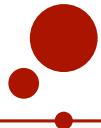


# The genetic evidence for prehistoric migrations

Hannes Schroeder, DPhil  
Natural History Museum of Denmark

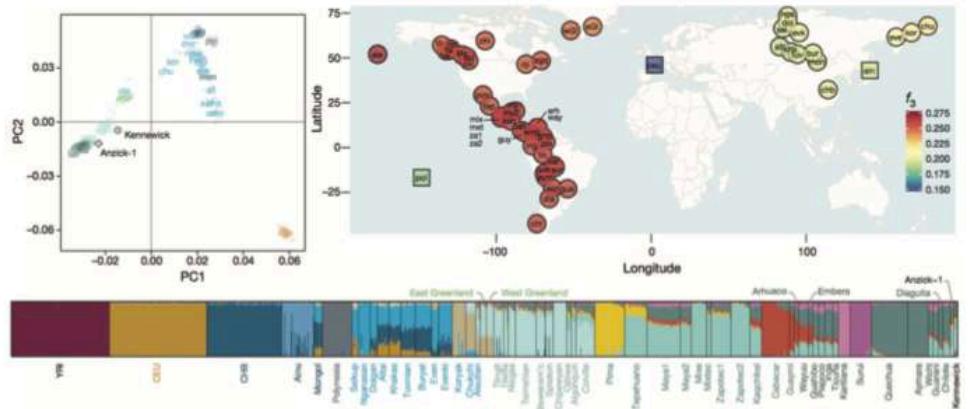
Roots of Europe Summer Seminar 2018

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# Archaeomics Summer School

- aimed at students in archaeology, linguistics, history and related fields
  - August 13-17, 2018
  - [www.archaeomics.ku.dk](http://www.archaeomics.ku.dk)



# ARCHAEOMICS SUMMER SCHOOL

COPENHAGEN UNIVERSITY  
COURSE DATES: 13-17 August 2018

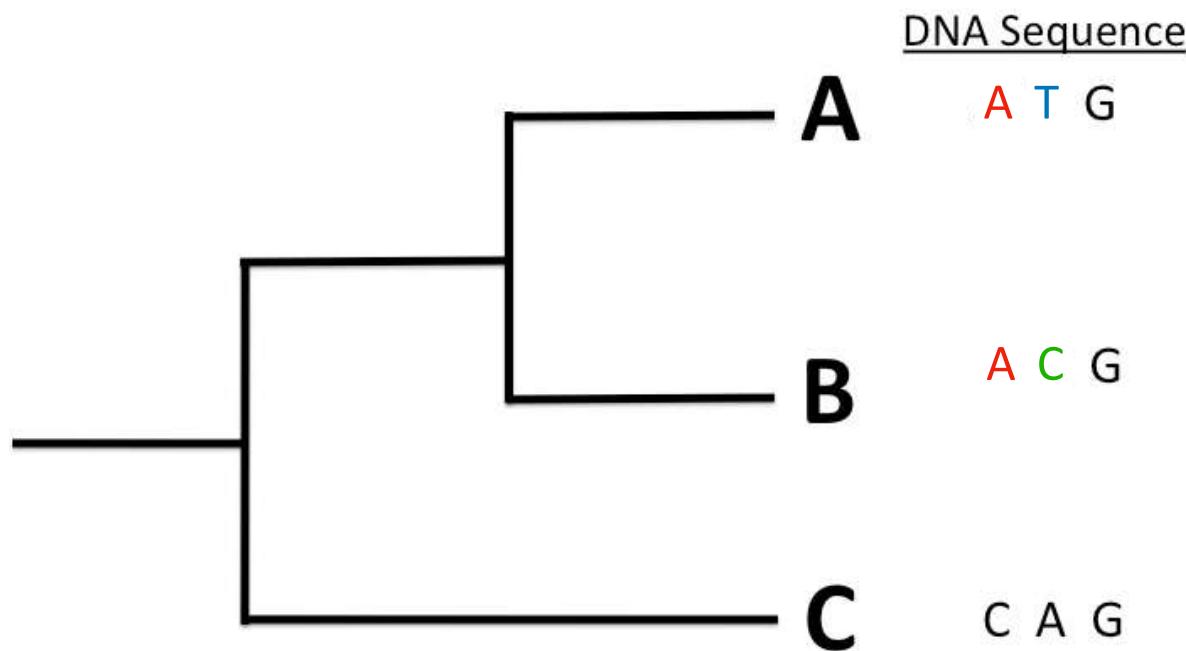
UNIVERSITY OF COPENHAGEN

- Inferring migration from genetic data
- Insights from ancient genomes
- The population history of Europe
- Genetic ancestry, material culture and language

