

The three human races



Francis Dale O. Ambrocio III-Avogadro Negroids The Negroid race is a historic racial category. [1] It was one of the three historic " great races", further divided into subtypes beside the Caucasoid and the Mongoloid races. The major population included in the category in the 19th century and early 20th century were the black people of sub-Saharan Africa. Sometimes Australian Aboriginals, the Melanesians and Negritos were included in the Negroid race in popular anthropology and cartography.

However, as early as 1870, Thomas Huxley suggested that the Australian Aborigines, the Negritos, the Melanesians as well as the Papuans (the inhabitants of New Guinea) should be referred to as a separate race known as the Australoid race. This had become general practice by the 1940s. The concept of the Negroid race originated with the typological method of racial classification and is still used by many anthropologists, especially physical anthropologists working in the forensic field of craniofacial anthropometry.

Carleton Stevens Coon rejected the notion of a unified Negroid race in his 1962 *The Origin of Races*, dividing the Black African populations into a Congoid race and a Capoid race. Negroid skulls don't have a nasal sill. Their skull exhibits prognathism, which is the opposite of the Caucasoidal retreating zygomatics. Their mouth protrudes outward. They have little or no nasal depression, a rounded forehead, bregmatic depression, a wide nasal opening, and often have an almost ivory texture to the bone. Caucasoid

The term Caucasian race (also known as Caucasoid and sometimes Europid or Europoid) denotes the race or phenotypes of some or all of the indigenous human populations of Europe, North Africa, the Horn of Africa, West Asia,

Central Asia, and South Asia. In common use in American English, the term Caucasian (rarely supplemented with the word race) is sometimes restricted to Europeans and other lighter-skinned populations within these areas, and may be considered equivalent to the varying definitions of white people.

The term continues to be widely used in many scientific and general contexts, usually with its more restricted sense of "white", specifically White American in a U. S. context. Caucasoid skulls have a nasal sill. This nasal sill (or dam) can usually be found inside the nasal opening. Caucasoids have a face that comes to a point along the midline. Their cheek bones don't extend forward. They have retreating zygomatics. This is where the facial features below the nose are retreated back into the skull and are flatter from the chin to below the nose.

Caucasoids often have a long narrow face, a narrow nasal opening, depressed nasal root, and a narrow high bridge for the nose. Mongoloid The term "Mongoloid" (also Mongolic) is a word used to describe people of East Asia and North Asian origin. Its use originated from a variation of the word "Mongol", a people who are considered one of its main proto-populations. Mongoloid skulls are between to two extremes with the nasal sill.

Mongoloids have a much flatter face than Caucasoids, and the cheek bones extend further forward. Their face is also moonlike. They have an edge to edge bite. Many American Indian incisor teeth have occlusal wear (older skulls that is). Mongoloids also have shovel-shaped incisors and in some cases they are turned slightly to the midline. Often the zygomatic bones dip

below the edge of the maxilla, and they have a nasal overgrowth (the nasal bones project forward past where it meets with the front part of the maxilla).