ANCESTRUM™

A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST



GEOGRAPHIC
ETHNIC
HISTORIC
MATERNAL
PATERNAL
CELEBRITY
NEANDERTHAL

WHERE ARE YOU REALLY FROM?



INTRO

Where are we really from? This is one of the 3 philosophical questions that humanity has never ceased to ask itself throughout history.

Ancestrum was born to give the best scientific answer that current technology allows us. In this introduction we are going to tell you how.

Enjoy your report.

1. Genetic ancestry

Ancestry could be defined as the genetic information inherited from our ancestors, with certain genetic variations, which allow us to define **our origins.**

A genetic variation, also called variant or mutation, is a permanent change in the DNA sequence and is what determines the different characteristics of some people compared to others.

As a result of **demographic events** throughout human history, there is a **genetic variability** characteristic of each population. Thus, our ancestry is the result of the complex mixing of populations over time, from the origin of the human species in Africa some 300,000 years ago to the present day, and it is the variations that allow us to compare each DNA sample with those of large genetic datasets around the world and throughout history in order to study each individual ancestry.

2. DNA and genetic markers

Genetic information is contained in DNA, which is the material that contains all the information that defines each of the characteristics of our organism, including individual traits such as, for example, height, hair color or **genetic ancestry.** Each of these traits is defined by a set of variations in the DNA, which allow it to be identified, and each of the specific genetic data that allow us to study mutations is called a **genetic marker**.

DNA is inherited from parent to child, so we are the result of the genetic mix that all our ancestors have had. Depending on how it is inherited, we can distinguish two types of markers:

- **Autosomal**: are those that are inherited from both father and mother, so their analysis gives a summary of the information and genetic ancestry that we have inherited from both.

-**Uniparental**: are those that are inherited only through the maternal or paternal route, and are the mitochondrial DNA and Y chromosome markers, respectively. Thus, we can study the maternal and paternal genetic lineages separately.



INTRO

3. Analysis process

Given the patterns of genetic variability that exist in populations, we can compare your markers with those in our reference databases, which include a multitude of samples belonging to different populations around the world and throughout history. First, we extract the DNA from your saliva and, through a process called sequencing, we read the information contained in your DNA. To do this, we use more than 700,000 genetic markers specifically selected to study your genetic information reliably, using Illumina technology, one of the most prestigious on the market. Subsequently, after passing a strict quality control, we proceed to carry out the analysis of your sample, in which your DNA is meticulously analyzed by comparing it with a large set of reference samples, and from the **genetic differences and similarities** that exist with your DNA, we can infer your ancestry.

Although there are different methods to study ancestry and they are based on statistical approaches, our **algorithms** focus on methods that seek the highest possible accuracy, and that are contrasted and endorsed by the international scientific community. Ancestrum reports will give you diverse and complete information about your origins from multiple perspectives, including the study of your **autosomal and uniparental** genetic information.

4. Tests included in the report

In our 7 IN ONE report, with a **single kit and a single DNA sample**, we perform **seven different tests** that allow you to delve into the depths of your ancestry, and discover what your genes hide about your ancestors in the most complete way.

The 7 tests are the following:

• GEOGRAPHIC ANCESTRY: The geographic ancestry test shows you where your ancestors were from, in today's geographic context.

• ETHNIC ANCESTRY: Discover, with this test, the ethnic groups in the world with which you have the greatest genetic similarity.

• HISTORICAL ANCESTRY: This study shows you the origins of your ancestors in different periods of history, from Paleolithic times to the present day.

• MATERNAL HAPLOGRAPHOGRAPHY: We analyze your maternal haplogroup through mitochondrial DNA to see your maternal lineage and its migrations since about 200,000 years ago.

• PATERNAL HAPLOGRAPOGRAPHY: Through the Y chromosome, we analyze your paternal haplogroup to discover your paternal lineage and its migrations since more than 150,000 years ago.

• CELEBRITIES: Through the analysis of your haplogroups, in this study we can see with which historical characters you have a common ancestor.



INTRO

• NEANDERTAL DNA: Discover, with this test, what percentage of Neanderthal DNA is in your genome.

Delve into your history through the following pages of the report to answer Ancestrum's big question: **Where are you really from?**



FAQ

1. What do the percentages in my test mean?

The ancestry calculation is based on determining the similarities and differences between a person and our reference database, and thus establish the similarity with the different geographical groups to calculate with which one is more likely to share a common ancestry. To do this, a comparison is made between the allele frequencies of a person and the reference samples, and the more similar they are, the greater the probability of sharing ancestors. To explain what an allele consists of, we can think of the human genome as an encyclopedia with the instructions that determine how we are today. The genome presents informative positions (approximately 3,000,000,000,000), this information varies over time due to mutations or mixtures between populations, among other factors. These positions can be understood as the words that make up the encyclopedia. For each of them there will be two or more options, which will be the alleles. Depending on which alleles are in each position, it will be determined how similar are yours and the reference samples. An interesting fact is that of those 3,000,000,000,000 positions, the variation between people is only about 0.1%, 99.9% of the genome is common to all humans.

2. Does Ancestrum tell me where my ancestors come from in a specific way?

Yes, we identify your geographic ancestral origins down to the level of detail of regions, in most parts of the world, but keep in mind that the results are statistical approximations of your ancestry that will be subject to several factors.

On the one hand, the results will depend on the set of population groups that we have in the database with which we compare by geographic area. Not all areas of the world have the same number of population groups identified, so the level of precision is not the same in all areas. In any case, at Ancestrum we have a large reference database, which includes countless samples and population groups from all over the world and over time, and which have been carefully selected, allowing us to offer excellent reliability in the results.

2. On the other hand, since our ancestry is the result of the demographic history of the populations to which our ancestors have belonged over the millennia, the ancestry that we can analyze today will depend on the extent of genetic admixture that our predecessors have had. If they have experienced a lot of admixture, it is likely that your results will not match as closely as you would initially expect, based on the origins of your closest relatives.

3. And finally, certain genetic factors play a role. In the case of autosomal marker analysis, we study a combination of the genetic ancestry that we inherit from our parents, but not exactly 50% is inherited from each parent due to various mechanisms involved in genetic inheritance, such as recombination, which means that the results can be different even between direct siblings. And if we talk about the analysis of uniparental markers, which define separately the paternal and maternal lineages, we have to say that they do not offer a precise result of the regions from which your ancestors come, but they offer a



more general result of your lineage, going back to the geographical area and historical time in which it has been estimated that the lineage to which you belong has originated.

3. May my results be different from what I expected?

Ancestry calculation methods are not deterministic, but probabilistic. Your sample is compared with the reference samples included in our database. Based on the genetic similarities and differences between your sample and the reference samples, we can identify the population groups most likely to share ancestry with you. Reference databases include DNA samples from individuals considered clearly representative of a region because their families have lived there for generations. Thus, the connection of your DNA to that region is direct.

In addition, people are the result of a broad, continuous and diverse interbreeding of populations throughout history. Our ancestry algorithm dissects the genetic heritage passed down to us by our ancestors. This does not mean that we get a static picture of the origin of our ancestors at a particular historical moment, but rather an interpretive result of how that genetic inheritance came to them, and then to us over time. But, as we said, it takes into account the movements of populations and their connections throughout history, because they shared a common origin, because they were influenced by other population groups in history or because they were related to each other, punctually or continuously. Thus, the result may not coincide exactly with the place of origin of the most direct ancestors or with the current geopolitical borders.

GEOGRAPHIC



The geographical ancestry test shows you where your ancestors were from, in today's geographical context.

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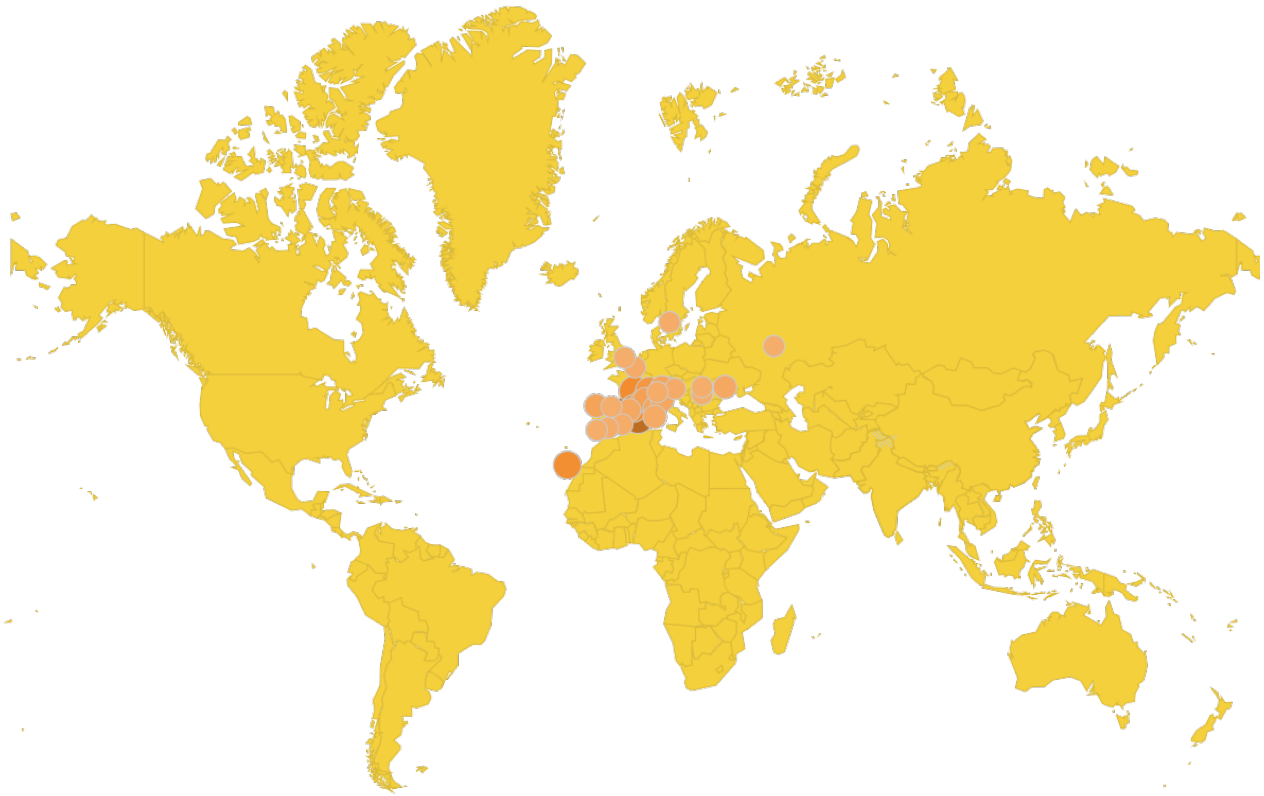
GEOGRAPHIC

WHAT IS GEOGRAPHIC ANCESTRY?

The geographic ancestry test allows us to determine the origin of your ancestors at a geographic level, in a current context. You will be able to know with which regions of the world you share DNA, discovering the geographical areas to which your ancestors were related. This test is performed through autosomal DNA, which reflects a summary of the genetic information inherited from your father and mother, who in turn inherited from your ancestors.

In our analysis we go back about 800 years on average, although we do not take into account the last 250-300 years, as we consider that they are not scientifically sound, as they are too recent.