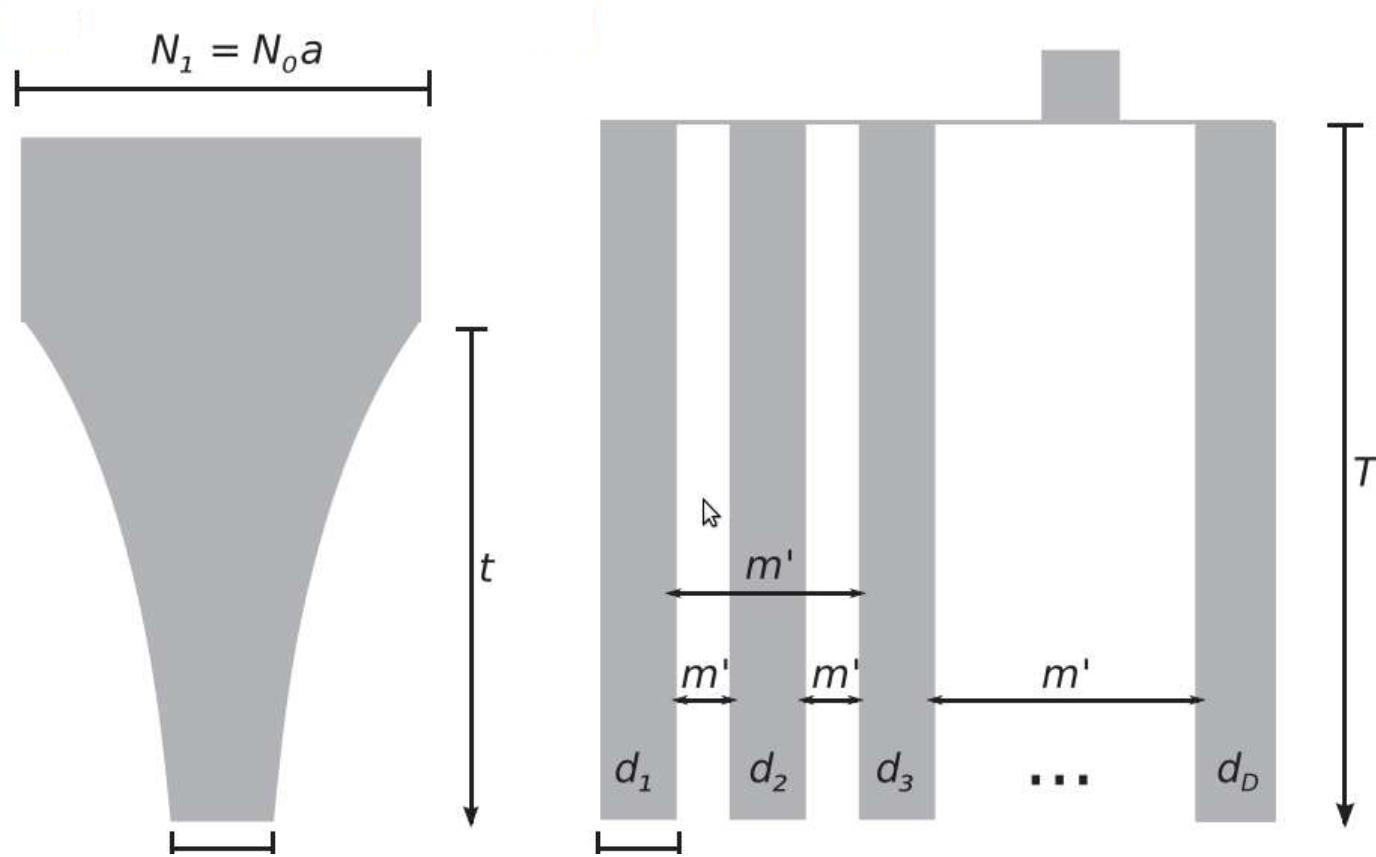


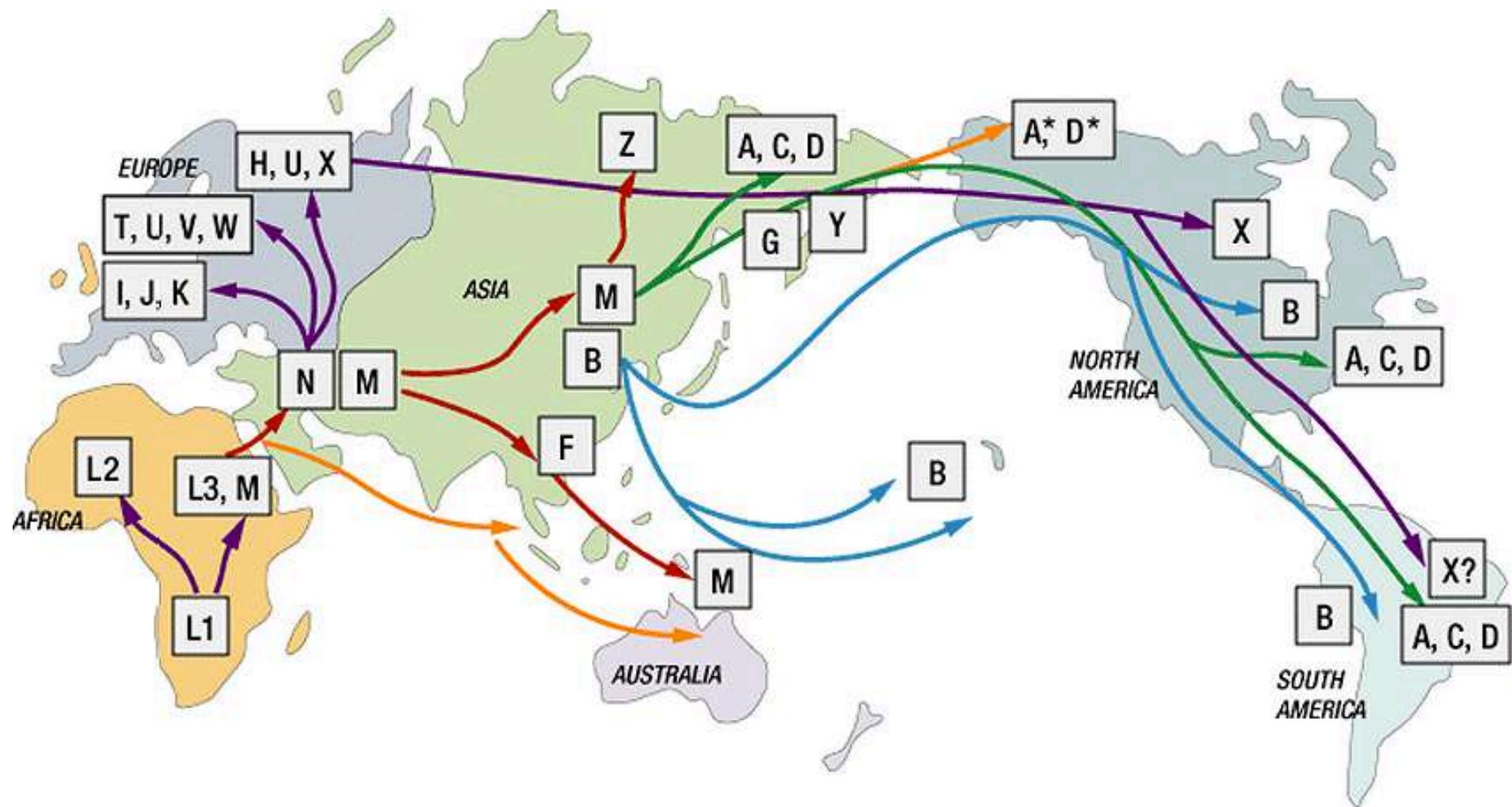
# Inferring migration from genetic data

# Phylogenetic relationships

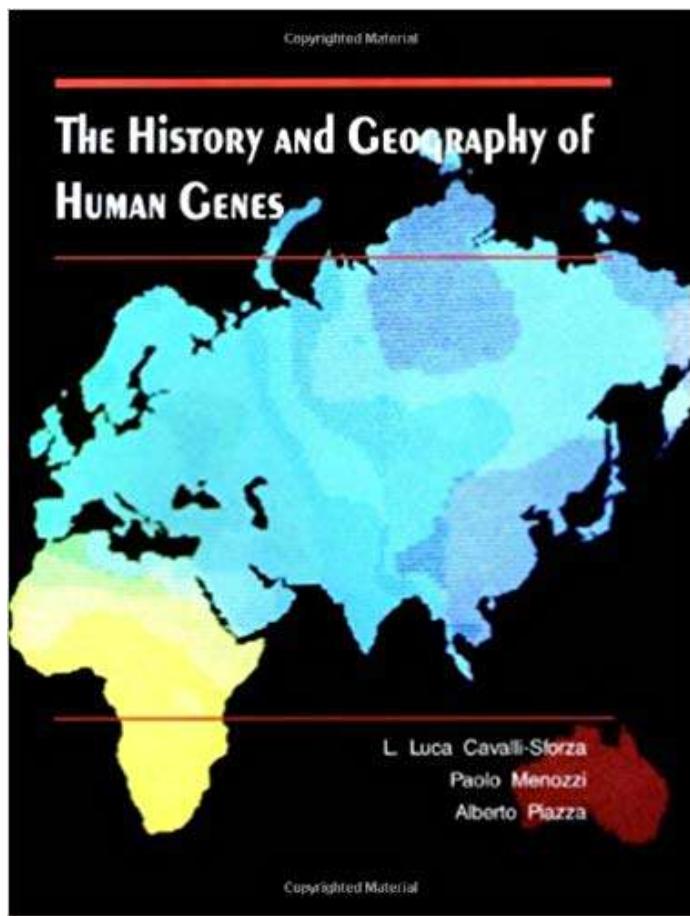


