Europe is in the northern side and Africans in the southern side.

Ex: Germany, Portugal



Figure 3: Mediterranean

Physical Structure

- a) Dark haired
- b) Inclined to be short
- c) Slightly built body

3.2. Mongoloid

Mongoloid refers to population that share certain phenotypic traits and other physical traits common.

3.2.1. Living Place

Asia (Russia, China, Mongolia, Korea, Japan).

Eskimos and American Indians, Southeast into the pacific islands and west to laps of Europe.

3.2.2. Place of Origin

State grass land of Russia

3.2.3. Amount of Mongoloid

Mongoloid are the highest rates of all races. Amount of 50% people in the whole world are mongoloid

3.2.4. Physical Structure

- a) Heads are round
- b) Long straight hair
- c) Skins are yellow or brown
- d) Having short flat noses
- e) Slanting eyes

3.2.5. Sub-races of Mongoloid

- a) North Mongoloid-Asian
- b) South Mongoloid-Pacific
- c) American-New World

North Mongoloid

Asia Region (China, Japan, Korea)



Figure 4: North Mongoloid

South Mongoloid

The island of southeastern side of Asia and Pacific oceans are south mongoloid.

Ex: Talaud Island, Belau, Sonsorol, Merir, Carolina Island.

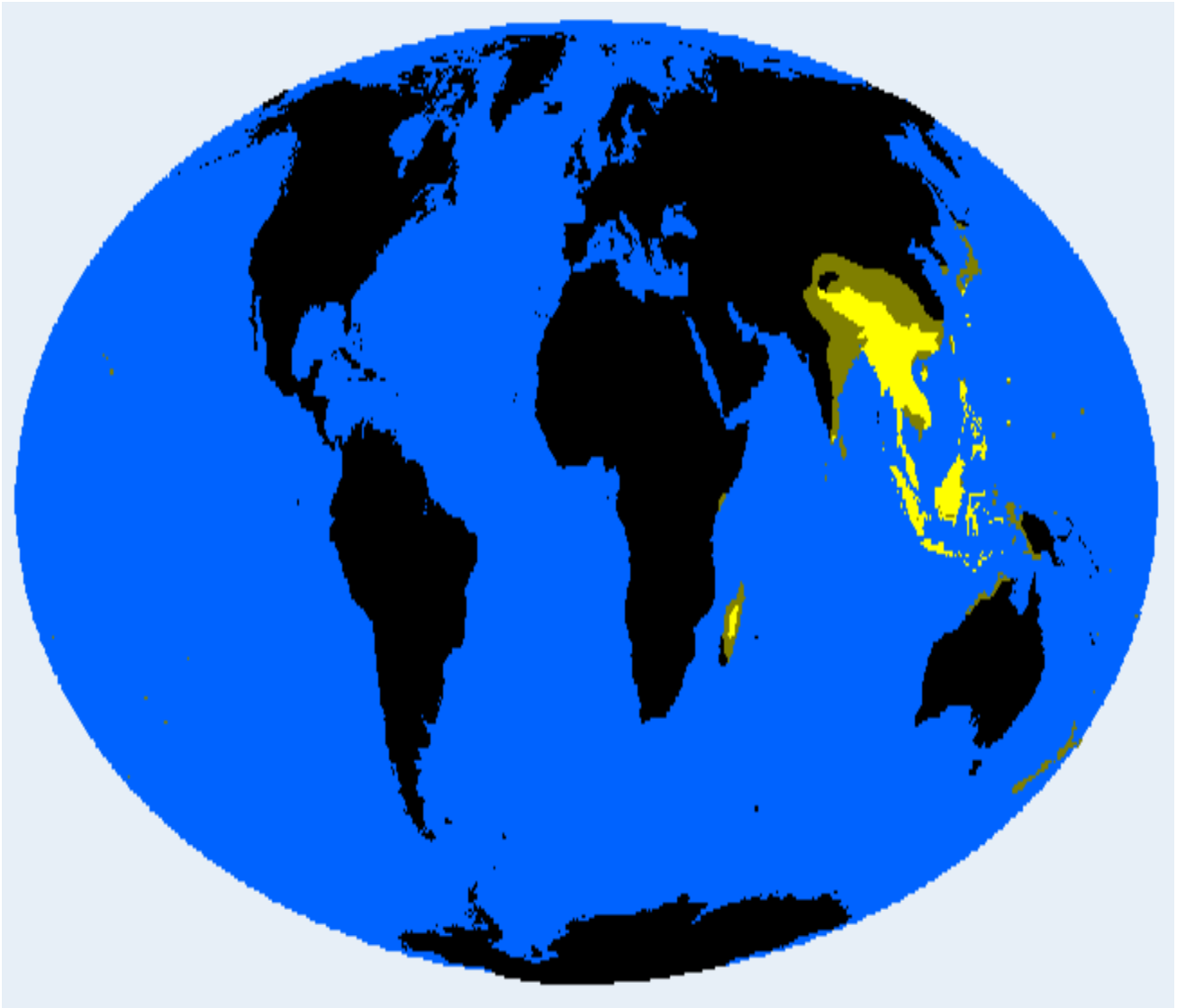


Figure 5: South Mongoloid

American

North and South America believed that is very early they are migrated from eastern Asia. Many tribes of American Indians are descended from early migrants. Majority of white Americans and descendants of the European types who settled there. The method of bearing has divided Europe & America.



Figure 6: American

3.3. Negroid

The word Negroid comes from Latin word Niger. Niger means Black.

Population that share certain morphological and skeletal traits that are generally associated with black African ancestry.

3.3.1. Physical Structures

- a) Flattish Nose
- b) Narrower Ears
- c) Narrower Joints
- d) Frontal Skull Eminences
- e) High Frontal Skull
- f) Less Hairy
- g) Longer Eye Lashes
- h) Cruciform Pattern Of Second And Third Molars

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- i) Later Closure Of Permeability Sutures
- j) Eyeball Black

3.3.2. Place of Origin

West African savanna region, diffused in total area of Africa, especially in central and southern Africa.

3.3.3. Sub-Races

- a) South African Bushman
- b) Central African Pigmi
- c) East African or Ethiopian

4. Conclusion

Race is a real cultural concept in society. We should not think of racial differences as being hard and fast, because the races often overlap. There is no such thing as a pure race.

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