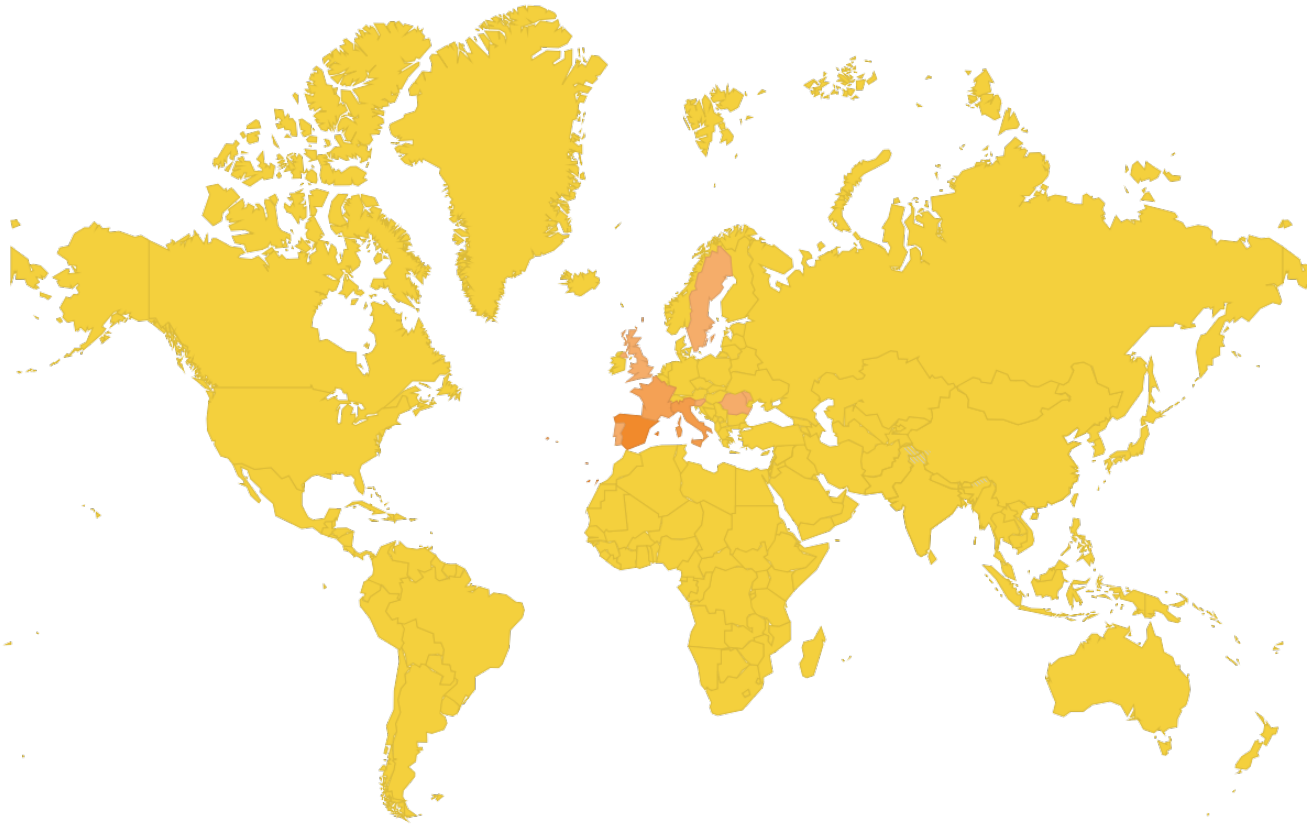
REGIONAL DATA





GEOGRAPHIC

COUNTRIES



COUNTRIES

Spain	50,46 %	Italy	25,46 %
France	17,82 %	Moldova	1,62 %
Portugal	1,16 %	Romania	0,93 %
Slovenia	0,93 %	Sweden	0,69 %
Russian Federation	0,46 %	United Kingdom	0,46 %



GEOGRAPHIC

EUROPE



REGIONS IN EUROPE

Catalonia Barcelona	16,67 %	Balearic Islands Menorca	12,96 %
Liguria	10,88 %	Puy-de-Dome	8,33 %
Canary Islands	7,64 %	Catalonia Girona	6,94 %
Aosta-Valley	5,79 %	Bouches-du-Rhone	3,24 %
Provence	3,24 %	Galicia	2,78 %
Friuli-Venezia-Giulia	2,55 %	Trentino-Alto-Adige	2,55 %
Corse	2,08 %	Toscana	1,85 %
Catalonia Central	1,62 %	Moldova Stefan Voda	1,62 %
Sardinia	1,16 %	France Nord	0,93 %
Slovenia	0,93 %	Portugal Algarve	0,69 %
Alacant	0,69 %	Lombardia	0,69 %
Andalucia	0,69 %	Vastra Gotaland Gokhem	0,69 %
Gorj County Tismana	0,46 %	Alba County Horea Village	0,46 %
East of England	0,46 %	Burgos North	0,46 %
Algarve	0,46 %		



GEOGRAPHIC

RUSSIA



REGIONS IN RUSSIA

Mordovia	0,46 %

ETHNIC



Discover, with this test, the ethnic groups in the world with which you have the greatest genetic similarity.

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A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST



ETHNIC

The study of your ethnic ancestry allows you to know with which ethnic groups in the world your DNA is associated and allows you to contextualize in a much more complete way the origin of your genetic inheritance, being able to understand the cultural, social and historical characteristics of your ancestors. This analysis complements, from a more social and anthropological perspective, your geographical ancestry study.

At Ancestrum we have catalogued hundreds of different ethnicities worldwide, in order to offer you a level of detail unknown until now.

ETNIA	AFFINITY	ETNIA	AFFINITY
Iberian	31,02 %	Balearic Islander	12,96 %
Ligurian	10,88 %	Occitan	8,33 %
Canary Islander	7,64 %	Occitan Mediterranean	6,48 %
Franco-Provençal	5,79 %	Friulan	2,55 %
Italian germanic	2,55 %	Corse	2,08 %
Tuscan	1,85 %	Moldovan	1,62 %
Sardinian	1,16 %	Normand	0,93 %
Romanian	0,93 %	South Slav	0,93 %
Lombard	0,69 %	Scandinavian	0,69 %
English	0,46 %	Volga Finnic Mordvin	0,46 %



HISTORIC



This study shows you the origins of your ancestors in different periods of history, from the Paleolithic.

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HISTORIC

WHAT IS HISTORICAL ANCESTRY?

With our historical ancestry test you can know the origins of your ancestors in different historical periods, going back to the Paleolithic.

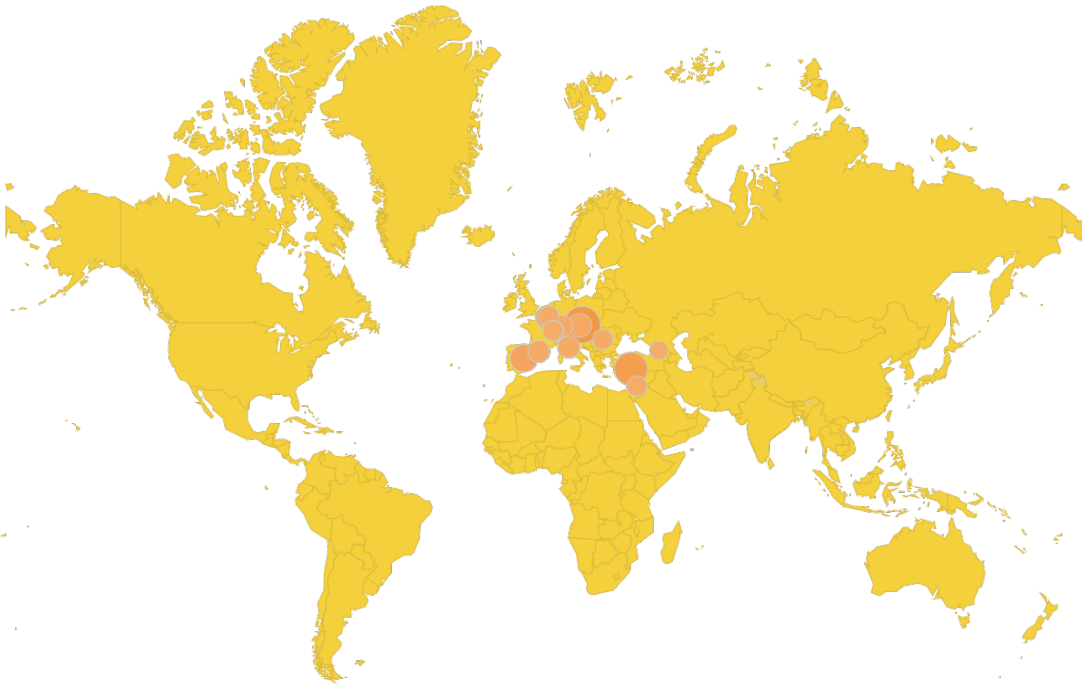
To carry out this study, your genetic information is compared with the DNA of human archaeological remains to which radiocarbon dating technologies (carbon-14 method) have been applied, in order to know to which period of history they belong. With these genetic samples, of great historical value, we compare your DNA to obtain your personalized report, with the maximum scientific rigor.





HISTORIC

> 10.000 B. C. - UPPER PALEOLITHIC



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Czech hunter-gatherer	30,20 %	Turkish hunter-gatherer	22,00 %
Iberian hunter-gatherer	11,20 %	Krems hunter-gatherer	6,60 %
German hunter-gatherer	5,40 %	Azilian Palaeolithic culture	4,80 %
Goyet hunter-gatherer	4,80 %	Italian hunter-gatherer	4,40 %
Gorj hunter-gatherer	3,00 %	Magdalenian culture	2,40 %
Natufian culture	1,40 %	Bichon hunter-gatherer	1,40 %
French hunter-gatherer	1,40 %	Georgian Palaeolithic	1,00 %



HISTORIC

> 10.000 B. C. - UPPER PALEOLITHIC

Homo sapiens spread from Africa to the rest of the continents about 55,000 years ago. This period is strongly marked by the Last Glacial Period, characterized by a very cold global climate, with extensive ice extensions, alternating with temperate periods, reaching minimum temperatures about 20,000 years ago, at which point climatic conditions begin to improve significantly. Human populations are based on an eminently hunter-gatherer activity. Given the harsh climatic conditions, populations are forced to stay mainly in the so-called glacial refuges, regions where the climate remains in a more favorable range for survival.

Life predominates in caves, with a rather nomadic style, conditioned by the search for food. Art appears in the caves as a cultural element in the sites of Lascaux and Altamira, or as a portable element linked to religion or social elites. The laminar carving of stone is also perfected, a very specific bone craft is developed, as well as new tools and hunting strategies, such as the propulsor (a tool that uses leverage to achieve greater speed in the throwing of darts, spears or javelins) and the bow, which facilitate the capture of better game. Some of the oldest stone temples in the world were also built during this period, such as the one at Göbekli Tepe in Turkey.

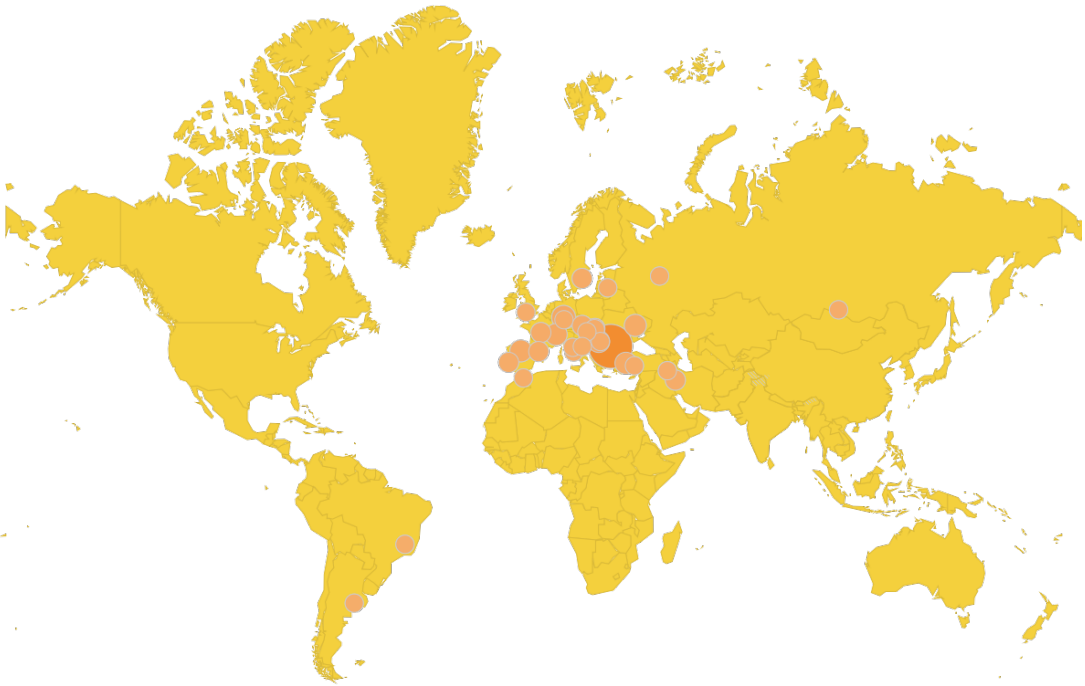
During the last years of this period, climatic conditions around the world began to improve, allowing populations to once again occupy larger territories.

Some of the inventions made during this period are bone needles, paintbrushes, harpoons, wickerwork, clay pots, fishing nets, etc.