# Inferring demographic histories from genetic data

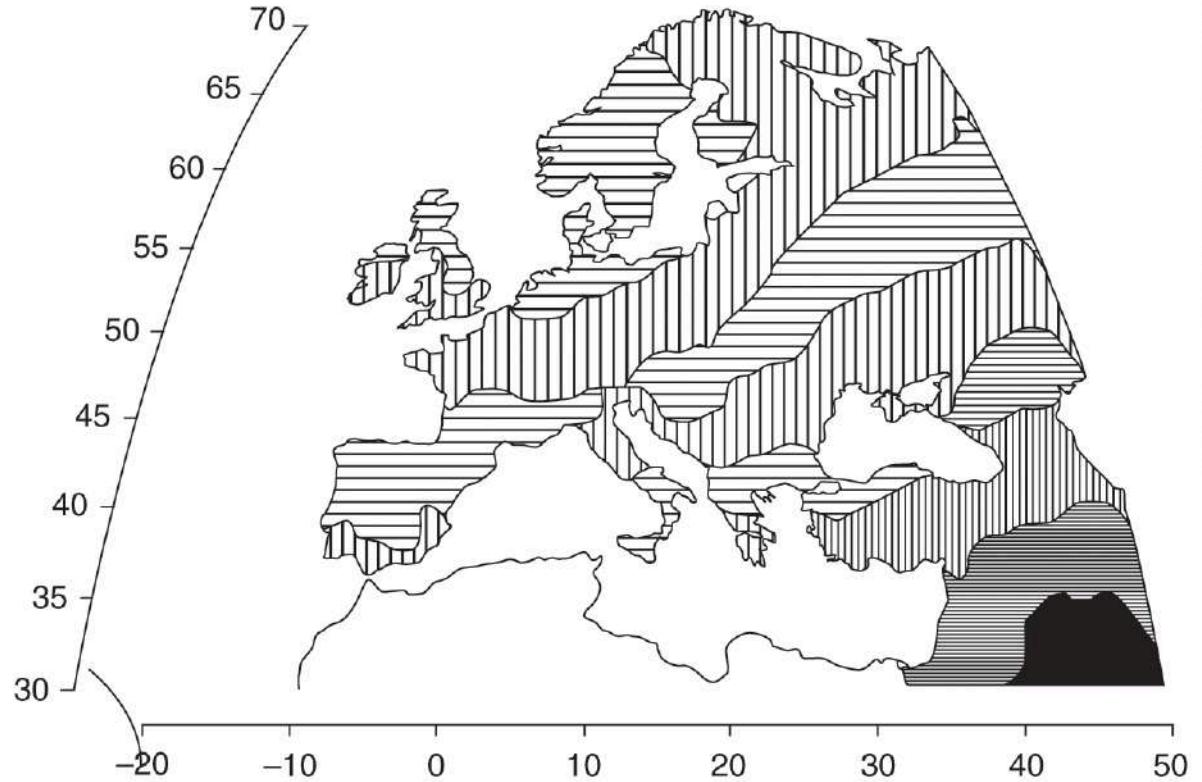




# Inferring migration from genetic data



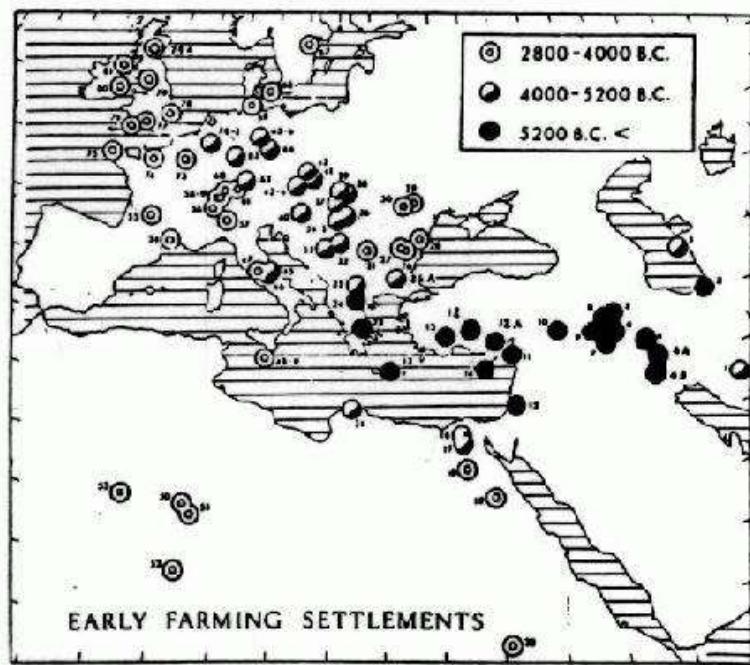
