

The history of my ancestry
begins here

Genetic Research

Ivanov Ivan Ivanovich

Subject of the study: **Y chromosome (paternal lineage)**
Study number: **XXXX XXXX XXXX**
Date of the study: **XX.XX.XXXX**
DNA sample: **Buccal epithelium (oral swab)**

Terms and definitions

DNA - the macromolecule of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) is responsible for preserving and passing on the genetic information of living organisms from one generation to the next. The DNA molecule stores biological information in the form of a genetic code consisting of a sequence of nucleotides.

Haplogroup - a mutation or multiple mutations in DNA (usually a single nucleotide polymorphism) inherited by all descendants, typically from a single ancestor. Determining a person's haplogroup allows for the identification of their ancestral origins, ancestral habitats, and relationships with others who share the same haplogroup.

Y-chromosome - the sex chromosome, one of the pair of male sex chromosomes, XY. It contains the SRY gene, which is responsible for normal sperm development and is the primary determinant of male sex. This chromosome is passed exclusively from father to son, establishing a paternal lineage.

Mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) - DNA located in the mitochondria, organelles within eukaryotic cells. This DNA is inherited solely from the mother but is passed on to children of any gender, thus establishing a maternal lineage.

DNA Mutations - stable and nearly irreversible alteration in the genome, typically resulting from the substitution of one nucleotide for another. This change is heritable, passing from one generation to the next.

Allele - different forms of the same gene located in the same positions (loci).

SNP marker (Single nucleotide polymorphism) - a variation in a DNA sequence at a single nucleotide. For example, two DNA sequences – AAGCCTA and AAGCTTA. It arises as a result of point mutations.

Genotype

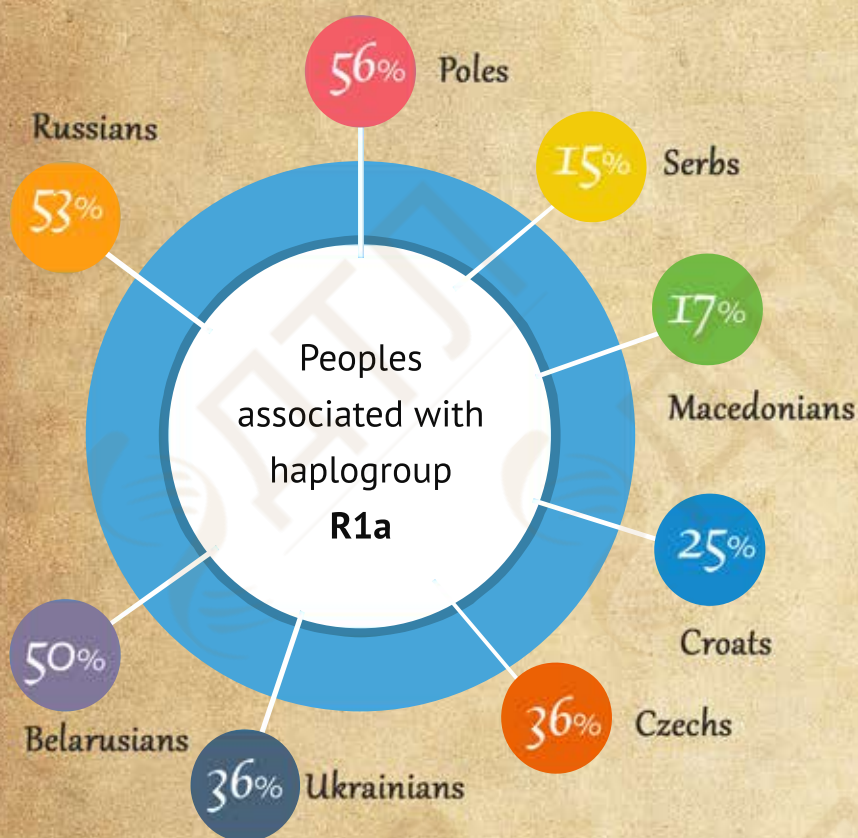
The genetic
system:

Sample:

DYS456	15,0
DYS389I	13,0
DYS390	25,0
DYS389II	30,0
DYS458	17,0
DYS19	17,0
DYS385a/b	10,0, 14,0
DYS393	XX,0
DYS391	XX,0
DYS439	XX,0
DYS635	XX,0
DYS392	XX,0
Y GATA H4	XX,0
DYS437	XX,0
DYS438	XX,0
DYS448	XX,0

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Your haplogroup: **R1a**
 Time of origin: 22 thousand years ago
 Place of origin: Russian Plain



The main carriers of R1a



Haplogroup R1a is also known as the Slavic or Aryan haplogroup. Individuals of this haplogroup are often called Aryans. It is believed to have originated on the Russian Plain and played a significant role in the formation of the Slavic ethnic group, in particular. The distribution range extends from Iceland to India, with the current center of the haplogroup located in Eastern Europe.

INTERESTING! Peoples who belonged to haplogroup R1a expanded into Iran and India. As a result, about 30% of the population in Iran, India, and Pakistan currently belong to this haplogroup. Haplogroup R1a is also quite common among men in Arab countries. It's incredible, but a sheikh or sultan can potentially belong to the Aryan haplogroup!