HISTORIC

10.000-5.000 B. C. - MESOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Bulgarian Neolithic	46,90 %	Linear pottery culture in Germany	5,79 %
French Early Neolithic	5,37 %	Serbian hunter-gatherer	4,13 %
Iberian hunter-gatherer	3,93 %	Ukranian Neolithic	3,51 %
Anatolian Neolithic farmer	3,31 %	Alföld culture in Hungary	3,10 %
French hunter-gatherer	2,69 %	Azilian Mesolithic culture	2,69 %
Swedish hunter-gatherer	2,27 %	Linear pottery culture in Austria	2,07 %
Portuguese Mesolithic	1,65 %	Koros culture	1,45 %
Iranian Neolithic	1,24 %	Romanian Mesolithic	1,03 %
English hunter-gatherer	1,03 %	Anatolian Early Neolithic farmer	0,83 %
Russian Copper Age	0,83 %	Italian hunter-gatherer	0,62 %
Latvian hunter-gatherer	0,62 %	Linear pottery culture in Hungary	0,62 %
Moroccan Early Neolithic	0,62 %	Iranian Copper Age	0,62 %
Russian hunter-gatherer	0,62 %	German hunter-gatherer	0,62 %
Italian Neolithic	0,62 %	Cardium pottery culture	0,41 %
Brazilian ancient native	0,41 %	Argentinian ancient native	0,41 %



10.000-5.000 B. C. - MESOLITHIC AND EARLY NEOLITHIC

Warmer temperatures lead to the retreat of the ice, which generates new areas with woodlands and grasslands, and creates today's coastal boundaries. Around 10,000 B.C., cereals began to be cultivated until then in the wild and seeds began to be ground, marking the beginning of agriculture and the start of socioeconomic development, mainly in the Near East, East Asia and Central America.

The nomadic and hunter-gatherer society gradually changed to a sedentary and agricultural one, living in stable and fixed constructions, giving rise to the first cities, such as Çatal Hüyük in Anatolia.

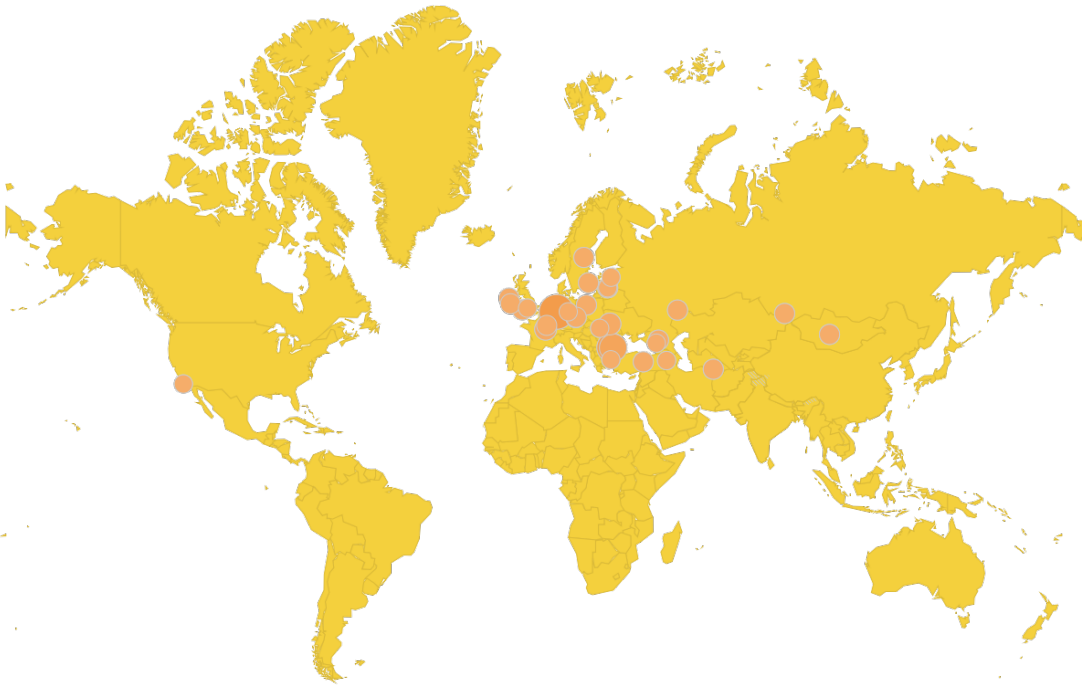
The diet increases and diversifies with the collection of fruits, shell animals, small mammals, birds, and fishing in the open sea by means of nets. Means of transport such as canoes and sledges appear. All this progress is possible thanks to highly specialized flint tools, such as arrowheads, scrapers and burins. Pottery also began to develop, the dead were buried in necropolises, with grave goods that reflected social differences, and cave art became more abstract and geometric, with hunting scenes and dances.

During this period, the comb, the canoe, the brick and the wheel, among other utensils, were invented.



HISTORIC

5.000-3.000 B. C. - NEOLITHIC AND BEGINNING OF THE METAL AGE



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
German Middle Neolithic	25,49 %	Bulgarian Early Bronze Age	17,14 %
Bulgarian Copper Age	12,31 %	Trypillia culture	5,05 %
French Late Neolithic	4,40 %	Megalithic culture in Ireland	3,08 %
Latvian Middle Neolithic	2,64 %	Anatolian Late Copper Age	2,42 %
Yamnaya culture	2,20 %	Funnel Beaker culture in Sweden	2,20 %
Turkmenistani Copper Age	1,98 %	Maikop culture	1,98 %
Afanasievo culture	1,98 %	Pitted Ware and Battle Axe	1,76 %
Welsh Neolithic	1,54 %	Globular Amphora culture	1,54 %
Czech Copper Age	1,32 %	French Middle Neolithic	1,32 %
Czech Neolithic	1,32 %	Irish Middle Neolithic	1,32 %
Mongolian Early Bronze Age	1,10 %	German Neolithic	0,88 %
Romanian Copper Age	0,88 %	Russian Copper Age	0,88 %
Latvian hunter-gatherer	0,66 %	Narva culture in Estonia	0,66 %
Armenian Copper Age	0,66 %	Californian North Native American	0,44 %
Anatolian Neolithic	0,44 %	English Neolithic	0,44 %



HISTORIC

5.000-3.000 B. C. - NEOLITHIC AND BEGINNING OF THE METAL AGE

Polished stone and bone tools are improved and specialized. Man modifies the environment to adapt it to his needs, consolidating agriculture and animal husbandry. The seeds of rice (China), wheat (Near East) and corn (America) are controlled and stored, generating surpluses, which favors a demographic explosion. This, together with the birth of trade, favored by the consolidation of pottery and the beginning of the manufacture of fabrics, brings with it great movements of population and ideas. Specialized trades appeared, animals were domesticated for livestock and transportation, and ritual dances associated with religious practices were created. Likewise, throughout this period, mining activities began to extract, for example, gold, silver and copper, promoting the development of metallurgy, which led to the production of the first metallic objects and marked the beginning of the Metal Age. The discovery of smelting and its technological evolution marks the three great historical periods that adopt the name of the predominant material in each of them: Copper (beginning of the Metal Age), Bronze and Iron.

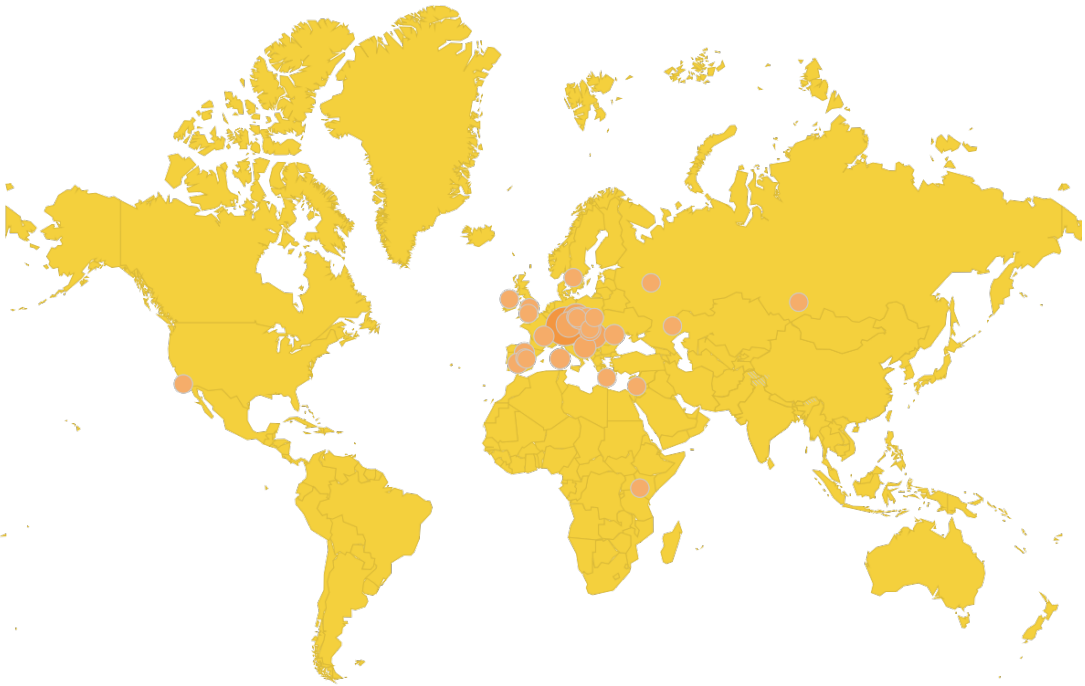
It is a key period in the history of mankind, arising simultaneously in different parts of the world, which generates the foundations of our current society.

Some of the inventions of this period are the balance, sailing boats, the plow and the abacus.



HISTORIC

3.000-1.300 B. C. - BRONZE AGE



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
German Early Bronze Age	34,15 %	Czeck Bell beaker culture	12,50 %
Maros culture	10,71 %	Bell beaker culture in Germany	8,71 %
Croatian Middle Bronze Age	5,58 %	Nagyrev culture	4,02 %
Czech Unetice culture	3,79 %	Iberian Copper Age	3,12 %
Romanian Bronze Age	1,56 %	Bell beaker culture in Poland	1,56 %
Portuguese Copper Age	1,34 %	Occitanian Early Bronze Age	1,34 %
Sardinian Early Bronze Age	1,12 %	Iberian Early Bronze Age	0,89 %
Czech Corded Ware culture	0,89 %	Czech Neolithic	0,89 %
Fatyanovo–Balanovo culture	0,89 %	English Early Bronze Age	0,89 %
Bell beaker culture in Hungary	0,67 %	Californian North Native American	0,67 %
Israeli Late Bronze Age	0,67 %	Iberian Middle Bronze Age	0,45 %
Irish Late Neolithic	0,45 %	Globular Amphora culture	0,45 %
Kenyan Pastoral Neolithic	0,45 %	Bell beaker in United Kingdom	0,45 %
Minoan culture	0,45 %	Funnel Beaker culture in Sweden	0,45 %
Okunev culture	0,45 %	Russian Middle Bronze Age	0,45 %



HISTORIC

3.000-1.300 B. C. - BRONZE AGE

Metallurgy advances with the consolidation of the use of bronze, which makes possible the appearance of new and/or improved objects and tools for agriculture, hunting and daily life, such as the plow, arrowheads or pots. Likewise, the market and transportation were boosted thanks to inventions such as the wheel, the boat or the sail.

In art, ornaments, jewelry, vessels, rites and funerary monuments, such as dolmens and menhirs, stand out. The first writing appeared, cuneiform, and with it, history itself. Important advances in astronomy and arithmetic took place. On the other hand, the increase in production and the consequent generation of surpluses favored the creation of social groups, and consequently, the appearance of privileged classes, which favored more evolved interests, such as, for example, a religion with temples and priests. In addition, the first written laws are recorded, in the Code of Hammurabi (Babylon, 1800 B.C.) and borders and armies emerge. All of this led to the development of a more organized social coexistence.

The foundation of the river empires stands out: the Fertile Crescent, composed of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia; the Indus Valley Civilization and the Harappa culture in India, where Hinduism arose; and the Empire of the Yellow River in China. The Mycenaean civilization in Greece and the Phoenician civilization were also consolidated.

On the other hand, the first pastoral peoples from the steppes north of the Black Sea moved eastward through Central Asia and westward into Europe, bringing with them the Indo-European languages and the activity of pastoralism. In Europe they settled mainly in the center, developing the culture of the tumuli (a kind of earth or stone tombs, erected over burial tombs, sometimes isolated, and sometimes forming necropolises).

In Africa, the beginning of the Bantu expansion in the sub-Saharan territories stands out, which is one of the most relevant demographic processes of the continent that would end up changing the ethno-linguistic paradigm. Most of the continent is still inhabited by hunter-gatherers.