Cavalli-Sforza et al. 1996, The History and Geography of Human Genes



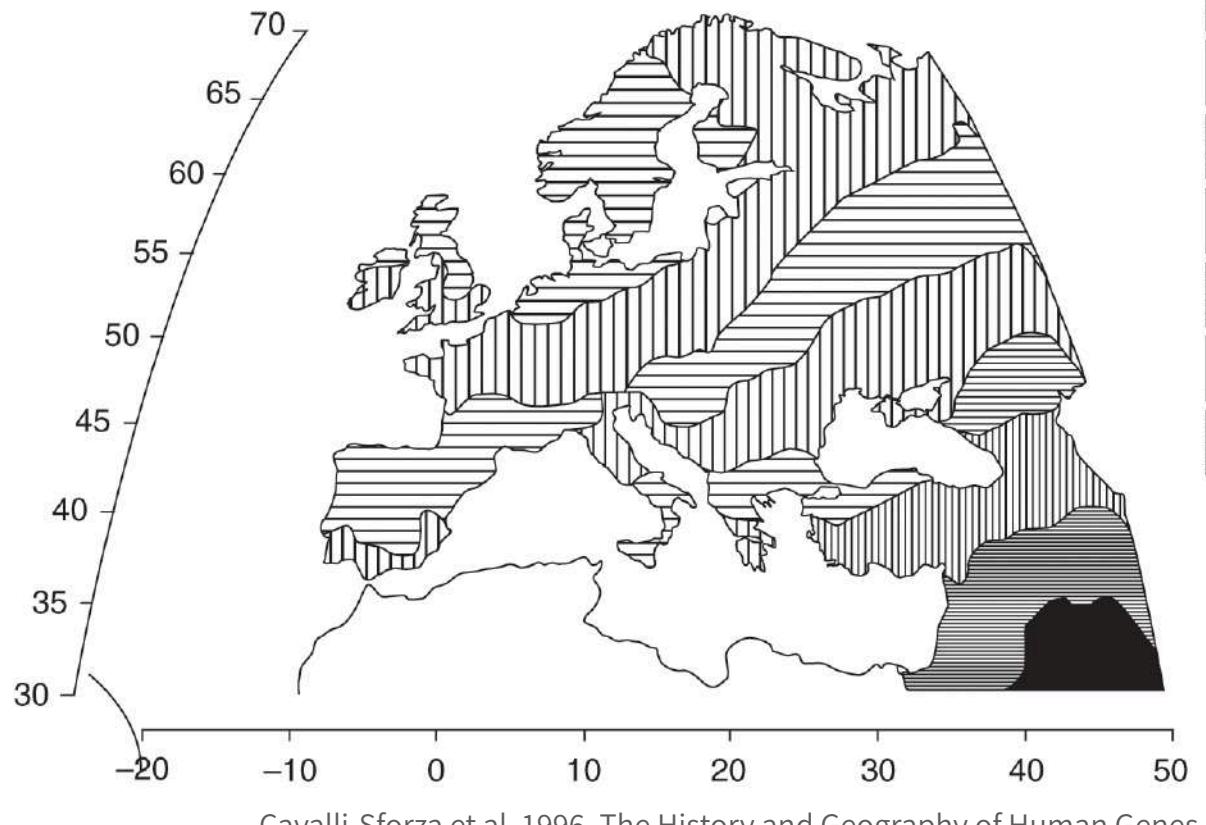
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# Inferring migration from genetic data