Origin of the Haplogroup

R1a

Origin of the branch: 24,000 years ago

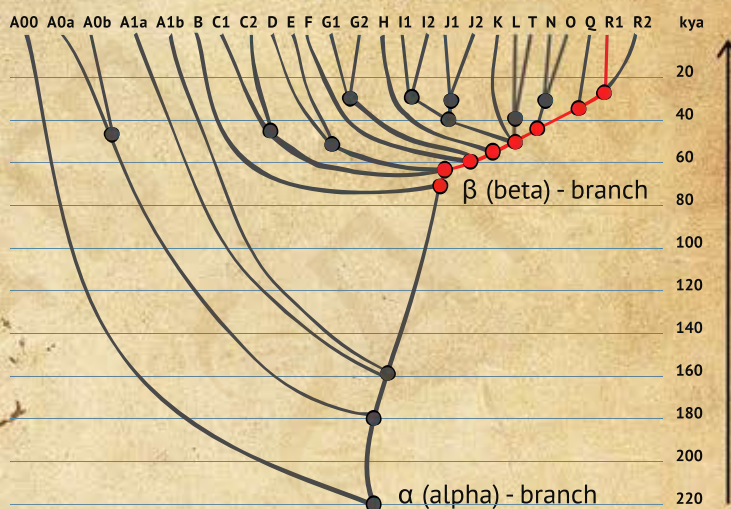
Origin: from R1 haplogroup

Branch: Non-African

Origin of the haplogroup:



Haplogroup branch:



Haplogroup R* originated in Northern Asia just before the Last Glacial Maximum (approximately 26,500 years ago). This haplogroup was found in the 24,000-year-old remains of the so-called "Malta boy" from the Altai region in southern-central Siberia. This individual belonged to a tribe of mammoth hunters who likely roamed across Siberia and parts of Europe during the Paleolithic. Autosomally, this Paleolithic population seems to have passed on their genes primarily to modern populations in Europe and South Asia, two regions where haplogroup R is currently most common (R1b in Western Europe, R1a in Eastern Europe, Central and South Asia, and R2 in South Asia).

The series of mutations that led haplogroup R1* to evolve into R1a likely occurred during or shortly after the Last Glacial Maximum, during the migration of R1 representatives eastward into Europe.

Dispersal of Haplogroup

R1a

Migrations

Europe: Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden, Romania, Bulgaria.

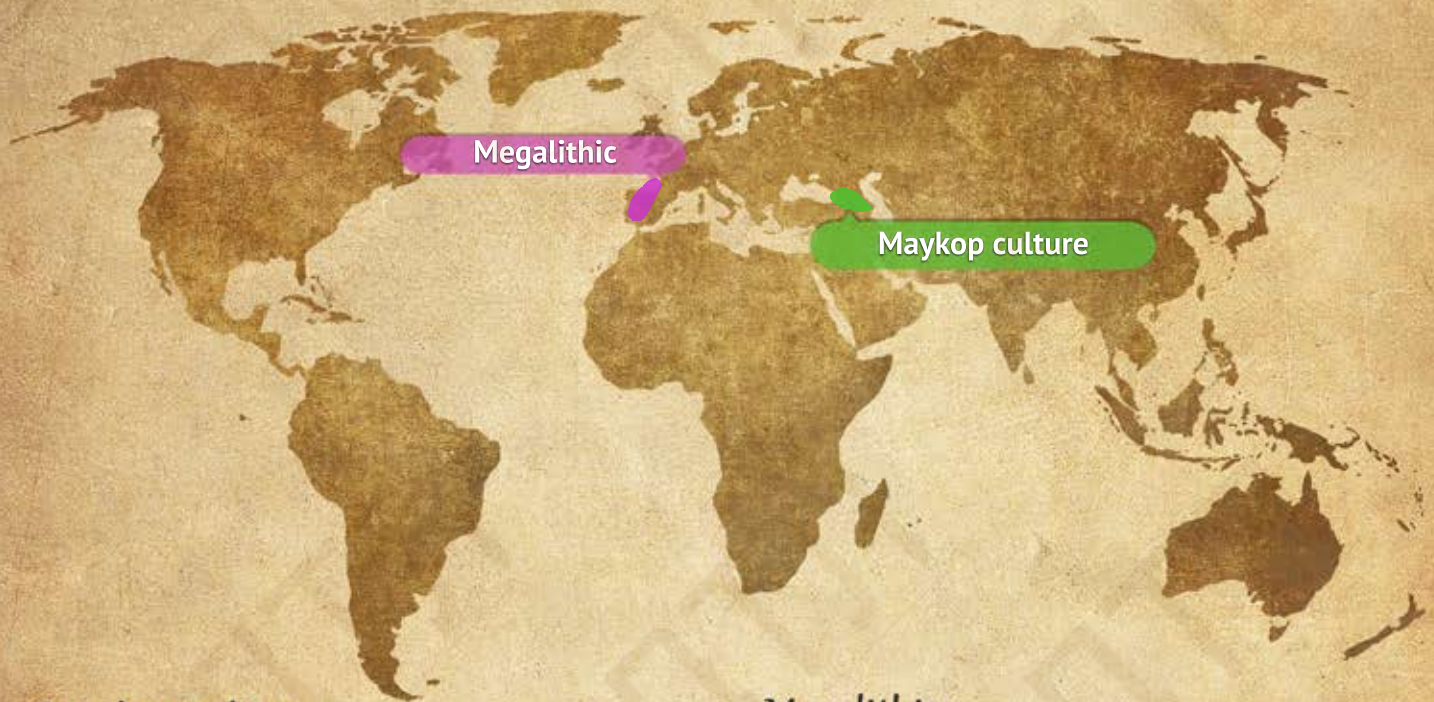
East: Altai, Kazakhstan, India, Iran, Northern China.



