

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

### Racial Distribution

- 1) What does the term race refer to? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Is race due to biological, cultural, nationality, religion, environmental, or behavioral elements? Circle One.
- 3) What was the traditional racial classification?  
\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) What was the early racial classification based upon?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 7) What is the newer racial classification based upon? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) When did "racial purity" begin to disintegrate? \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) What were the causes or reasons for this "racial purity" to begin to disintegrate? \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) How many major racial groups are there in this classification? \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Describe the Caucasoid race. \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Describe the Mongoloid race.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Describe the Negroid race. \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) Describe the Asiatic race. \_\_\_\_\_
- 15) Describe the Oceanic race. \_\_\_\_\_

**Interpreting the Map  
Racial Distribution**

1) What continent has the most diverse ethnic makeup? \_\_\_\_\_.

2) What continent has the least diverse ethnic makeup? \_\_\_\_\_.

3) List several countries that have a singular ethnic makeup.

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_

7) What ethnic group is represented in the most areas on the map?

\_\_\_\_\_.

11) List the continents that have more than one dominate ethnic group.

a. \_\_\_\_\_

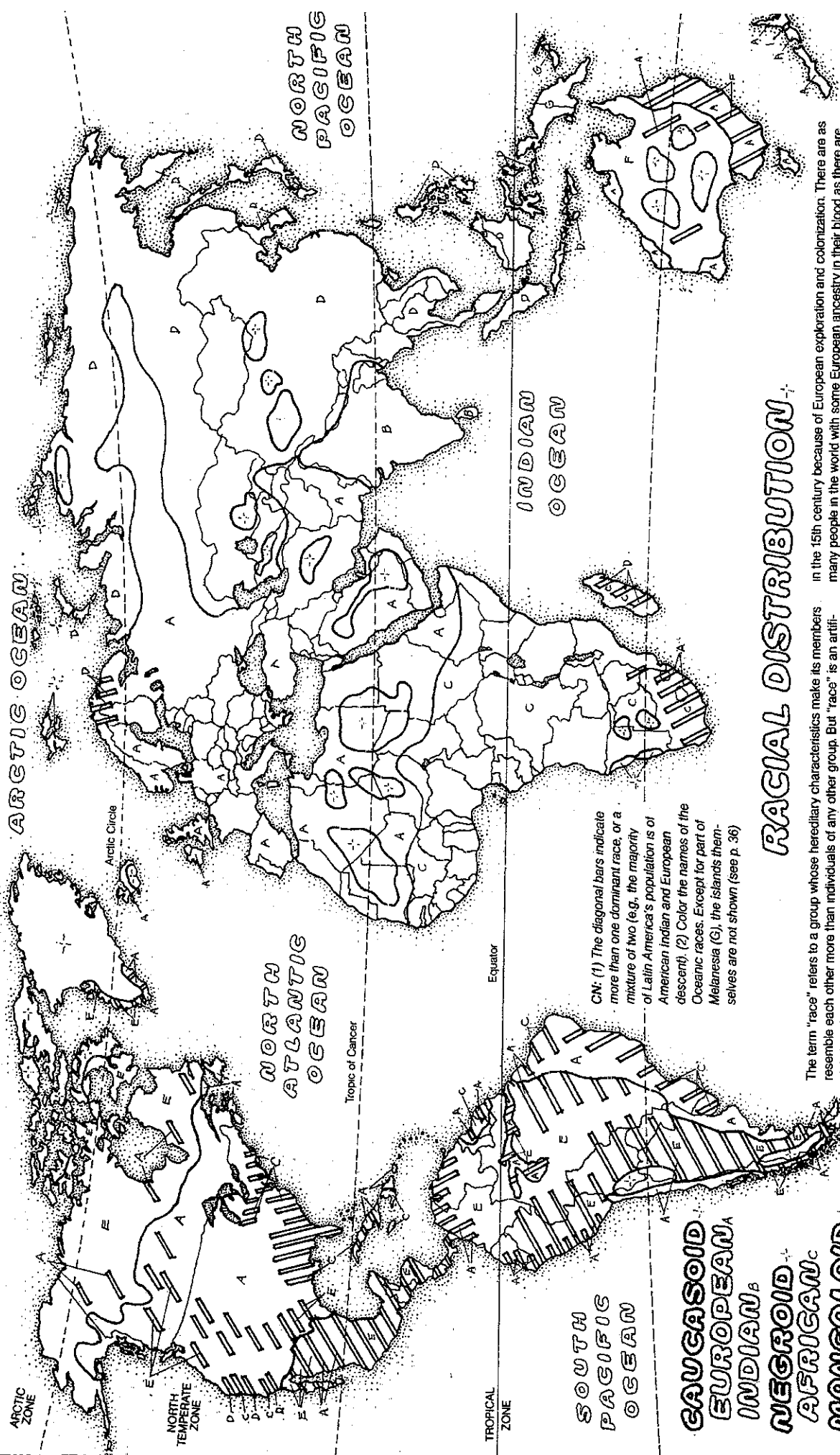
b. \_\_\_\_\_

c. \_\_\_\_\_

d. \_\_\_\_\_

## Racial Distribution KEY

1. What does the term race refer to? \_\_\_\_\_group that share hereditary characteristics\_\_
2. Is race due to biological, cultural, nationality, religion, environmental, or behavioral elements? Circle One.
3. What was the traditional racial classification? \_\_Caucasoid\_\_, \_\_Mongolodi\_\_, and \_\_Negroid\_\_.
6. What was the early racial classification based upon? \_\_skin color, hair texture, bone structure, and shape of nose, eyes, and lips\_\_.
7. What is the newer racial classification based upon? \_\_geographic origin\_\_.
8. How many major racial groups are there in this classification? \_\_9\_\_.
9. When did “racial purity” begin to disintegrate? \_\_15<sup>th</sup> Century\_\_.
10. What were the causes or reasons for this “racial purity” to begin to disintegrate? \_\_Due to European Exploration and Colonization\_\_.
11. Describe the Caucasoid race \_\_Fair skinned Scandinavians to darker skinned Ethiopians\_\_.
12. Describe the Mongoloid race. \_\_American Indians, Eskimos, and Asiatics\_\_
13. Describe the Negroid race. \_\_Sub-Sahara Africa\_\_
14. Describe the Asiatic race. \_\_Chinese, Japanese, Korean, and Asians share yellow skin, eyes and facial characteristics\_\_
15. Describe the Oceanic race. \_\_Dark skinned Aboriginal Australians to light skinned Polynesians\_\_



ARCTIC ZONE

