

Ancestral History from [MyOrigins](#)

DNA make-up of siblings Robert, Laurel and Rieber Hovde

<https://www.familytreedna.com/login.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2fmy%2fdefault.aspx>

I. European	97%
A. British Isles	60%
B. Western and Central Europe	31%
C. Finland and Northern Siberia	4%
D. Eastern Europe	2%
II. Central/South Asian	2%
III. New World	1%

I. Who are you? That's a question with many possible answers. You are the sum of a lifetime of experiences. You are the result of the choices you have made. You are the results of truths your parents have instilled in you. You are the outcome of values drawn from your culture. From a genetic perspective, however, you are the outcome of a long process of genealogical fusion. A man and a woman coming together, one of millions on a vast constellation which explodes out across the earth, coalesces back to a few ancient progenitors.

The personal tree of life ends with you.

How can you summarize the shape of this tree and all of its branches? There is no one way myOrigins attempts to reduce the wild complexity of your genealogy to the major historical-genetics which arc through the life of our species since its emergence 100,000 years ago on the plains of Africa. Each of our 18 clusters describes a vivid and critical color on the palette from which history has drawn the brushstrokes which form the complexity that is your own genome. Though we are all different and distinct, we are also drawn from the same fundamental elements.

The explanatory narratives in myOrigins attempt to shed some detailed light upon each of the threads which we have highlighted in your genetic code. Though the discrete elements are common to all humans, the weight you give to each element is unique to you. Each individual therefore receives a narrative fabric tailored to their own personal history, a story stitched together from bits of DNA

I. European

97%

I. A. British Isles 60%

This cluster is typical to the British Isles, especially Ireland. Its reach includes all European Island from the far north and down south to the Azores Island off the coast of Spain. The continuous mixing of European populations means that his group is also present in lesser amounts on the mainland. Genetically close to the Western and Central European and Scandinavian clusters, the impact of the British Isles on the demography of the world is witnessed by the explosion of population in the Anglosphere over the past few centuries.

The farmers came to Britain late, but when they came they brought great change. The hunters were assimilated by the farmer. This admixture caused the British Isles as we know it to become a hybrid of farmer and hunter. Perhaps due to its isolation and strategic placement, the major powers in the world and throughout history have wanted to rule the islands. From Caesar to the Irish king Niall of the Nine Hostages, we see the wide variety of genetic influence from the Celts, Picts, Vikings, Normans and French.

I. B. Western and Central Europe 31%

The Western and Central European cluster combines nearly all of the threads of European genetic history into one. This cluster goes from the Bay of Biscay near Spain, toward the Pripet Marshes of western Russia, to the coastal plain of Northern Europe. The hunter-gatherer,

farmer and intruder from the steppes were forged together as one people. The French and the German were created by the intersection between the civilized and the barbarian during antiquity. With this diverse ancestry across the uniform plain, a relatively unified cluster was born.

Western and Central European cluster represents the diverse groups brought together over the past 5,000 years, as Germans, Celts, and Slavs have moved in with their cattle, and the Romans brought their mills and cities. This cluster is common among many populations with Northern European heritage. Germanic migrations after the fall of Rome guaranteed its presence in the south. The people in Western and Central Europe are at the heart of recent history. Being the engines behind the Great Powers of the age, they became the dominant actors in colonization of the world.

I. C. Finland and Northern Siberia 4%

The world is not such a wide place at the top and the bottom. The Finland and Northern Siberia cluster began around the arctic as hunter-gatherer peoples. They have carried their genes down to the modern era. The Finland and Northern Siberia cluster stretches from Lapland east to Greenland. Through genetically diverse, the root of many of these populations is a genetic signature found most often in Finnic peoples.

These are the descendants of hunter-gatherers who withstood the push of the farmers. They adapted, and flourished, in a new age. Like the Native American, this cluster goes beyond conventional divisions and has clear connections with both east and west. Even the New World is connected to Finland and Northern Siberia due to their ancient kinship with Siberia.

Humans pushed in to the deep North only within the last 30,000 years, going where no Neanderthal had dared. With connections to

populations in the south, the northerners maintained long term lateral connections and developed coherence as the ice retreated. The Finland and Northern Siberian cluster has its roots with Saami hunters and fishers, as well as Uralic, Russian, Swedish, and even Scandinavian ancestries.

I. D. Eastern Europe 2%

The Eastern European cluster is the dominant group between the tundra and the steppe in Eurasia's northwest. They come from the area where the North European Coastal Plain joins the forests of Central Siberia. This ancestry is seen across many Eurasian groups. It is most often associated with Slavic and Baltic cultures. It has deep connections with the migrations of nomads from the steppes in Iran, who also carried evidence of the Central Asian cluster. It is fundamentally European as it faces east, and expands outward from there.

Eastern Europeans are mostly the same hunter-gatherers who moved north and became the Finland and Northern Siberian people. Their ancestors married and had families with the farmers who pushed out of the Near East, and associated with the Asia Minor cluster. The Eastern European cluster is a combination of the Middle Eastern farmer, Western European hunter, and Siberian nomad.

Recorded history tells us that many cultures have a part in this cluster, such as the Slavs, Germans, Polish, Bohemians, Bulgarians, Russians, Scandinavians and Finnish.

II. Central/South Asian 2%

The Central Asian cluster can be found across a large band in the center of the Eurasian continent. It travels from the north of Europe south toward the narrow base of the Indian subcontinent. Within South Asia, it is the partner

to the South cluster. Across the center of Eurasia, it highlights the ancient influence of the Iranian nomads, Scythians, Samaritans, and Cimmerians.

As early farmers moved west out of the hills of the Levant nearly 10,000 years ago, they went into Europe and North Africa. The ancestors of the Central Asia cluster, however cautiously explored their possibilities to the east. They came into the light of history as the Persians, Sogdians, and Afghans, and have always had a hand on the turning points of history between the west and east.

With the movement of millions from the Indian subcontinent, the Central Asian cluster has appeared in the Pacific, the New World, and Southeast Asia. Millions of displaced Afghans have also brought it west into Iran, and reinforced it in Pakistan.

III. New World 1%

The Native American group is a distinct and compact cluster which developed at the end of the Pleistocene in Siberia. Like so many clusters, it is a hybrid. Located from the Canadian Yukon and south to Patagonia, the people of the New World are a unique expression of human genetic variation. They are at the farthest edge of human migrations out of Africa.

The Native American cluster is closest to the clusters of East Asia, but has deep connections to peoples in Europe as well. This cluster experienced isolation in the New World and had a small originating population. This isolation and small founding population allowed them to remain similar genetically until the arrival of the European settlers and the African slave trade.

Even in regions where Native American genetics have remained the same, there is evidence of admixture with European and Africans. In the northern regions of the Americas, and Deep South of the United States, the native populations have been all but exterminated, absorbed into the settler populations from Europe. A world that was once owned by Native Americans is now owned by others.