In North America, hunter-gatherers, ancestors of the Arctic Inuit, begin to spread as far north as possible. In Mexico, agriculture becomes increasingly intensive, giving rise to complex hierarchical societies, with the beginning of the Olmec and Maya cultures. In South America, agriculture expands and large cities develop in Peru, with the Paracas and Nazca cultures, although most of the continent is still inhabited mainly by fishermen.

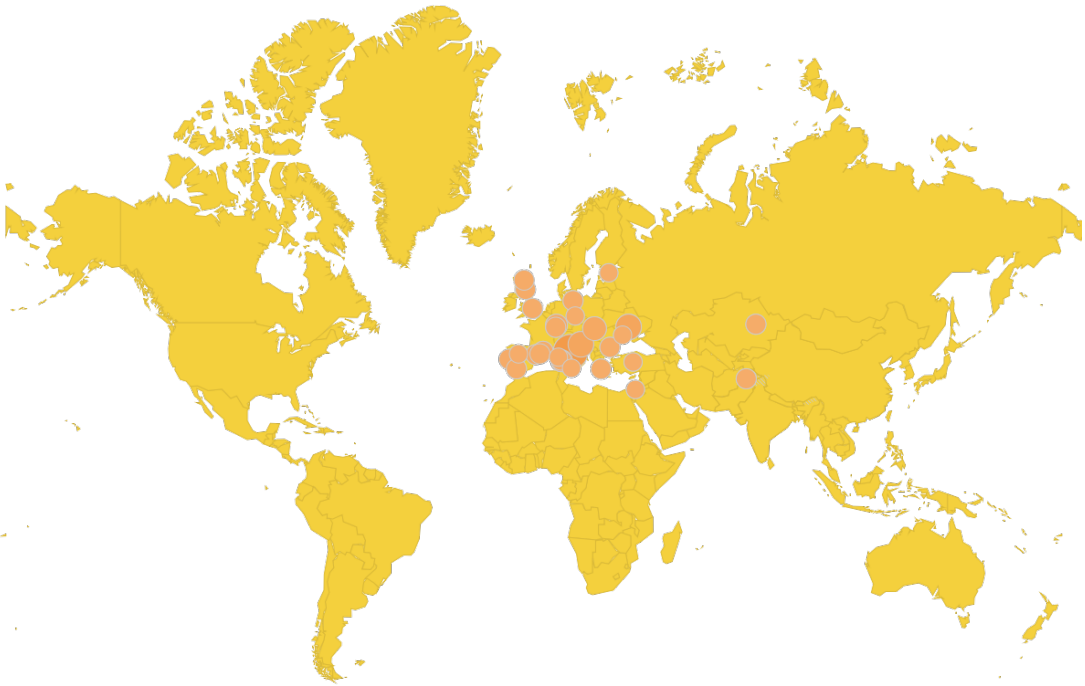
In southern China, a great migration of the ancestors of the Malay and Polynesians to the waters of Southeast Asia begins, from where they will travel a wide area: east to Hawaii and Easter Island, and west to Madagascar.

During this period, the sundial, horse-drawn chariots, papyrus, soap and the square, among other instruments, were invented.



HISTORIC

1.300-500 B. C. - IRON AGE



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Roman Republic	26,05 %	Scythian	10,82 %
Croatian Iron Age	10,15 %	Hungarian Late Bronze Age	6,40 %
Nuragic culture in Sardinia	3,75 %	French Iron Age	3,75 %
English Middle Bronze Age	2,87 %	Iberian Late Bronze Age	2,65 %
Scottish Middle Bronze Age	2,65 %	Portuguese Late Bronze Age	2,65 %
German Middle Bronze Age	2,43 %	Scottish Late Bronze Age	2,21 %
Sardinian Late Bronze Age	2,21 %	French Late Bronze Age	2,21 %
Tartessian culture Iron Age	1,77 %	English Late Bronze Age	1,77 %
Greek in Spain	1,77 %	Iberian Iron Age	1,55 %
Kazakhstan Late Bronze Age	1,55 %	Bulgarian Iron Age	1,55 %
Mycenaean culture	1,32 %	Pakistani Iron Age	1,10 %
Sardinian Iron Age	0,88 %	Iberian Early Bronze Age	0,88 %
Hellenistic culture in Anatolia	0,88 %	Czceh Iron Age	0,88 %
Scythian Cimmerian	0,88 %	Sicilian Late Bronze Age	0,88 %
Israeli Iron Age	0,88 %	Estonian Bronze Age	0,66 %



1.300-500 B. C. - IRON AGE

This period is characterized by the development of the use of iron as the main metal, which has a decisive impact on the increase of agricultural and technological productivity.
A great demographic change takes place in Eurasia. The civilizations of the Near East that were at their peak (Hittite, Assyrian and Babylonian empires) are affected by various invasions, including those of the so-called Sea Peoples from various parts of the Mediterranean basin. During this period, the Assyrian Empire gained strength in Mesopotamia, displacing a large part of the civilizations of the region, achieving its maximum expansion and apogee under the command of King Assurbanipal, and extending as far as Egypt, before beginning its decline. The weakening of these peoples allowed the expansion of new civilizations, among them the Phoenicians and their colonization of the Mediterranean, mainly in the south, an area in which the Israelites also enjoyed a boom period and consolidated the origins of Judaism. At this time, the camel began to be domesticated, mainly in Arabia, which allowed the beginning of long routes through the deserts, giving rise to the nomadic lifestyle of the Bedouin peoples. At this time, the Indo-European peoples are already widely distributed throughout the Middle East. Towards the east they reached the steppes of Central Asia, becoming the ancestors of the Huns, Mongols and Tartars, and up to the south of the continent, giving rise to the proto-Hindu culture, where at the end of this period the beginning of Buddhism in 563 B.C. stands out. On the other hand, towards the west they were distributed throughout most of the territory and, with this, many pre-Indo-European languages were replaced by those of the new peoples. In Europe, the peoples belonging to the culture of the tumuli spread from the center to the rest of the continent, diversifying into peoples such as the Slavs, the Celts, the Germanic and the Italians. In the Italic Peninsula, the proclamation of the Republic of Rome in 509 B.C. and its subsequent cohesion of the Italian territories stand out. On the other hand, the migrations that had previously begun from China to Southeast Asia continued along the coasts and islands of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

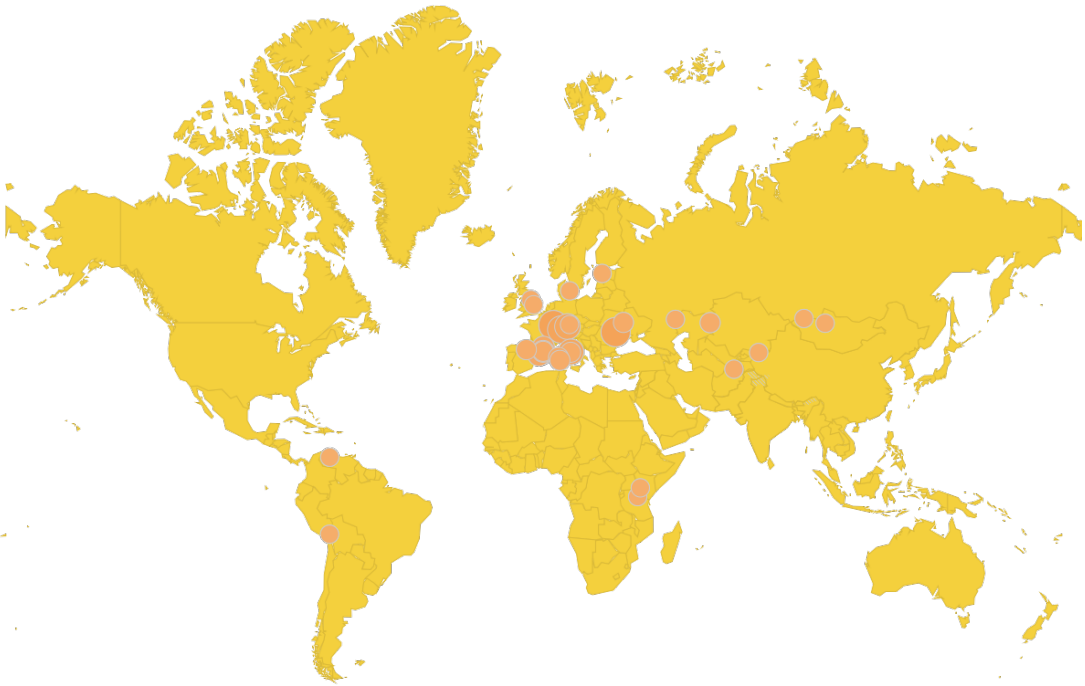
In Africa, Egypt begins a period of decline, while a strong contact is established with the Greek populations, which awaken a great interest in their culture. In the interior of the continent, agriculture and stockbreeding slowly expanded towards the west and center, reaching the southeast of the continent, although hunter-gatherer and fishing activities continued to predominate in most of the territories. In the north, outside Egypt, the Berber peoples predominate; in the center the Nilo-Saharan and Bantu peoples continue their expansion; and in the south the San peoples stand out.

In America, there was a considerable expansion of agriculture, thus displacing the predominantly hunter-gatherer and fishermen activity. The Olmec culture was consolidated in Central America and expanded to the north of the continent.
The coin, the aqueduct or the spinning wheel are some of the main inventions during this period.



HISTORIC

500 B. C.-500 A. D. - CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
French Iron Age	15,32 %	Scythian	14,91 %
Swiss Early Bronze Age	11,80 %	Roman in Germany Bavaria	9,32 %
Imperial Roma	8,49 %	Iberian Iron Age	7,66 %
Roman in Spain	5,18 %	Occitanian Iron Age	3,93 %
Hellenistic culture in Spain	3,52 %	Greek in Spain	2,28 %
Chernyakhiv culture	2,28 %	Roman Late Antiquity	1,45 %
Celt in Spain	1,45 %	Roman in Italy Sardinia	1,45 %
Sarmatian people in Kazakhstan	1,04 %	Sardinian Iron Age	1,04 %
Russian Samaritan	0,83 %	Roman in United Kingdom	0,83 %
Xiongnu culture in Mongolia	0,83 %	German Early Medieval	0,83 %
English Iron Age	0,83 %	Danish Iron Age	0,83 %
Kushan Empire	0,62 %	Estonian Iron Age	0,62 %
Tanzanian pastoral Neolithic	0,62 %	Peruvian ancient native	0,41 %
Ceramic culture in Venezuela	0,41 %	Kenyan Pastoral Neolithic	0,41 %
Hun people in Kyrgyzstan	0,41 %	Mongolian Early Iron Age	0,41 %



HISTORIC

500 B. C.-500 A. D. - CLASSICAL ANTIQUITY

The beginnings of this period are characterized by a cultural explosion of the great civilizations of the time, with the appearance of diverse currents of knowledge that laid the foundations of the coming cultures.
In Greece, the appearance of important philosophers such as those belonging to the Ionian school, Socrates, Plato and Aristotle stands out.

In Asia, Buddhism spread from India, and in China, the consolidation of Confucianism and its establishment in society stand out. On the other hand, iron metallurgy spread to areas where previous technologies were still in use, especially in Southeast Asia and the interior of Africa.

In Europe, the expansion of the Celtic peoples of Central Europe stands out, dominating a large part of the territory. This is until the beginning of the Roman expansion and its consequent colonization of territories outside Italy, thus constituting the Roman Empire, which reached its maximum extension in 117 A.D., occupying the entire Mediterranean basin, the European Atlantic coast, the Balkans, Anatolia and the Caucasus, assimilating the civilizations that had occupied those territories until then. Throughout these centuries, the Germanic peoples of central Europe (Suevi, Vandals and Goths, among others) gained strength and began to gain territories, and their pressures on the Roman Empire, together with various civil conflicts, eventually led to its fragmentation, giving rise to the Western Roman Empire and the Byzantine or Eastern Roman Empire, strongly influenced by Greek culture. This marked the beginning of the decline of the Western Roman Empire, until its fall in 476 AD.
In the Middle East, the Persian Empire gains power, displacing the previous civilizations, and expands over a vast extension that occupies from the Balkans and Egypt to Central Asia, in a period that extends until the conquests of Alexander the Great from Greece. It is in the year 33 A.D. when Christianity was founded in Judea, from where it will expand in the following centuries.

In Asia, the consolidation of the nomadic civilizations of the steppe of Central Asia, reaching as far as China, where they began to break the empire that had been flourishing for centuries, stands out. On the other hand, the Hun Empire was consolidated, moving westward into Europe, putting pressure on the Roman Empire and contributing to its destabilization; eastward, to the Chinese steppes; and southward, entering the Indian Empire. Finally, the Hun Empire fell at the end of the 5th century, generating a division into steppe peoples.
In Oceania, migrations through the islands continued and the populations settled further and further into the Pacific, while the Polynesian culture consolidated and various island societies emerged.