NORTH TEMPERATE ZONE

TROPICAL ZONE

ARCTIC OCEAN

NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN

INDIAN OCEAN

SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN

CAUCASOID EUROPEAN<sup>A</sup>

INDIAN<sup>B</sup>

NEGROID AFRICAN<sup>C</sup>

MONGOLOID ASIATIC<sup>D</sup>

AMERICAN<sup>E</sup>

AUSTRALIAN<sup>F</sup>

MELANESIAN<sup>G</sup>

MIGNONESIAN<sup>H</sup>

POLYNESIAN<sup>I</sup>

Arctic Circle

Equator

Tropic of Cancer

CN: (1) The diagonal bars indicate more than one dominant race, or a mixture of two (e.g. the majority of Latin America's population is of American Indian and European descent). (2) Color the names of the Oceanic races. Except for part of Melanesia (G), the islands themselves are not shown (see p. 36)

## RACIAL DISTRIBUTION

The term "race" refers to a group whose hereditary characteristics make its members resemble each other more than individuals of any other group. But "race" is an artificial classification that has no basis in biology. There is really only one race, the human species: Homo sapiens. Most anthropologists agree that differences among humans are too minor (and too recently acquired) to represent truly different biological races. It is generally believed that we all evolved from the early inhabitants of eastern Africa. As groups emigrated to other parts of the world, their adaptation to different environments may have played a major role in determining variations in appearance. There is no single physical characteristic that is exclusive to any one race. The traditional classification of Caucasoid, Mongoloid, and Negroid was based solely upon physical characteristics (skin color; hair texture; bone structure; shape of eyes, nose, and lips, etc.). On this page you will be coloring a newer classification, based upon geographical origins, which defines nine major racial groups (with hundreds of sub-groups). For centuries, these races lived in virtual isolation because physical barriers separated their homelands. Racial "purity" began to disintegrate

in the 15th century because of European exploration and colonization. There are as many people in the world with some European ancestry in their blood as there are living in Europe. The trend toward the merging of races—creating groups with more variabilities—is accelerating.

There is now greater diversity within each race. The "white" Caucasoid race ranges from fair-skinned Scandinavians to dark-skinned North Africans and still darker Ethiopians. The dark-skinned residents of India are also considered Caucasoid. Blacks living in the Americas are descended from the Negroid races of sub-Saharan Africa. The Mongoloid race includes American Indians and Asians. The Americas were originally populated by "red" and "brown-skinned" people who migrated from Asia across the Bering Strait, as did the Eskimos at a later date. "Yellow-skinned" Asians (Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Southeast Asians) share similar eye and facial characteristics. The Oceanic group ranges from very dark-skinned Australian Aborigines to the progressively lighter Pacific island races: Melanesians, lighter Micronesians, and even lighter Polynesians (p. 36).