Clark, 1965, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society



Cavalli-Sforza et al. 1996, The History and Geography of Human Genes

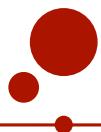
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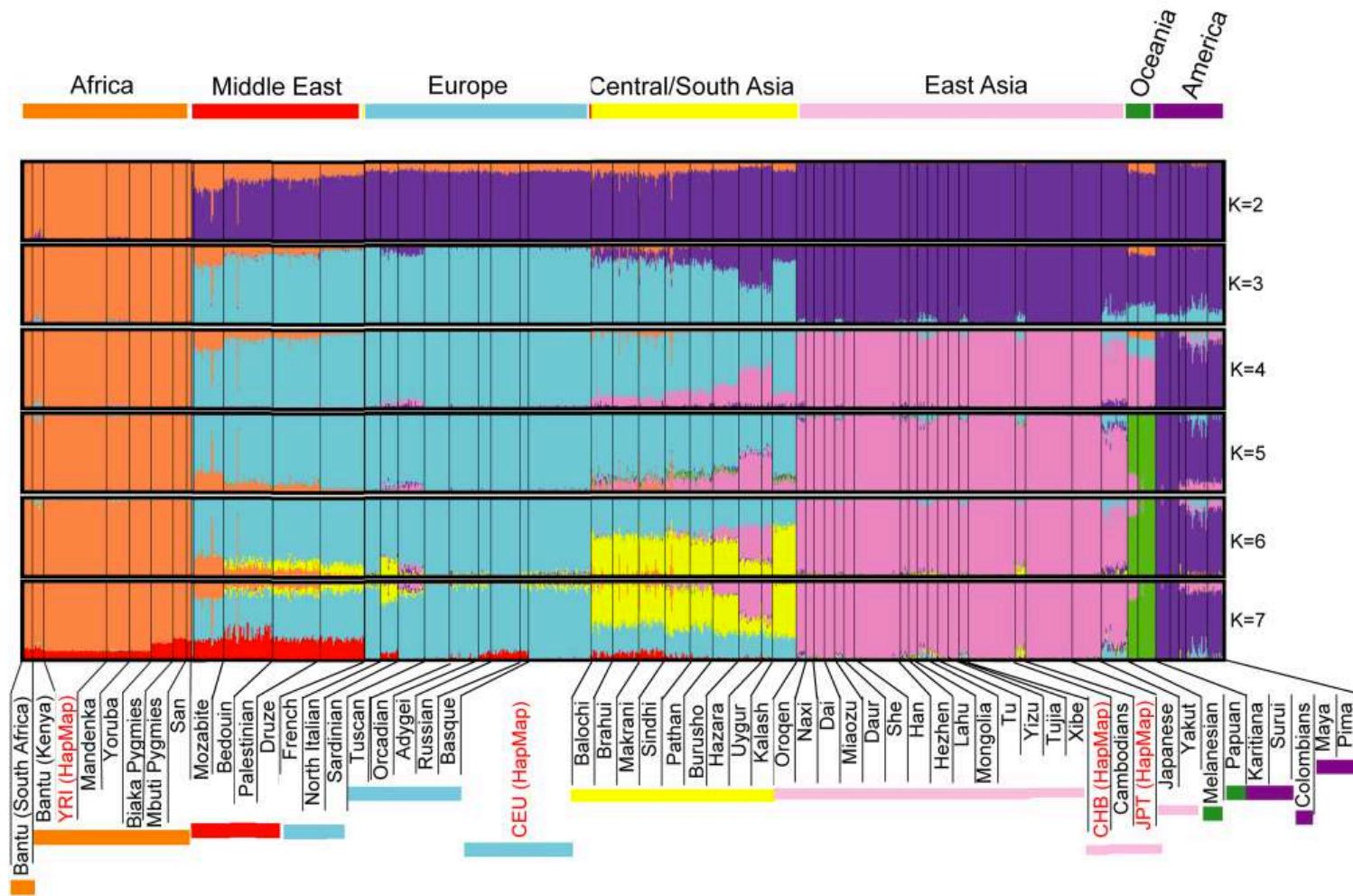
# The sequencing revolution



- high sequencing output (millions of nucleotides per second)
- roughly 1 (modern) human genome (3 billion base pairs) an hour