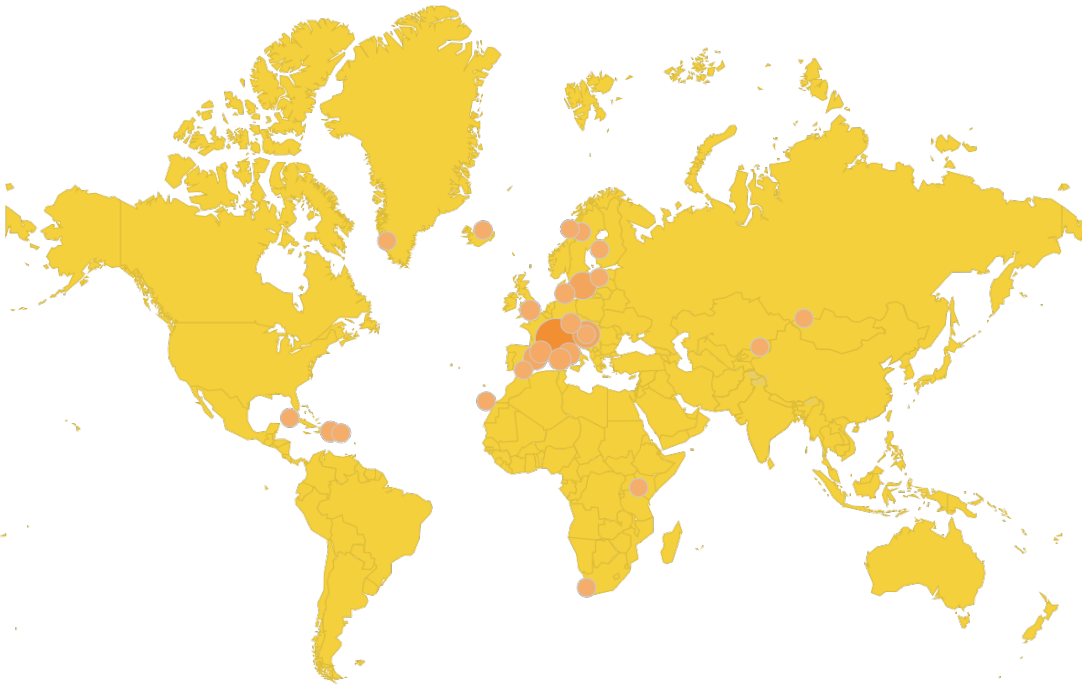
In Africa, the Bantu peoples internalized Iron Age agriculture and continued their expansion, while assimilating or displacing the hunter-gatherer peoples they encountered. On the other hand, the development of the Kingdom of Nubia to the south of Egypt, already independent from Egypt, and the Kingdom of Axum, in Ethiopia, from the peoples coming from the south of Arabia, becoming the first Christian kingdom, stand out.
In Central America, the Olmec culture disappeared to give way to various civilizations, including the beginning of the heyday of the Mayan people. On the other hand, in South America, the Nazca and Moche civilizations flourished. In North America, the population remains mainly hunter-gatherer.

During this period, the lever, the screw, the cogwheel, the horseshoe, paper, the dome and the astrolabe, among other creations, were invented.



HISTORIC

500-1.000 A. D. - EARLY MIDDLE AGES



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Langobard in Italy	44,60 %	Langobard in Hungary	12,00 %
Viking in Sweden	11,60 %	Visigoth Kingdom	7,40 %
Carolingian Empire in Spain	5,40 %	Roman Late Antiquity	4,20 %
Italian Medieval	4,00 %	Viking Denmark	1,80 %
Dominican Ceramic culture	1,40 %	German Early Medieval	1,20 %
Viking in United Kingdom	1,20 %	Guanche	1,00 %
Icelandic Pre-Christian	0,80 %	Early Norse in Greenland	0,60 %
Levanluhta	0,40 %	Xiongnu culture in Mongolia	0,40 %
Avar people	0,20 %	South African ancient native	0,20 %
Kenyan Pastoral Neolithic	0,20 %	Viking in Estonia	0,20 %
Viking in Iceland	0,20 %	Viking in Norway	0,20 %
Karakhanid Turkic Empire	0,20 %	Cuban ancient caribbean	0,20 %
Ceramic culture in Puerto Rico	0,20 %	Al-Andalus	0,20 %



HISTORIC

500-1.000 A. D. - EARLY MIDDLE AGES

This period is characterized by an important political and social transformation, loaded with a strong religious component, in which the connections between different regions and civilizations become more intense and complex, and their borders more fluid, which enhances technological and economic progress, as well as cultural mixing. At the same time, this leads to major conflicts of war.

In Eastern Europe, the Eastern Roman Empire consolidates as the Byzantine Empire, while increasingly internalizing Greek culture and separating itself from Latin culture. It managed to maintain its rise until well into the 7th century, when it began to break up due to the pressures of conflicts with Germanic peoples to the west and, mainly, with Muslim forces to the east. During these years, Christianity was established as the predominant religion throughout Europe. In the following centuries, several facts stand out. On the one hand, the presence of Germanic groups, such as the Suevi, Goths, Celts and Franks, shaped the demography of western Europe. In addition, in the east, the pressures of the Turkic peoples were felt. And, in the south, the entry of Muslim peoples took place, mainly in the Iberian Peninsula, where almost all the territory came under Muslim control and the Caliphate of Cordoba was established, which led to a series of military conflicts between Muslim and Christian forces. On the other hand, it is worth mentioning the great influence throughout the continent of the Viking peoples, coming from the north of Europe, through their maritime crossings, even reaching Mediterranean waters. In the sociocultural field, this period stands out for the consolidation of the Romance languages, derived from Latin, for the fact that a society with a clear social stratification into nobles, religious and common people is created, and because the political and social system of feudalism appears.

In western Asia, the birth of Islam in Arabia in 610, with Mohammed as prophet, united the Arabs through religion, which expanded rapidly throughout the century. First they conquered Syria, Egypt and the Persian Empire, and later entered North Africa, crossing the Strait of Gibraltar to settle in the Iberian Peninsula from 711, triggering a complex political situation. In the east, China stands out as the most developed civilization of this period, with the Sui and Tang dynasties. Few contacts are established with other cultures, which stand out precisely because of their unusualness and lack of continuity, such as with the Italian traveler Marco Polo on the Silk Road, or the much more important expedition of Zheng He. On the other hand, Korea and Japan began to develop their own civilizations, disassociating themselves from Chinese influences. In the south, a tripartite struggle between the Pala Empire, the Rashtrakuta Empire and Gurjara-Pratihara, centered in Kannauj, stands out in India. In southern India, multiple imperial powers emerged: Chalukya, Chola, Pallava, Chera, Pandya and western Chalukya.

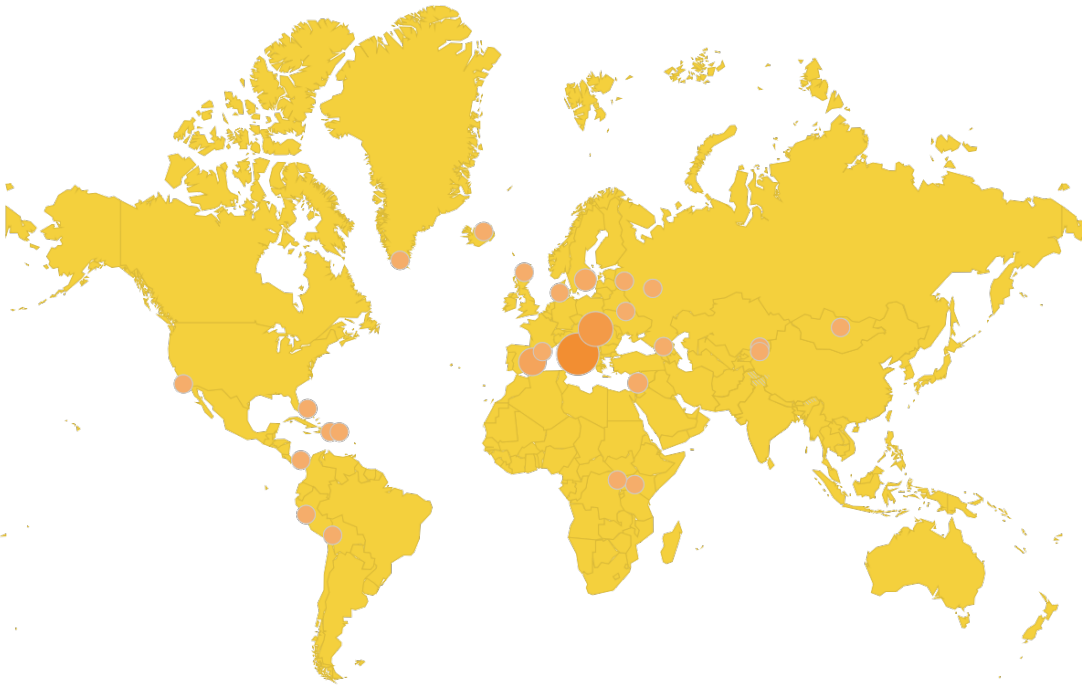
In Africa, while Arab expansion took center stage in the north of the continent, in the west there was the development of new important empires, such as that of Ghana, sustained by the trans-Saharan trade routes. On the other hand, there were two major migrations: the Bantu from East Africa and the Malay peoples through transoceanic migrations from Southeast Asia.
In North America, most of the territory is still inhabited by hunter-gatherer populations, although in the south agriculture continues to develop and more complex societies begin to organize. In Central America, the Maya civilization began to decline, while other civilizations such as the Toltecs and Mixtecs gained influence. In the south of the American continent, the Moche and Nazca cultures reached their maximum splendor to give rise to the Wari and Tiawanaku empires, as well as the birth of the Chimor Kingdom, with a more complex social and political structure, large cities and improvements in agricultural techniques, goldsmithing, metallurgy and ceramics.

During this period, the windmill, paper money, gunpowder, book printing, the wheel plow, colored glass in windows, sheet music, etc. were invented.



HISTORIC

1.000-1.300 A. D. - LATE MIDDLE AGES



POPULATION	PERCENTAGE	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE
Italian Medieval	45,40 %	Hungarian Medieval	28,00 %
Al-Andalus	12,60 %	Viking in Sweden	4,80 %
Lebanon Medieval	2,60 %	Viking in Russia	0,80 %
Dominican Ceramic culture	0,60 %	Early Norse in Greenland	0,60 %
Alan people	0,60 %	Viking Denmark	0,40 %
Medieval Spanish	0,40 %	Kenyan Late Iron Age	0,40 %
Karluk culture	0,20 %	Bolivian Middle Horizon	0,20 %
Kyrgyzstani Medieval Nomad	0,20 %	Ceramic culture in Puerto Rico	0,20 %
Isthmo-Colombian in Panama	0,20 %	Mongolian Medieval	0,20 %
Peruvian Late Intermediate	0,20 %	Sunghir culture	0,20 %
Viking	0,20 %	Californian North Native American	0,20 %
Viking in Iceland	0,20 %	Congolese Iron Age	0,20 %
Viking in Scotland	0,20 %	Ceramic culture in Bahamas	0,20 %



HISTORIC

1.000-1.300 A. D. - LATE MIDDLE AGES

In Europe, a period of territorial and military expansion took place, with important political reorganizations. On the one hand, the Crusades took place, religious wars promoted by the Catholic Church with the aim of defending Christian territories from Muslim pressures in the east, especially in the Byzantine Empire, as well as recovering Christianity in the territories of the Middle East. On a smaller scale, the period of the reconquest in the Iberian Peninsula also stands out, characterized by the advance of the Christian kingdoms, which triggered the fall of the Caliphate of Cordoba and the retreat of the Muslims due to the pressures of the Christians, which ended in 1492 with the recovery of the territory. On the other hand, an administrative organization of the territories was consolidated, creating kingdoms and states, such as those of Denmark, England or Austria. The Black Death began to strike Europe, which led to the beginning of a major crisis in the 14th century, wiping out a third of the European population. This, together with various socio-economic factors, triggered the beginning of the fall of the feudal system. During this period, the first universities were founded, such as those of Bologna, Oxford, Cambridge and Palencia, and great cathedrals, castles and religious monuments, mainly Christian, were built.

