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What is my dad's 3rd cousin to me

For other uses, see Cousin (ambiguous). Cousins redirected here. For other uses, see Cousins (ambiguous). First cousin once removed insures here. For the documentary film, see First Cousin Once Removed. Descended From An Ancestor's Sibling Relationships (Breakdown) Types of Genetic or Adopting Kinship Family Older Father Grandparent Sibling Cousin By Marriage Spouse Husband Wife Open Marriage Polygamy Polyandry Polygyny Group Marriage Mixed-Orientation Partner(s) Significant Other Boyfriend Girlfriend Cohab Same-Sex Life Partner Friendship (Romantic/Cross-Sex/Zone) Sexual Casual Monogamy Non-monogamy Mutual monogamy Polyamory Polydeltity Cicisbeo Concubin Courtaige Courtesan Mistress Activities Bonding Courtship Dating Engagement Bachelor's Day Mat Meets Market Romance Singles Event Wedding Ends Breakup Separation Annulment Divorce Widowhood Emotions and Feels Affinity Attachment Intimacy Jealousy Limerence Love Platonic Unconditional Passion Sexuality Practices Bridal Price Thorne Dull Service Hypergamie Infidelity Sexual Activity Offense Suppression Abuse Child Dating Domestic Elderly Narcissistic Parent Power and Controlling via General cousin referred to a first cousin, a relative whose most recent general ancestor with the subject is a grandparent. [1] More commonly, in the lineal kinship system used in the English-speaking world, a cousin is a type of familiar relationship in which two family members were prescribed two or more famous generations away from their most recent common. Grades and removals are used to describe the relationship between cousins more precisely. Grade measures the divide, in generations, from the most recent common ancestor to one of the cousins (whatever is closest), while the removal measures the difference in generations between the cousins themselves. To illustrate use, a second cousin is a cousin with a grade of two. When the degree is not specified, first cousin is accepted. A cousin who was removed once is a cousin with one removal. When the removal is not specified, no removal is accepted. [3] Several government entities have established systems for legal use that can precisely specify relationship with common ancestors in the past; for example, in medicine and law, a first cousin is a type of third-degree relative. [citation needed] Basic definitions Basic family tree AdamAgathaOrder 1st BenBettyCharlesCorinda2nd 3rd DawnDavidEmmaEdward FelicityFrankGeorgeGwen HarryImogen The relationship between each solid shade box and a similar one on the other branch of the tree is that of a cousin. The removal is the number of rows by which the family is separated. The degree of the relationship is that of the family member with the lowest order. The rules are the same for cousin-in-laws, they exist between shady solid lines and shade dotted lines. People People associated with a type of cousin relationship if they share a common pre-order, and are separated from their most recent general frontman by two or more generations. This means not one person is an ancestor of the other, they do not share a parent (are not siblings), nor a brother of the other's parent (is not the other's aunt/uncle or niece/nephew). [3] In the English system, the cousin ratio is further outlined by the concepts of degree and removal. The degree is the number of generations that are subsequently to the common ancestor before a parent of one of the cousins is found. This means the degree is separating the cousin from the common ancestor less one. Also, if the cousins are not separated from the common ancestor by the same number of generations, the cousin is used with the smallest separation to determine the degree. [2] The removal is the difference between the number of generations of each cousin to the common pre-payer. [2] Two people may be removed, but be around the same age due to differences in dates of birth from parents, children and other relevant ancestors. [2] To illustrate these concepts, the following table is provided. This table identifies the degree and removal of cousin relationship between two people using their most recent general preview as the reference point and demonstrates it in the example family tree. Relationship between subject and relative given the relationship with their most resentment general ancestor (Names are of example Basic family tree) Relative Separation in generations to ancestor R – 2 3 4 S : Relation to ancestor Subject 2 Grandparent 1st cousin once removed 1st cousin & George David & Imogen 3 Grandparent 1st Cousin Once Removed 2nd Cousin 2nd Cousin Once Removed Frank & Emma Frank & George Frank & Imogen 4 Big-Grandparent 1st Cousin Twice Removed 2nd Cousin Once Removed 3rd Cousin & Emma Harry & George Harry & Imogen For Cousins (R&S ≥ 2): S - 1, |R - S| where R and S are the separator-end additional terms The terms are full cousin[s] and cousin-German are used to specify a first cousin with no removals. [7] The terms cousin-uncle/aunt and cousin/cousin are sometimes used to describe the direction of removal of the relationship,[8] especially in Mennonite,[9] Indies, and Pakistan[reference required] families. These terms relate to a first cousin once removed, uncle/aunt referring to an older generation and niece/nephew to younger ones. For additional removals, large/large applied to these relationships. [9] For example, a second grandmother is a male-first cousin who is twice removed who comes from an older generation, and a cousin grandson is a female first cousin who is removed twice come from a younger generation. The term is sometimes used for the grandchild of a first cousin, or the first cousin of a grandparent: a first cousin twice removed. Gender-based distinctions Main article: Parallel and cross cousins A maternal cousin is a cousin associated with the mother's side of the family, while a paternal cousin is a cousin associated with the father's side of the family. This relationship is not necessarily mutual, as the maternal cousin of one person can be the paternal cousin of the other. In the example Basic family tree Emma is David's maternal cousin and David is Emma's paternal cousin. Parallels and cross cousins on the other hand are mutual relationships. Parallel cousins are descendants of same-sex siblings. Cousins associated with same-sex siblings from their most recent general pre-dweller are parallel cousins. [10] A parallel first cousin relationship exists when both the subject and relative are maternal cousins, or both are paternal cousins. Cross cousins are descendants of opposite-sex siblings. A cross first cousin relationship exists when the subject and the relative are maternal cousin and paternal cousin to each other. In the example basic family tree David and Emma are cross cousins. Multiplications AdamAgathaBrianBeatrix ClaudeColleenDarrellDorothea EwanFannie Ewan and Fannie are double first cousins because they both share sets of grandparents as they are cousins by both parents. They are cousins by the siblings Claude and Darrell as well as the siblings Colleen and Dorothea. Double cousins are relatives who are cousins from two different branches of the family tree. This happens when siblings reproduce with different siblings from another family, respectively. [11] It can also be referred to as cousins on both sides. The resulting children are related to each other by both their parents and are therefore doubt-related. Double first cousins share both sets of grandparents. AdamAgathaAnthony BenBettyCyrusCorina DavidEsme David and Esme are half cousins as they share just one grandparent (Agatha) because they are related by half-siblings (Betty and Cyrus). Half cousins are descendants of half siblings and will share one grandparent. [12] The children of two-half siblings are first-half cousins. If half siblings have children with another pair of half siblings, the resulting children would be double half first cousins. While there is no agreed term, it is possible for cousins to share three grandparents as some of half siblings have children with some full siblings. [13] Non-blood relations AdamAgatha BenBettyCharlesCorindaColin David{{{BK}}}{BK}Evangeline David and Evangeline are step cousins because David's uncle (Charles) is now Evangeline's stepfather. Evangeline's (Corinda) is married to Charles. Walking cousins are either stepchildren of an individual's aunt or uncle, nieces and and of one's step-parent, or the children of one's parents' stepbrother. [15] A cousin-in-law is the nephew of a person's spouse or the spouse of a person's cousin.[16] In the basic family tree example David and Edward are cousins in law. None of these relationships have consanguinity. Consanguinity Main Article: Consanguinity Consanguinity is a measure of how closely individuals relate to each other. It is measured by the coefficient of relationship. Below, when we discuss the coefficient of relationship, we accept the subject and the family member relates only through the kinship term. A coefficient of a human being represents the relationship you have with yourself. Consanguinity decreases by half for each generation separation from the most recent common ancestor, as there are two parents to each child. When there is more than one common prosperity, the consanguinity between each proxy is added together to get the final result. Between the first cousins there are two shared ancestors each with four generations of separation, up and down the family tree:

(
1
2

)

4

(
1
2

)

4

{\display style \left({\frac {1}{2}}\right)^{4}\cdot \left({\frac {1}{2}}\right)^{4}}

, their consanguinity is one-eighth. For each additional removal of the cousin ratio, oddsanguinity decreases by half, as the generations of separation increase by one. For each additional degree of the cousin relationship, consanguinity decreases by a quarter as the generations of separation increase by one on both sides. [17] Half cousins have half the consanguinity of ordinary cousins, since they have half of the general ancestors (i.e. one vs two). Double cousins have twice the consanguinity of ordinary cousins, as they have twice the number of common ancestors (i.e. four vs two). Double first cousins share the same consanguinity as half-sibling rivalries. Just as double half cousins share the same consanguinity as cousins as they both have two common ancestors. If there are half siblings on one side and full siblings on the other, they would have three halves the consanguinity of ordinary first cousins. [17] In a scenario where two monozygotic (identical) twin mates collaborated with another pair of monozygotic twins, the resulting double cousins would test as genetically similar as siblings. Reproduction Offspring of first cousin couples and of second cousin couples die younger and reproduce less. Couples closely related have an increased chance of sharing genes, including mutations that occurred in their family tree. If the mutation is a rational trait, it won't reveal itself unless both father and mother share it. Due to the risk of the trait being harmful, children of parents have high consanguinity an increased risk for reactive genetic disorders. See inbreeding for more information. Closely related couples have more children. Couples associated with consanguinity equivalent to that of third third has the greatest reproductive success. [20] This seems counter-intuitive, since closely related parents have a higher probability of have offspring that are unsuitable, yet closer relationship can also reduce the likelihood of immunological incompatibility during pregnancy. [21] Cousin marriage Main Article: Cousin marriage Cousin marriage is important in several anthropological theories, often distinguishing between matriachal and patriarchal parallels and cross cousins. Currently, about 10% and historically as high as 80% of all marriages are between first or second cousins. [22] Cousin marriages are often arranged. [22] [23] [24] [25] Anthropologists believe it is used as a tool to strengthen the family, preserve its wealth, protect its cultural heritage and maintain the power structure of the family and its place in the community. Some groups encourage cousin marriages while others attach a strong social stigma to it. In some regions in the Middle East, more than half of all marriages are between first or second cousins (some of the countries in this region can exceed 70%. [27] Just outside this region it is often legal but infreued. Many cultures specifically encouraged cross-cousin marriages. In other places, it is legally prohibited and culturally equivalent to incest. [29] Supporters of the cousins often view the ban as discrimination.[31] [32] while opponents call the potential incedency[33] and the increased birth rate in children of cousin marriage. See also Collateral Descendant Consanguinity Cousin Marriage Family Brothers and Second-degree Relative References ^ Cousin. Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase & Fable. Chambers Harrap Publishers. 2013. 19. ^ a b c d King, Robert C.; Stansfield, William D. (2013). A dictionary of Genetics. Oxford University Press. 8. Missing or empty title= (help) ^ a b Definition of Cousin by Merriam-Webster. merriam-webster.com. 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