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1904 St. Luis World’s Fair (poster)

This poster shows the equality in all over the world. Under the St. Luis, all the people are same. Whether, a Muslim, Christian, Hindu, Sikhs etc. all are the same. This image tells the story of different people of the world. Racism is a subject that concerns everyone. At any moment, everyone can be confronted with racism, whatever their sex, their skin color, their religion. All the racism of the world does not focus on the Jewish community. And unequal compassion can only engender misunderstanding, resentment; it can only further widen the gap between the different communities (Bonilla-Silva). This image provides an idea of racism.

The Romans felt superior to their neighbors whose territories they invaded. In the 16th century, the Spanish introduced colonial racism. They compared the natives to animals, because they did not wear clothes, painted their bodies, carried heavy loads and did not speak the same language as theirs (Dovidio, et.al.) Racism is also a behavior, abusive or even aggressive, quite widespread and unfortunately commonplace in some countries, which is to be wary and even to despise people with physical and cultural characteristics different from ours. Racism is not a new idea. This image is black and white in color which also portrays the concept of racism. We have all the types of people in this world, Black, White, and brownish etc.

To conclude, this image shows that racism is a theory that there are human races superior to all others. Racists define a race as a group of people sharing the same ancestry (Phelps). They differentiate breeds based on physical characteristics, such as the color of the skin or the appearance of the hair. In reality, there is no scientific proof of the existence of different races. Biology has identified only one race: the human race.

Works Cited

Bonilla-Silva, Eduardo. Racism without racists: Color-blind racism and the persistence of racial inequality in the United States. Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, 2006.

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