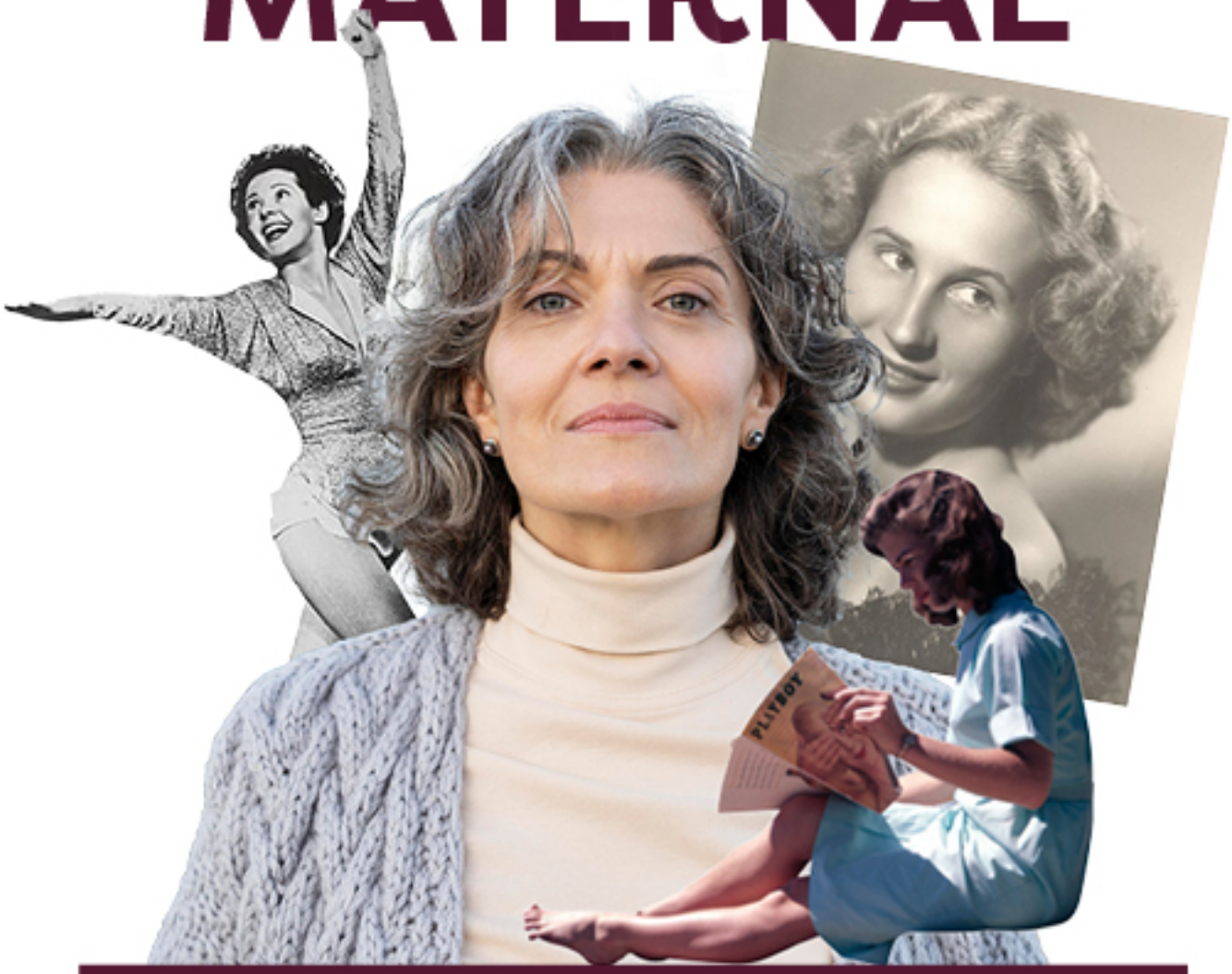
In East Asia, China reached its maximum splendor with the Song dynasty, and the Koreans also prospered, while in Japan there were continuous civil wars in which the samurai took center stage. On the other hand, at the end of the 13th century, the Mongols destroyed the caliphate of Baghdad and conquered China, putting an end to the Song dynasty and extending from China to Syria. In South Asia, the Sultanate of Delhi, in India, remains at its peak, repulsing the last Mongol incursions. In Southeast Asia, the splendor of the Khmer Empire in Cambodia stands out, whose power and wealth can be seen in the construction of the Hindu temple Angkor Wat, considered one of the greatest religious constructions to date. In this period, Islam advanced significantly throughout the continent, especially in the south and towards the Pacific.

In Oceania, the settlement of the first humans in New Zealand, from a small group of Polynesians from Tahiti, stands out.
In North America, hunter-gatherer peoples continued to predominate, among them the Inuit, who expanded throughout the Arctic, reaching as far as Greenland, while to the south the agricultural peoples continued to grow, evolving into more complex societies and promoting trade routes throughout the continent. In Central America, while the Maya continued their decline, the Toltec civilization, which was booming, began to decline, mainly due to pressures from new civilizations originating in northern Mexico, which gained power, such as the Mexica and Aztecs. In the south of the continent, the Andean region stands out, where the empires of Wari and Tiwanaku begin a period of decline to give way to the rise of the Kingdom of Chimor and the beginning of the splendor of the Inca civilization.

In North Africa, two Islamic movements stand out, Almoravids and Almohads, which included both Arabs and Berbers, and which dominated the territory up to the south of the Iberian Peninsula during the period of the reconquest. Islam continues its expansion into sub-Saharan Africa, especially in the West African empires, such as Mali. In the South African region, societies are organized in villages and small towns, generally with a political system of chiefdoms, and pastoralism and agriculture as the main socioeconomic activities, although transoceanic trade routes through the Indian Ocean are promoted, especially with Arabia and India.

Lenses, the camera obscura, the magnetic compass, the windmill, the cannon, the harpsichord, the stern rudder, hot air balloons, concave mirrors, eyeglasses, the silk winding machine or mechanical clock are inventions produced during this historical period.

MATERNAL



Analizamos tu haplogrupo materno a través del ADN mitocondrial para ver cuál es tu linaje materno y sus migraciones desde hace unos 200.000 años.

ANCESTRUM™

A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST



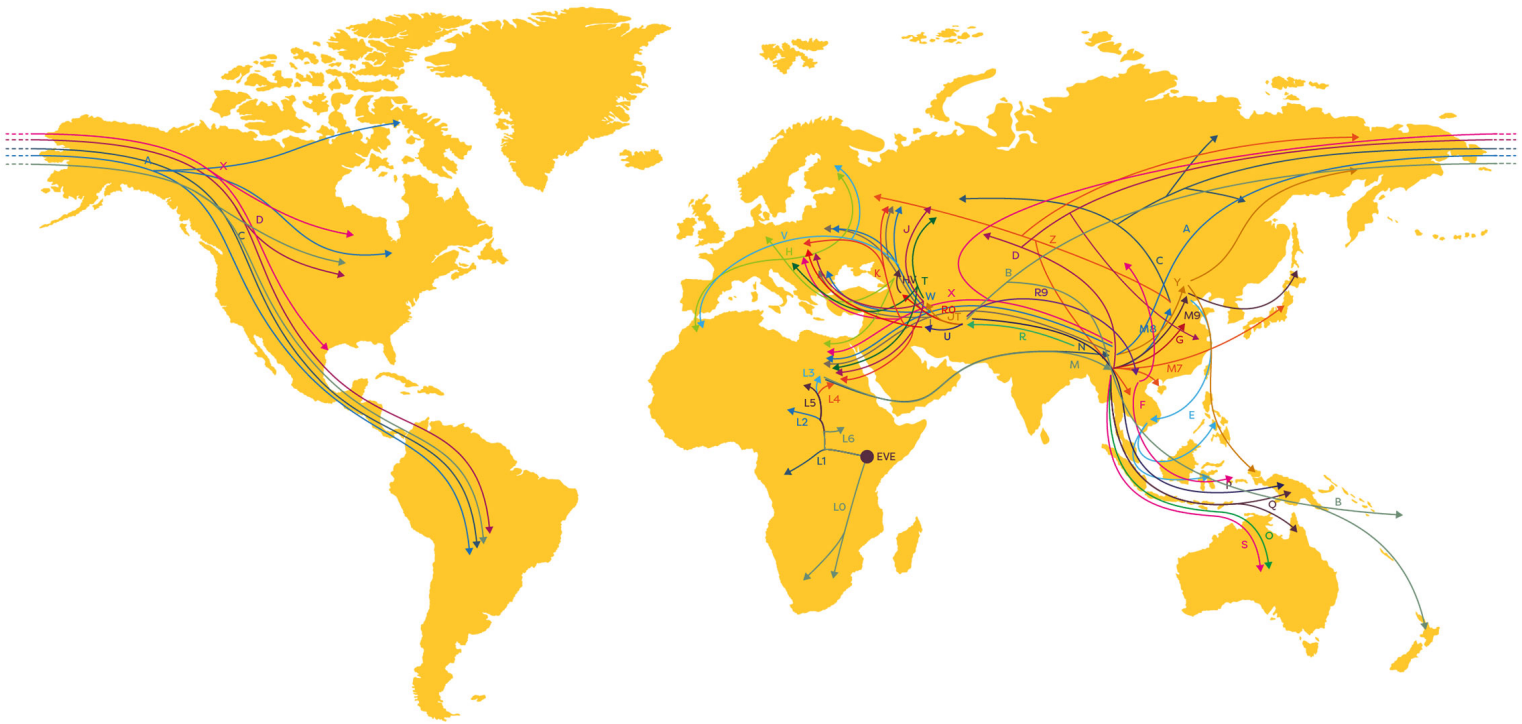
MATERNAL

¿QUÉ SON LOS HAPLOGRUPOS MATERNOS?

Tu linaje materno, es decir, tu ascendencia por línea materna, se analiza a través del estudio de tus haplogrupos mitocondriales (la mitocondria es heredada íntegra y exclusivamente de nuestras madres). A lo largo de la historia, ciertas madres han tenido mutaciones genéticas que se han perpetuado en su descendencia. Esas madres son el origen de los haplogrupos que ahora podemos identificar.

Si de alguna manera pudiésemos conocer quienes fueron las madres de las madres de nuestras madres... hasta el origen de la especie humana, podríamos confirmar cómo su historia recorre las flechas de nuestro mapa de linaje materno.

PRINCIPALES HAPLOGRUPOS MATERNOS





MATERNAL

Tu haplogrupo es "H2a2a1f" que pertenece al haplogrupo principal "H".

Parte de los descendientes del linaje HV se distribuyeron hacia Europa, y en este proceso migratorio surge el haplogrupo H, a partir de una mujer que se estima que vivió hace unos 13.000 años. Se trata de uno de los haplogrupos mitocondriales más comunes en Europa, Cáucaso, oeste de Asia y norte de África.



LINAJE	AÑOS ATRÁS	LUGAR
H2a2a1f	-	
H	12.846	Oeste de Asia
HV	21.905	Oeste de Asia
RO	39.960	Oeste de Asia
R	56.523	Oeste de Asia
N	58.859	Asia
L3	67.262	África
Eve	176.689	África



MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “HV”

El haplogrupo HV surge a partir de una mujer de hace unos 22.000 años en el Oeste Asiático, posiblemente en la región del Cáucaso. Los descendientes de este linaje se expanden por toda el área del Oeste Euroasiático, convirtiéndose en uno de los haplogrupos predominantes.





MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “R0”

Tu linaje materno está relacionado con el haplogrupo R0, que te vincula con una mujer del Oeste Asiático hace unos 40.000 años. Este haplogrupo determina un linaje bastante diverso y ampliamente distribuido, especialmente en todo el Oeste Euroasiático y norte de África.





MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “R”

El haplogrupo R, derivado del linaje materno N, surge a partir de una mujer hace unos 55.000 años en el sudoeste de Asia. Este linaje materno es muy diversificado, y ampliamente distribuido por todo el mundo, exceptuando África Sub-Sahariana.





MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “N”

El haplogrupo N te remonta al Sudoeste Asiático hace alrededor de 60.000 años. Relacionado con la expansión de los humanos modernos desde África, se origina a partir del haplogrupo L3 en una ruta migratoria humana a lo largo de la costa del sur de Asia, y desde ahí se distribuye hacia Europa y hacia el resto de Asia, llegando incluso al continente americano, a partir de las continuas migraciones humanas a través de los continentes.





MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “L3”

El linaje materno L3 está relacionado con un antepasado mujer con la que tienes una relación de parentesco, cuyo origen se estima que es el este de África hace entre 60.000 y 70.000 años. El haplogrupo L3 es tan amplio e incluye tantos haplogrupos derivados que puede considerarse un macrohaplogrupo. Sus descendientes están estrechamente relacionados con las migraciones de salida del humano moderno desde África a Eurasia, y sus haplogrupos derivados están ampliamente distribuidos por todo del mundo.