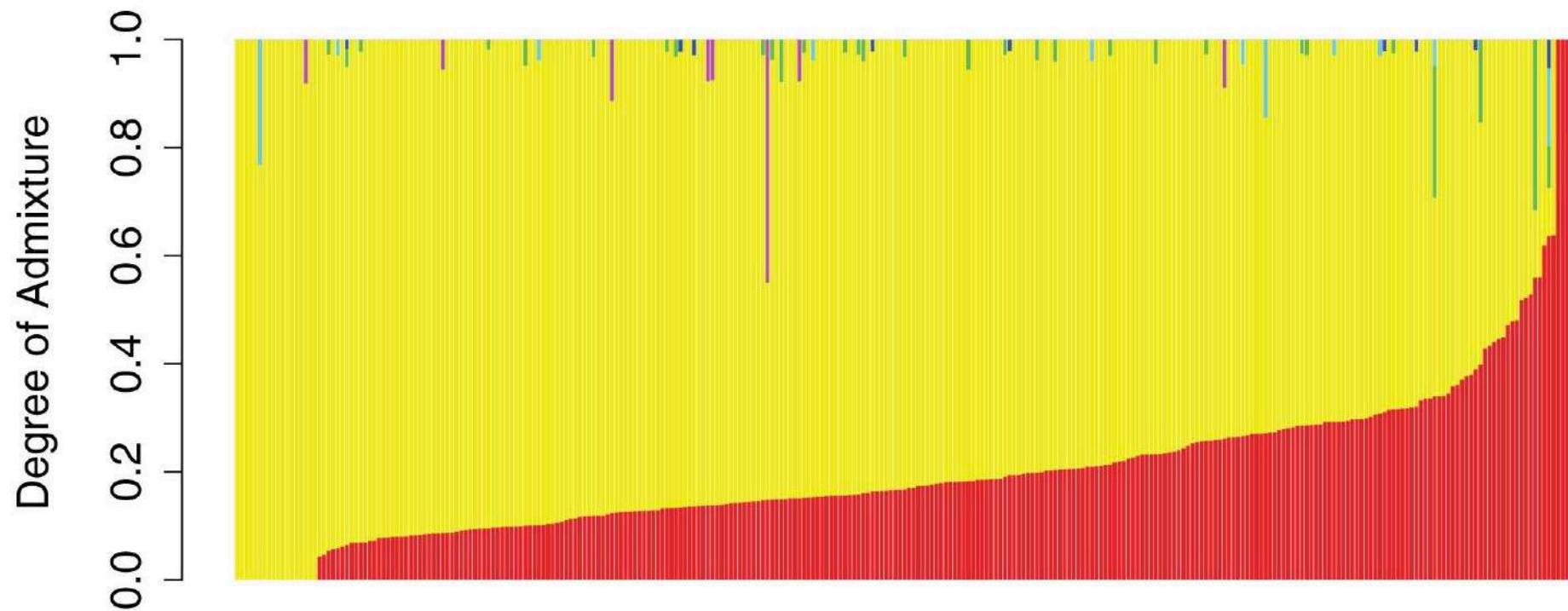
# Global admixture patterns



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# Admixture in African Americans

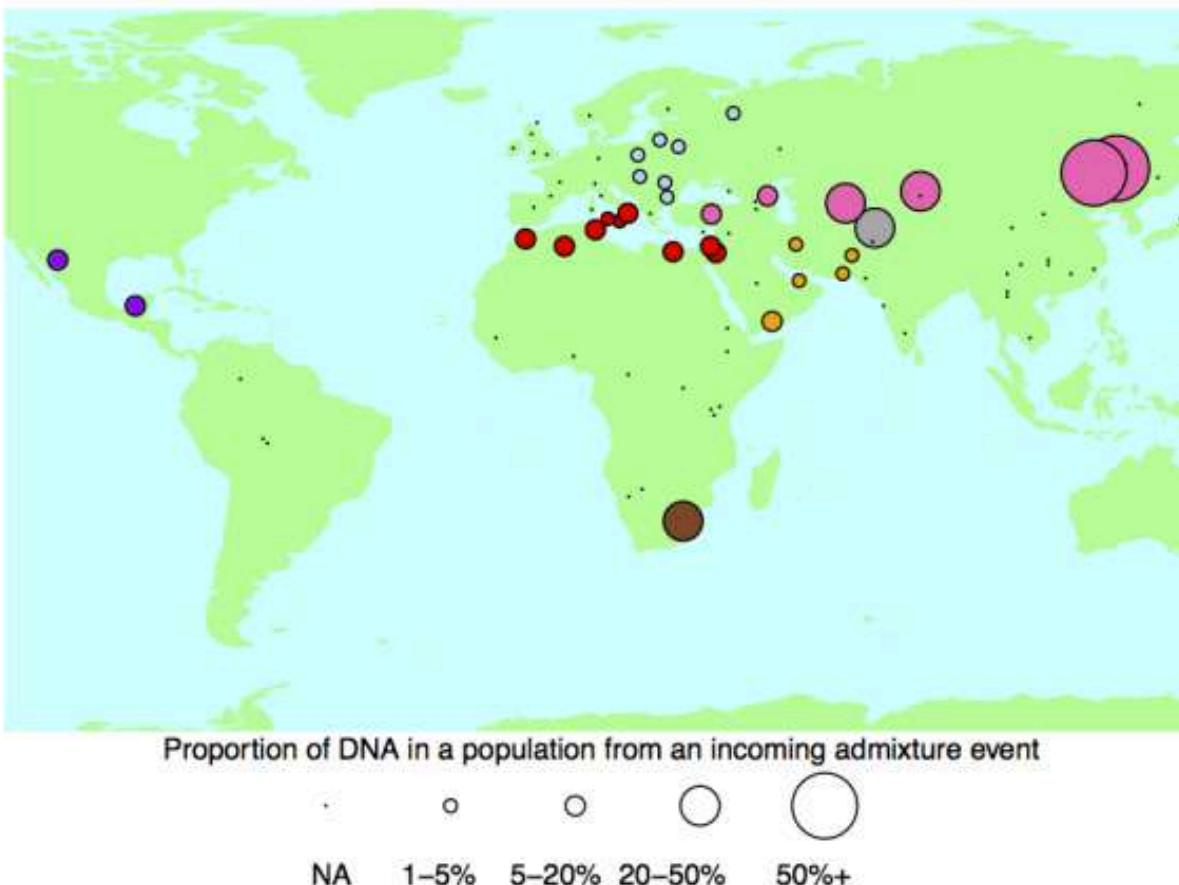


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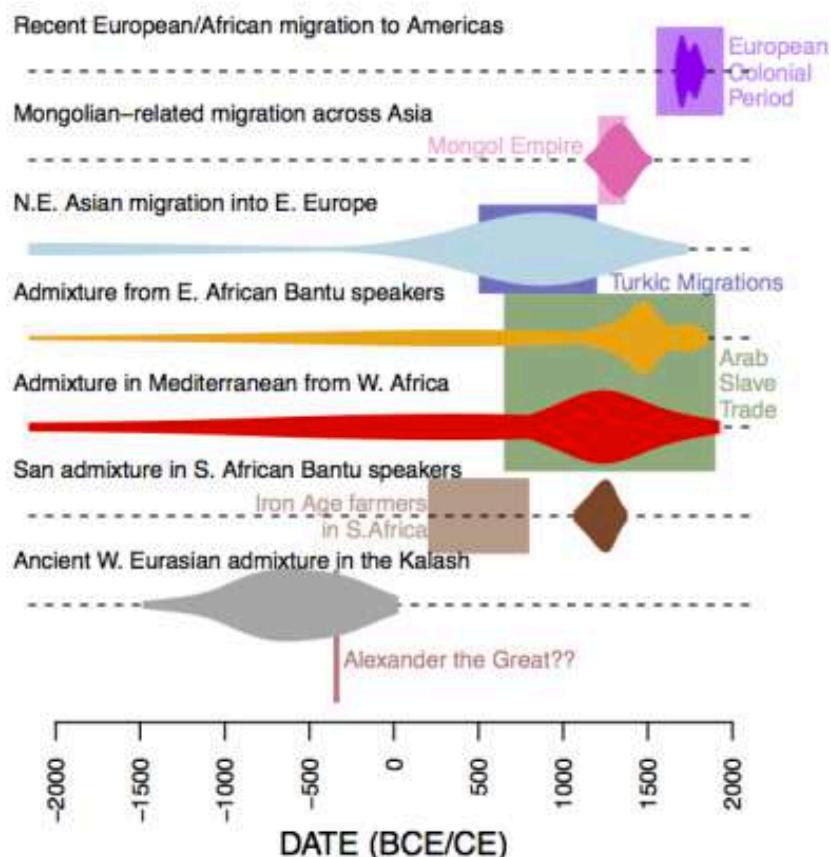
# A Genetic Atlas of Human Admixture History

