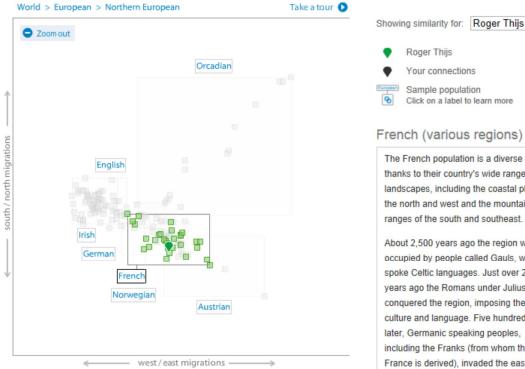
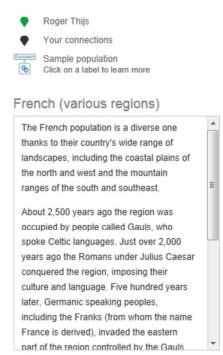
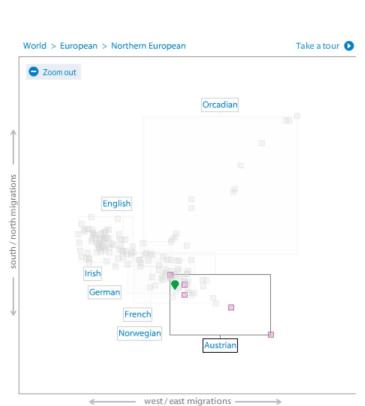
23andMe - Northern European Maps

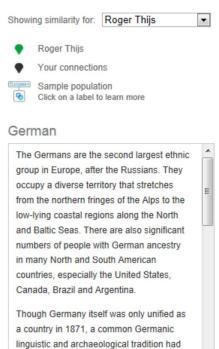






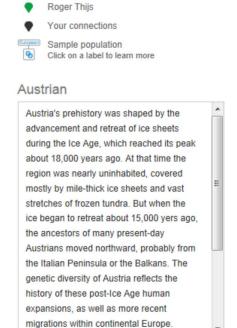




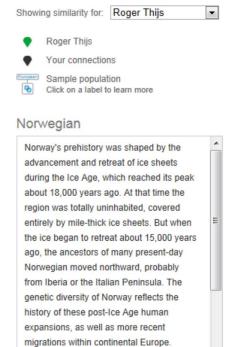


developed in central Europe by about 2 000 years ago. The word "German" was

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We consider Norway to refer to the present



Showing similarity for: Roger Thijs • Roger Thijs Your connections Sample population Click on a label to learn more English The prehistory of the United Kingdom was shaped by the advancement and retreat of ice sheets during the Ice Age, which reached its peak about 18,000 years ago. At that time the region was totally uninhabited, covered entirely by mile-thick ice sheets. But when the ice began to retreat about 15,000 years ago, the ancestors of many present-day British moved northward, probably from Iberia or the Italian Peninsula. The genetic diversity of the United Kingdom reflects the history of these post-Ice Age human expansions, as well as much more recent migrations

from continental Europe.





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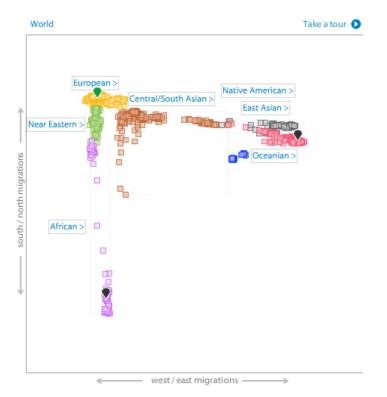


Roger Thijs Your connections Sample population Click on a label to learn more Orcadian The Orkney Islands lie off Scotland's northern coast, at about the same latitude as Stockholm, Sweden. The people of the Orkneys, who are known as Orcadians, consider themselves distinct from the Scottish even though the Scottish county of Caithness lies only 10 miles across the Pentland Firth. People first took up residence on the cold, rocky islands roughly 5,500 years ago. Historically the Orcadians are known for their aggressive seamanship and exploratory spirit, characteristics that led to a highly dispersed set of descendants. At the end of the first millennium AD the

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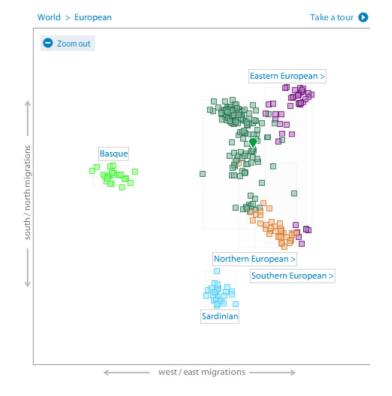
From Global to European





World

The ancestry of every human alive today begins in eastern Africa. There, nearly 200,000 years ago, our species evolved. For the next 150,000 years or so, these early humans would remain within the confines of Africa, gradually separating into distinct populations. Then, sometime between 45 and 60,000 years ago, one of these populations made the giant leap out of Africa. They and their descendants expanded both eastward and northward, even making it to Australia within a few thousand years. Others ventured deep into the heart of Central and East Asia, eventually getting all the way into the



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Roger Thijs

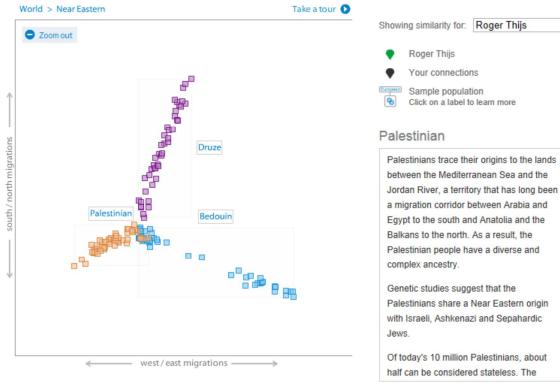
Your connections

Sample population
Click on a label to learn more

European

Europe's prehistory was shaped by the advancement and retreat of ice sheets during the Last Ice Age, which reached its peak 18,000 years ago. Humans had entered Europe about 20,000 years earlier, but the advancing ice sheets meant that only the southern fringes of Europe were inhabitable. Places like the Iberian and Italian Peninsulas, as well as parts of the Balkans, served as refugia, where humans survived for thousands of years, weathering the storm. But when the ice began to retreat about 15,000 years ago, the ancestors of many present-day northern Europeans moved northward. A

Selected Other





Showing similarity for: Roger Thijs • Roger Thijs Your connections Sample population Click on a label to learn more Native American People first set foot in the Americas during the peak of the Last Ice Age. Between 20 and 15,000 years ago, massive glaciers covered much of the Eurasian continent. But some hardy migrants did reach northeastern Siberia. From there, it was a relatively short journey to the Americas. People probably reached South America by 12,000 years ago. Archaeological evidence suggests that the early arrivals spread rapidly southward along the western coast. The interior of North America was settled slightly later, as

glaciers initially prevented people from

expanding too far inland.

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