MATERNAL

Haplogrupo “Eve”

Se trata del haplogrupo matrilineal a partir del cual se originaron el resto de haplogrupos existentes en los humanos actuales. Hace referencia a la mitocondria perteneciente a una mujer con la cual estamos emparentados todos los humanos, y que vivió hace alrededor de 200.000 años en el este de África. Aunque no era la única mujer que existía entonces, es la única cuyo su linaje familiar sobrevivió hasta la actualidad. Por ende, si dibujáramos un árbol genealógico incluyendo a toda la humanidad, llegaríamos a converger en esta mujer, siendo nuestra tataratatataratatara...abuela.



PATERNAL



A través del cromosoma Y, analizamos tu haplogrupo paterno para descubrir tu linaje paterno y sus migraciones desde hace más de 150.000 años.

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A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST



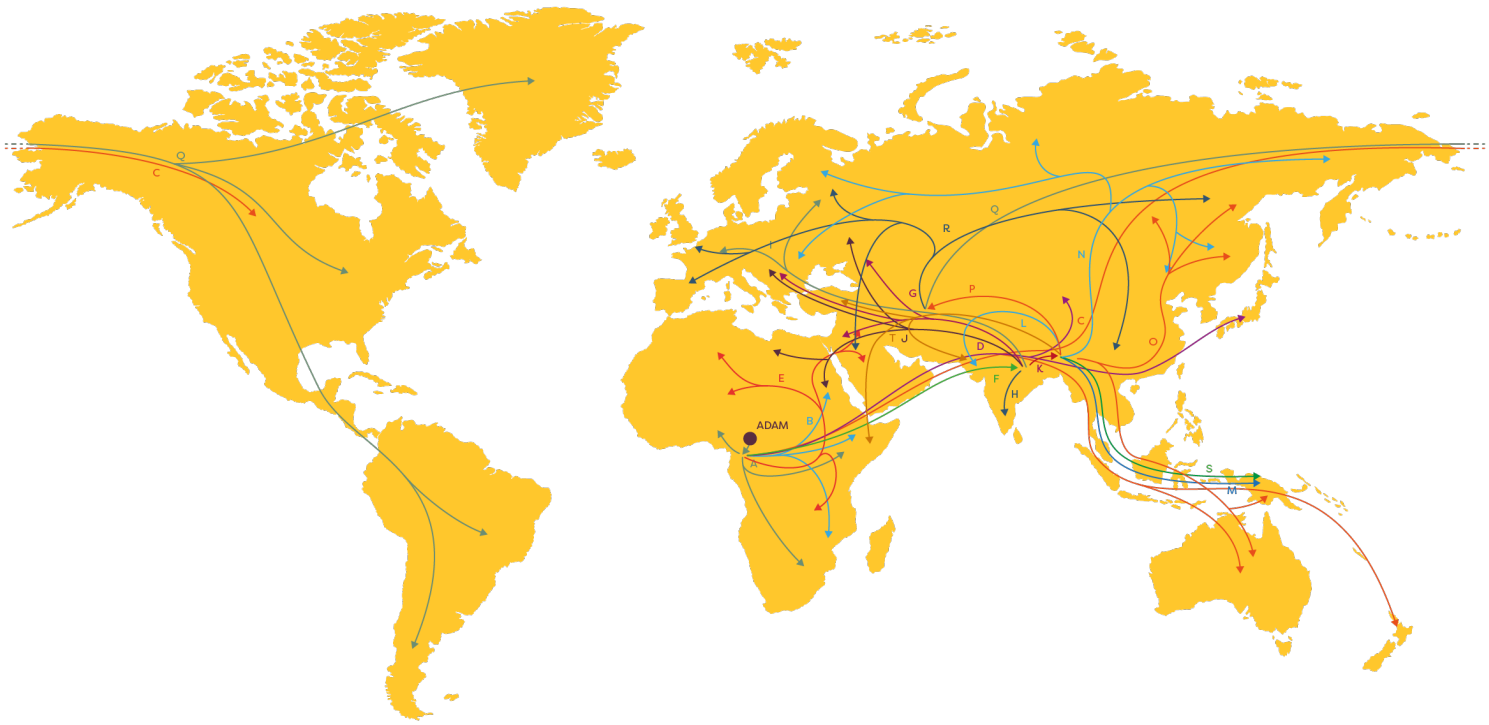
PATERNAL

¿QUÉ SON LOS HAPLOGRUPOS PATERNOS?

El linaje paterno se analiza a través del estudio de los haplogrupos del cromosoma Y, que es heredado íntegra y exclusivamente de padres a hijos varones. Por eso, el análisis del cromosoma Y es exclusivo de los hombres biológicos. De forma análoga al ADN mitocondrial en el caso de las madres, a lo largo de la historia, ciertos padres han tenido determinadas mutaciones que se han perpetuado en su descendencia. Esos padres son el origen de los haplogrupos paternos, que ahora podemos identificar.

Si de alguna forma pudiésemos trazar la evolución de quiénes fueron los padres de los padres de nuestros padres... hasta el origen de la especie humana, podríamos confirmar cómo su historia recorre las flechas de nuestro mapa de linaje paterno, hasta llegar a África hace más de 150.000 años.

PRINCIPALES HAPLOGRUPOS PATERNOS

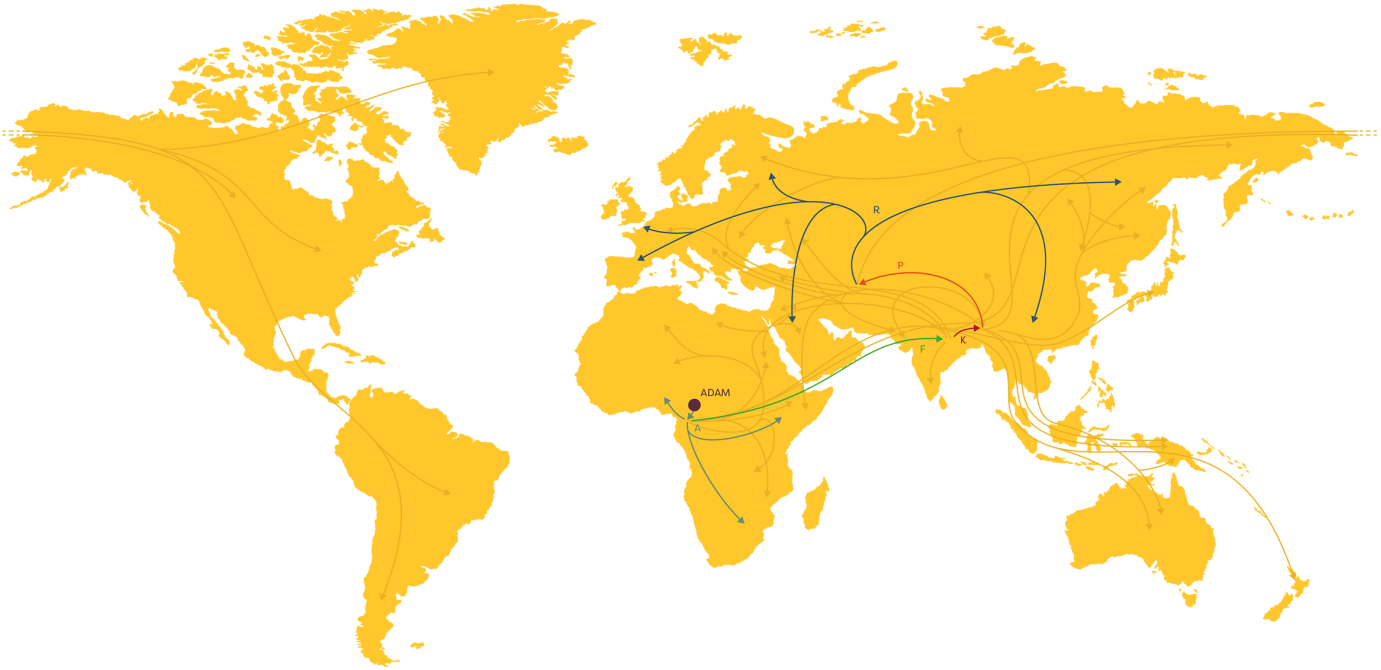




PATERNAL

Tu haplogrupo es "R-U106" que pertenece al haplogrupo principal "R".

El haplogrupo R deriva de los descendientes del linaje paterno P que migraron hacia el oeste hasta llegar a Europa. Durante este proceso demográfico, el haplogrupo R se origina hace unos 28.000 años en Asia Central. Sus descendientes migran principalmente hacia el oeste distribuyéndose por todo el continente europeo, donde alcanza la mayor frecuencia. Su distribución es muy amplia: sur y centro de Asia, Oriente Próximo, Cáucaso y, en menor medida, África.



LINAJE	AÑOS ATRÁS	LUGAR
R-U106	-	Eurasia
R	28.000	Asia Central
P	37.000	Sudeste Asiático
K	47.500	Sur de Asia
F	55.700	Sur de Asia
A	250.000	África
Adam	300.000	África



PATERNAL

Haplogrupo “P”

Parte de los descendientes del linaje del haplogrupo K se movieron hacia el sudeste del continente, donde se origina el haplogrupo P a partir de un hombre hace unos 37.000 años. Dadas las migraciones y mezclas con otras poblaciones, sus linajes descendientes se expandieron posteriormente por todo el Oeste Euroasiático, hacia el sur por las islas del Sudeste Asiático, y hacia el norte por Asia Central y del Este hasta llegar al continente americano.

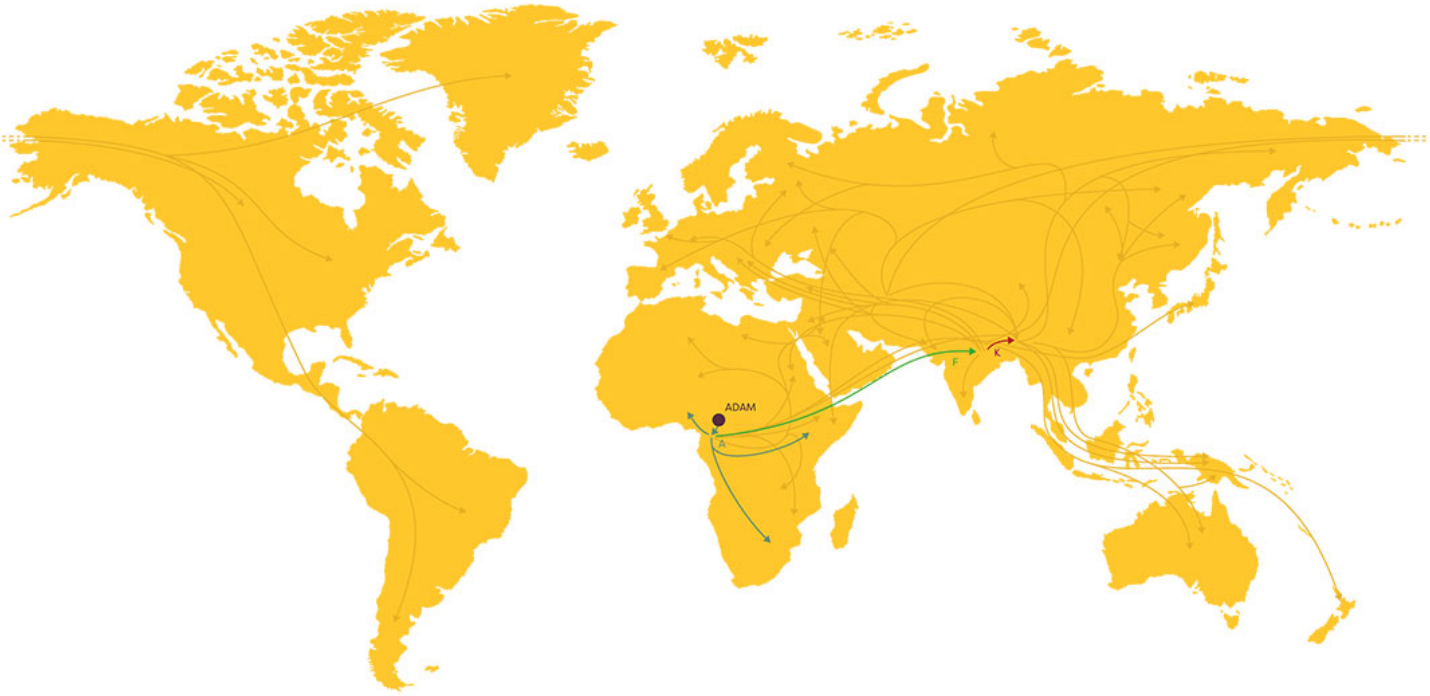




PATERNAL

Haplogrupo “K”

Tu linaje paterno incluye el haplogrupo K, que surgió a partir de un hombre que vivió hace unos 47.000 años en el sur de Asia. Se trata de un linaje muy extendido y diversificado, de modo que sus linajes descendientes fueron migrando y mezclándose con otras poblaciones, desde el Sur Asiático en diferentes direcciones: por el oeste, hacia Europa y en menor medida África; por el sur, hacia el Sudeste Asiático y Oceanía; y por el este, hasta Beringia y cruzando al continente americano.