A summary of a selection of human migration events inferred only from genetic data using the new GLOBETROTTER method reported in: G. Hellenthal, G.B.J. Busby, G. Band, J.F. Wilson, C. Capelli, D. Falush & S. Myers *Science* (14th Feb 2014)



Hellenthal et al. 2014, Science

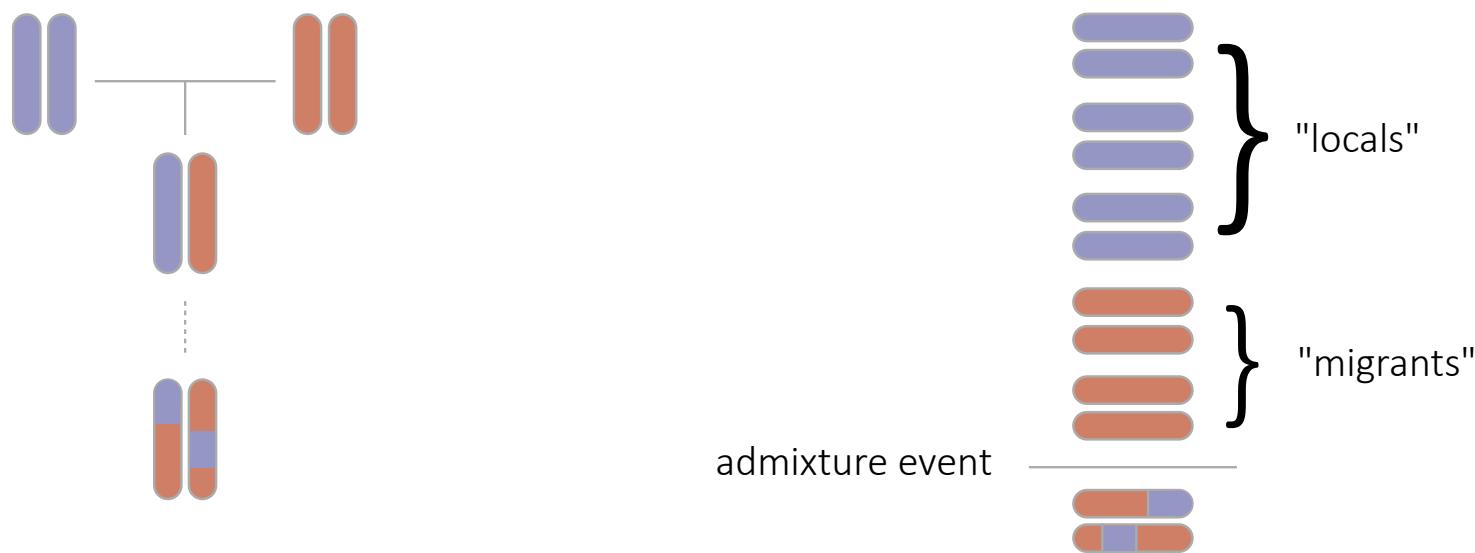
## Timeline of events inferred by GLOBETROTTER