The carriers of haplogroup R1a carried out a wide expansion, both into the lands of modern Europe and to the East. Among the populations of European countries such as Poland, Czech Republic, Lithuania, Latvia, Sweden, Romania, and Bulgaria, the R1a haplogroup is very common. In Poland, the percentage of R1a carriers reaches 56%.

Ancient Aryans migrated to India 3,500 years ago, and their descendants now predominantly represent the upper castes. Remains of people with the R1a haplogroup were also found in ancient China, suggesting their arrival there about 20,000 years ago. Additionally, the R1a haplogroup is prevalent in modern Iran and Turkey (formerly Anatolia). Through the Pacific Ocean, carriers of the R1a haplogroup (L664) made their way to the British Isles and the eastern coast of the United States.

Who Lived on These Lands



Maykop culture:

42% Pastoralism
15% Hunters and gatherers
32% Agriculture
11% Warriors

The Maikop culture, prevalent in the foothills of the North Caucasus during the Early Bronze Age, was named after the Great Maikop Kurgan. The economy of the Maikop people was based on household livestock farming and hoe-based agriculture, with foraging playing a minor role. Their lifestyle was semi-sedentary, with a focus on cattle and sheep, and to a lesser extent, pigs and horses, which were also part of their diet.

Megalithic:

21% Pastoralism
41% Hunters and gatherers
27% Agriculture
11% Warriors

A distinctive feature of this culture is the presence of megaliths—structures made of one or more stones. The most common megalithic structure found in Europe is the dolmen, a chamber or tomb made from vertically positioned, shaped monoliths that support one or more large flat stones, forming a "roof."

Famous People Who Belong to Haplogroup H and Subclades

The following are famous personalities who have the same haplogroup as you. This means that you have at least common ancestors with these famous personalities, and you may even be a direct descendant of one of them.

Famous People from the Past:



Alexander Pushkin - Poet
(1799–1837)

Great Russian poet, playwright, and prose writer, Alexander Pushkin was one of the most influential literary figures of the early 19th century. Even during his lifetime, he was recognized as the greatest national Russian poet. Pushkin is regarded as the founder of the modern Russian literary language.



Oleg Svyatoslavich (Goreslavich) - Prince
(1053–1115)

Prince of Volhynia (1073–1078), Tmutarakan (from 1083), Chernihiv (1094, 1097), and Novgorod-Seversky (1097–1115). He was the fourth son of Prince Svyatoslav Yaroslavich from his first marriage. His descendants are known in chronicles as the Olgovichi.



Francis Drake - Navigator
(1540–1596)

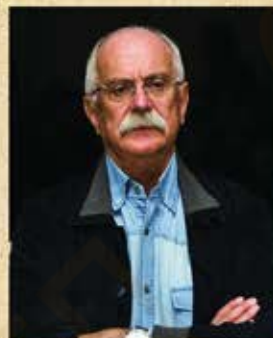
The first Englishman to complete a circumnavigation of the globe. He played a crucial role in the defeat of the Spanish fleet (the "Invincible Armada") at the Battle of Gravelines, where his skillful maneuvers helped the English gain an advantage over the opponent's superior firepower.

Famous People of Modern Times:



Tom Hanks - Actor
(July 9, 1956)

American actor, producer, director, screenwriter, and writer, Tom Hanks began his career with television and comedy roles before gaining recognition as a leading actor. He won two Academy Awards for Best Actor for his performances in Philadelphia (1993) and Forrest Gump (1994).



Nikita Mikhalkov - Director, Actor
(October 21, 1945)

Soviet and Russian film actor, director, screenwriter, producer, and artistic director of the Theater and Cinema Center under N.S. Mikhalkov. He was awarded the title Hero of Labor of the Russian Federation (2020) and honored as a People's Artist of the RSFSR (1984). He is also a three-time laureate of the State Prize of the Russian Federation and a recipient of the Lenin Komsomol Prize.



Benjamin Netanyahu - Politician
(October 21, 1949)

Israeli statesman and politician. Served as Prime Minister of Israel from 1996 to 1999 and has been the incumbent Prime Minister since 2009. Also held the position of Israel's Defense Minister from November 18, 2018, to November 12, 2019. Leader of the Likud party.