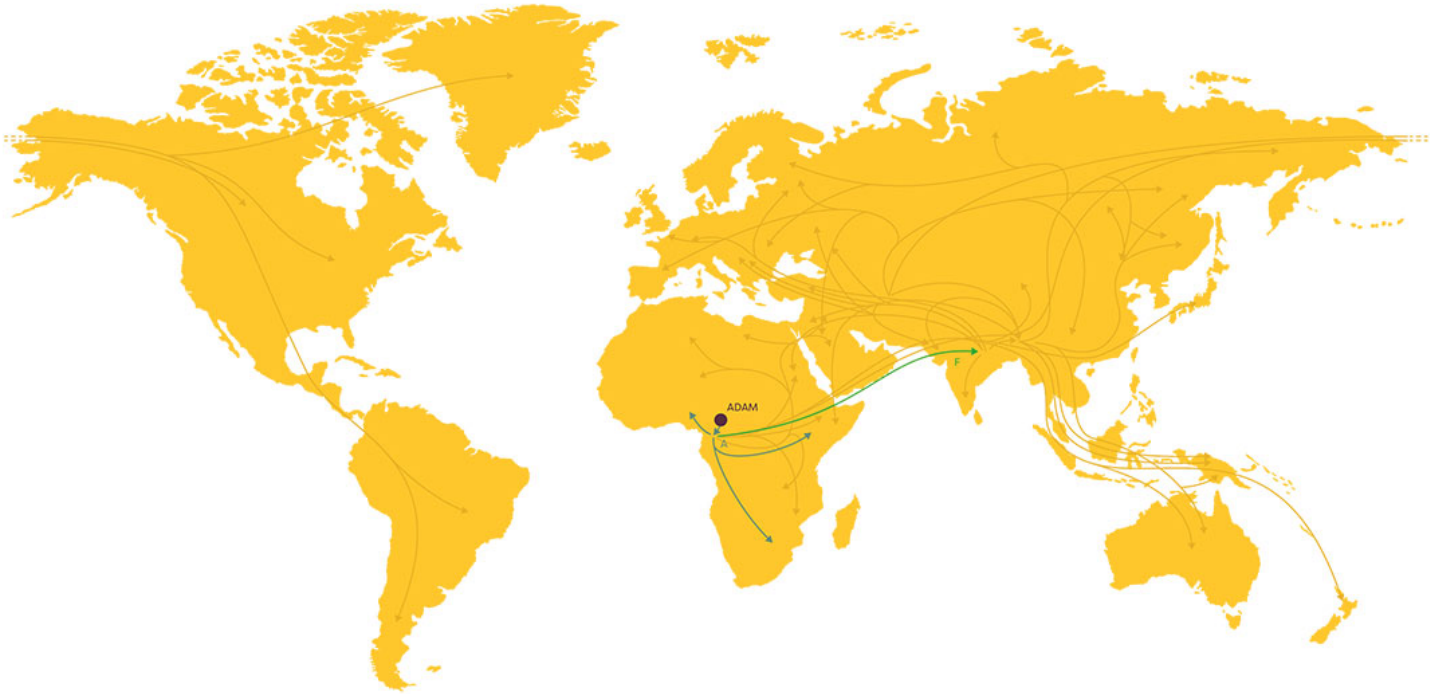




PATERNAL

Haplogrupo “F”

Durante su expansión desde el continente africano, los humanos modernos se distribuyeron hacia Asia ocupando gran parte del continente. Durante estos procesos migratorios, el haplogrupo F surge a partir de un hombre que posiblemente vivió hace unos 55.000 años en el sur de Asia. Su linaje es muy diverso y amplio, y se trata del más frecuente en las poblaciones de fuera del continente africano.





PATERNAL

Haplogrupo “A”

El haplogrupo A deriva del Adán Y-cromosómico. Parte de sus descendientes de la región centro-este de África acumularon cambios en el ADN del cromosoma Y en los desplazamientos que tuvieron lugar desde esta región al resto del continente, hace más de 140.000 años. Este haplogrupo está restringido casi en su totalidad al continente africano, encontrándose principalmente en África Sub-Sahariana y Oriental, especialmente entre la población San. Fuera de este continente sus frecuencias son muy bajas, y solo se encuentra en pequeños porcentajes en Europa y Asia Occidental.





PATERNAL

Haplogrupo “Adam”

Consiste en el haplogrupo patrilineal inicial de los seres humanos, desde el cual derivaron el resto de haplogrupos del cromosoma Y. Nos remonta al cromosoma Y de un hombre que vivió hace más de 200.000 años en la región centro-oeste de África, con el que cada uno de nosotros estaríamos emparentados, si consideráramos un árbol genealógico de toda la humanidad. No era el único hombre que habitaba el planeta ni el único haplogrupo existente en ese momento, pero fue el único que dejó descendientes cuyos linajes familiares sobrevivieron hasta la actualidad.



CELEBRITY



A través del análisis de tus haplogrupos, en este estudio podemos ver con qué personajes históricos tienes algún antepasado común.

ANCESTRUM™

A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST

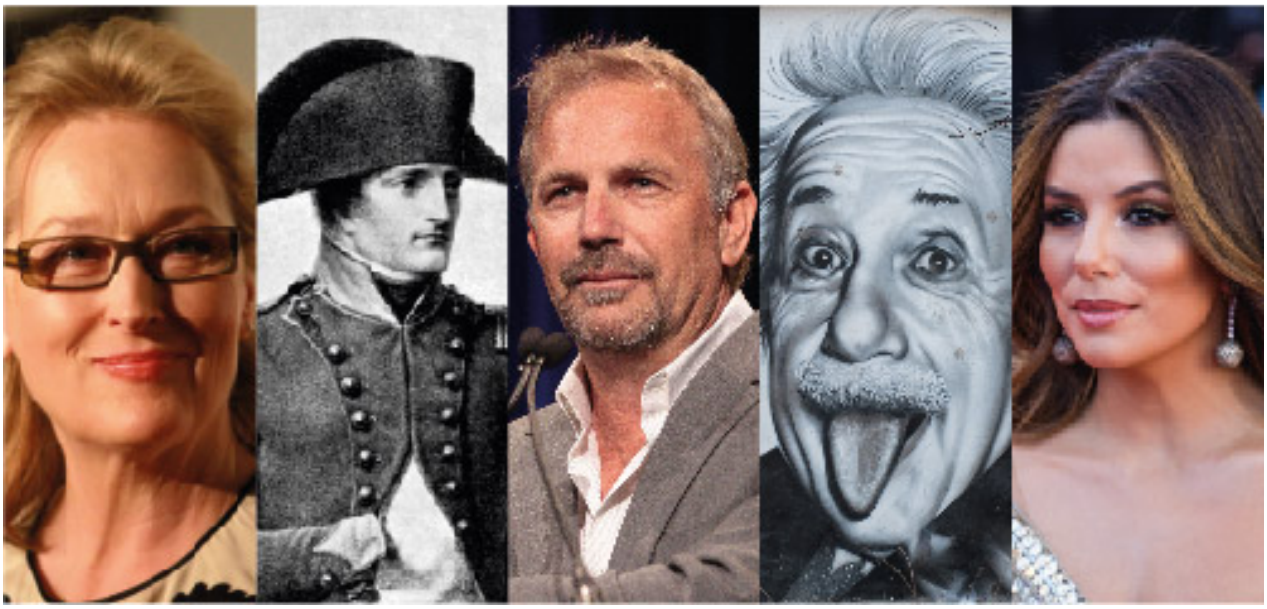


CELEBRITY

Con Ancestrum Celebrity DNA Matching saciamos tu curiosidad por conocer con qué personajes famosos compartes linaje materno o paterno*, lo que quiere decir que estáis vinculados en algún punto de vuestro árbol genealógico. Analizamos tus haplogrupos, los cotejamos con los de un gran número de personajes famosos de la historia y comprobamos si coinciden, de forma que podemos determinar que pertenecéis al mismo linaje, y, por tanto, en algún momento de la historia habéis tenido un antepasado directo común.

*** El linaje paterno solo se puede analizar en hombres biológicos, ya que el cromosoma Y se hereda exclusivamente de padres a hijos varones.**

CELEBRITY	HAPL. MATERNO	CELEBRITY	HAPL. PATERNO
Queen Victoria of the UK	H	House of Bourbon	R-U106
Susan Sarandon	H	James D. Watson	R-U106
Jean-Paul Marat	H2a2a1f	Louis XVI King of France	R-U106
Carl XVI Gustav of Sweden	H	Juan Carlos I Rey de España	R-U106
Ferdinand I of Romania	H	Felipe VI Rey de España	R-U106
William III of England	H	Alfonso XIII Rey de España	R-U106
Charles II of England	H	Carlos III Rey de España	R-U106
Louis XIII of France	H	Carlos IV Rey de España	R-U106
Alexander I of Greece	H	Charles X King of France	R-U106
Ferdinand VI of Spain	H	Felipe V Rey de España	R-U106
Leopold I of Belgium	H	Ferdinand I of the Two Sicilies	R-U106
Luis I of Portugal	H	Ferdinand II of the Two Sicilies	R-U106
George II of Greece	H	Fernado VII Rey de España	R-U106



NEANDERTHAL



Discover, with this test, what percentage of Neanderthal DNA is in your genome.

ANCESTRUM™

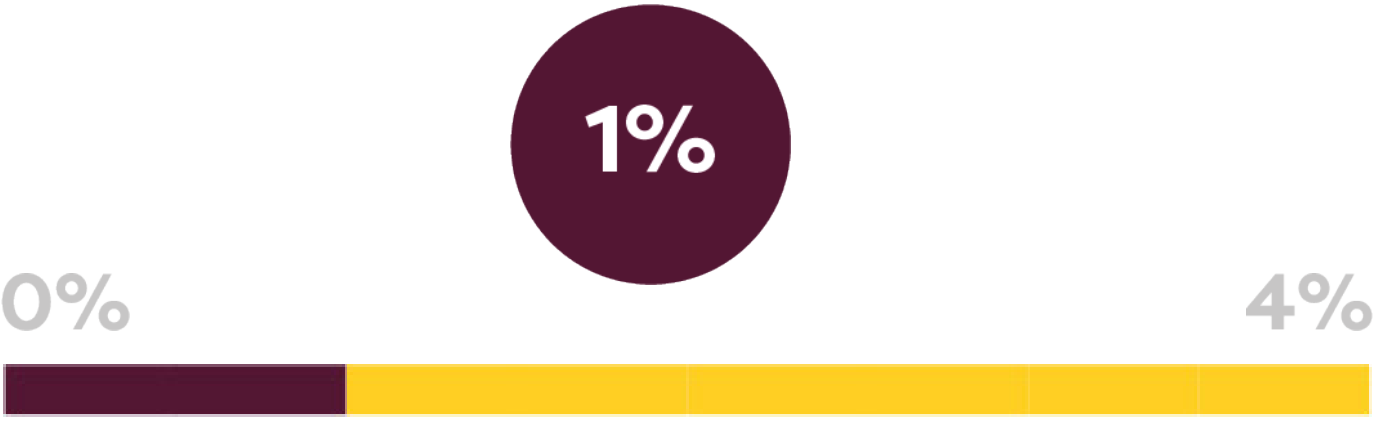
A WINDOW TO YOUR PAST



NEANDERTHAL

NEANDERTHAL PERCENTAGE

The 40,000 years that Neanderthals coexisted with modern humans is enough time for different genetic mixing events to take place between them, and this is confirmed by the multitude of studies carried out since the first sequencing of the Neanderthal genome in 2010. Nowadays we can detect the percentage of Neanderthal DNA in our genome. With this test, you can know yours, getting an idea of how much your ancestors could have mixed with Neanderthals during the time that both species coexisted.





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POWERED BY 24Genetics