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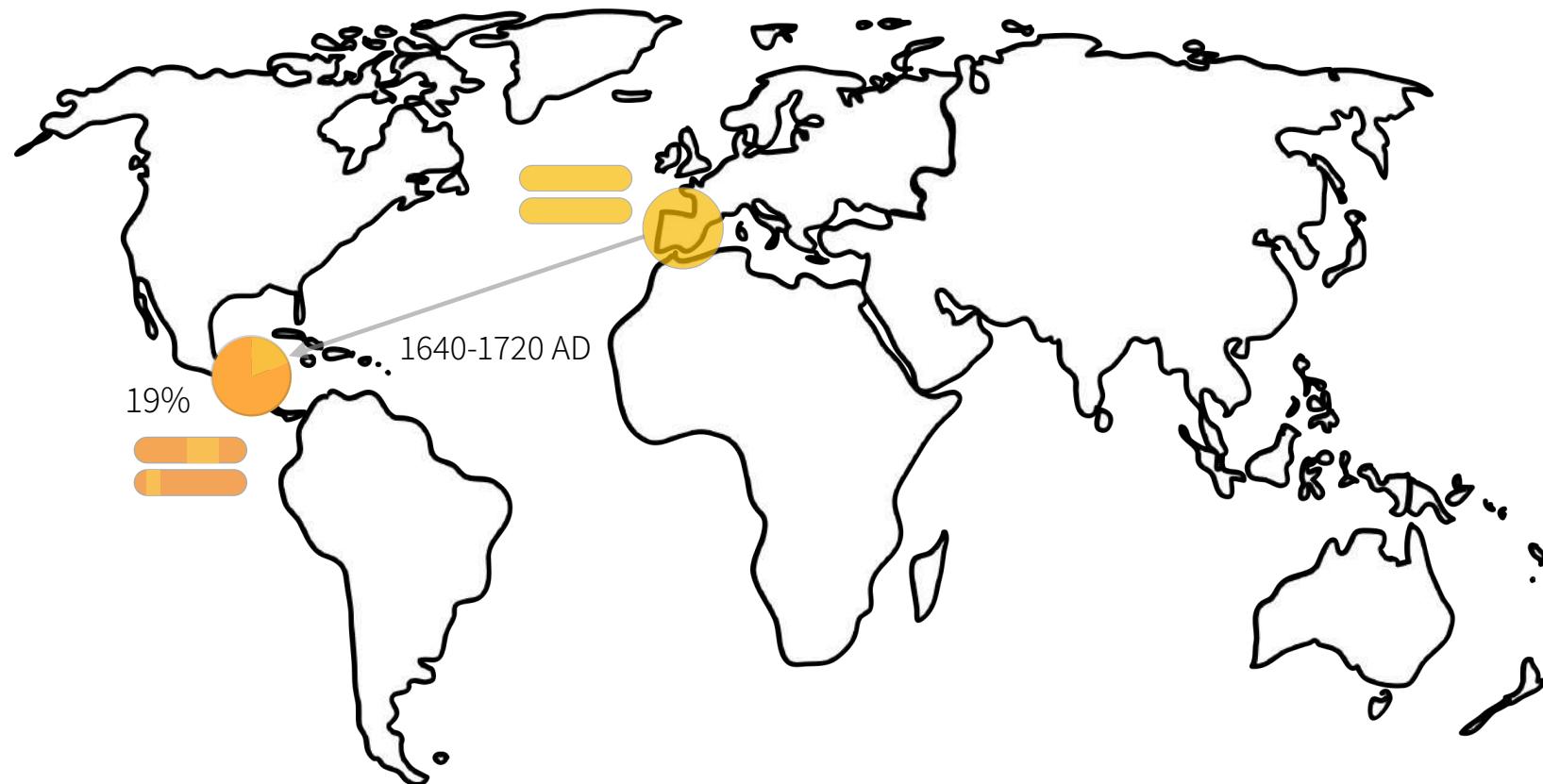
# How we inherit our DNA



We can estimate when two groups intermixed by looking at the size of the blue and red segments.



# Dating admixture events



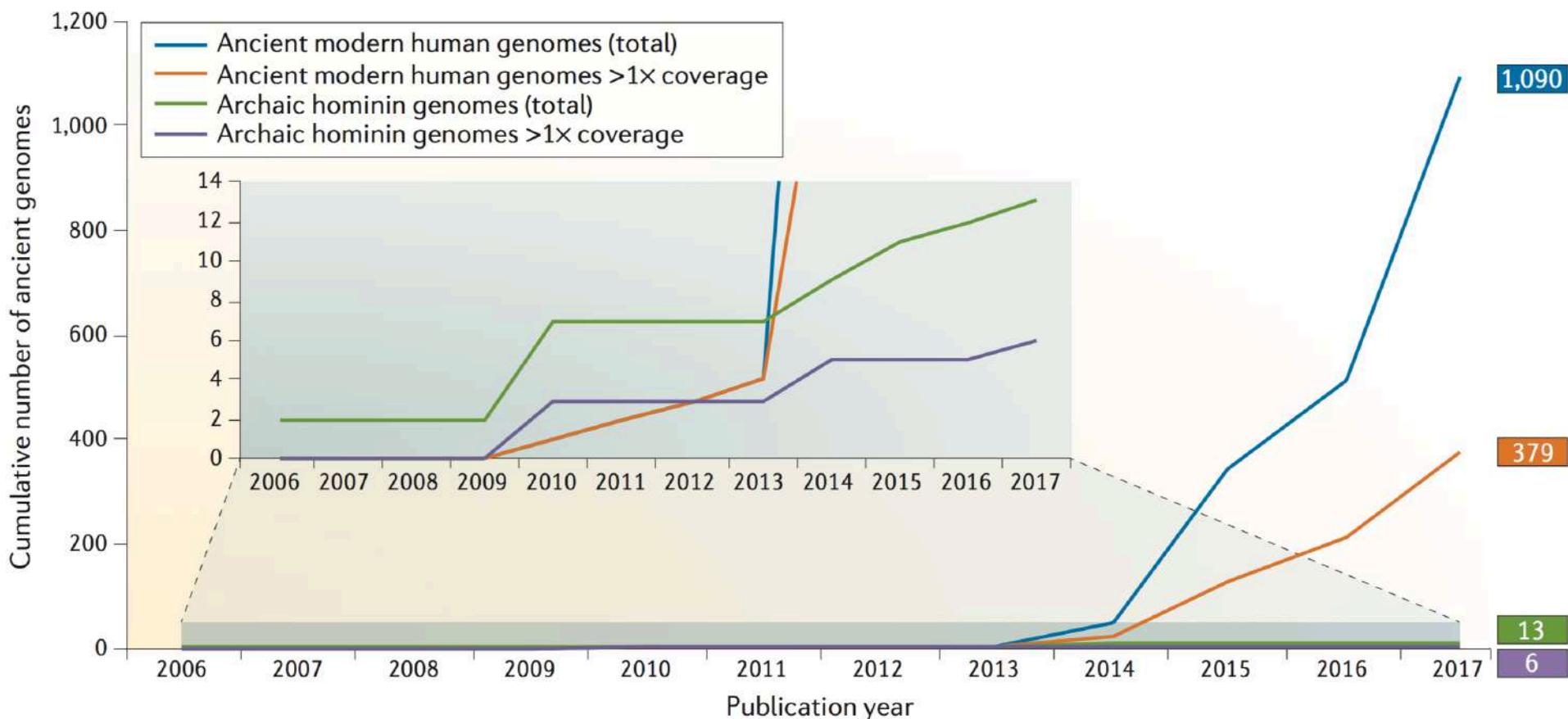
Data from: Hellenthal et al. 2014, Science

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Insights from ancient genomes

# The ancient DNA revolution

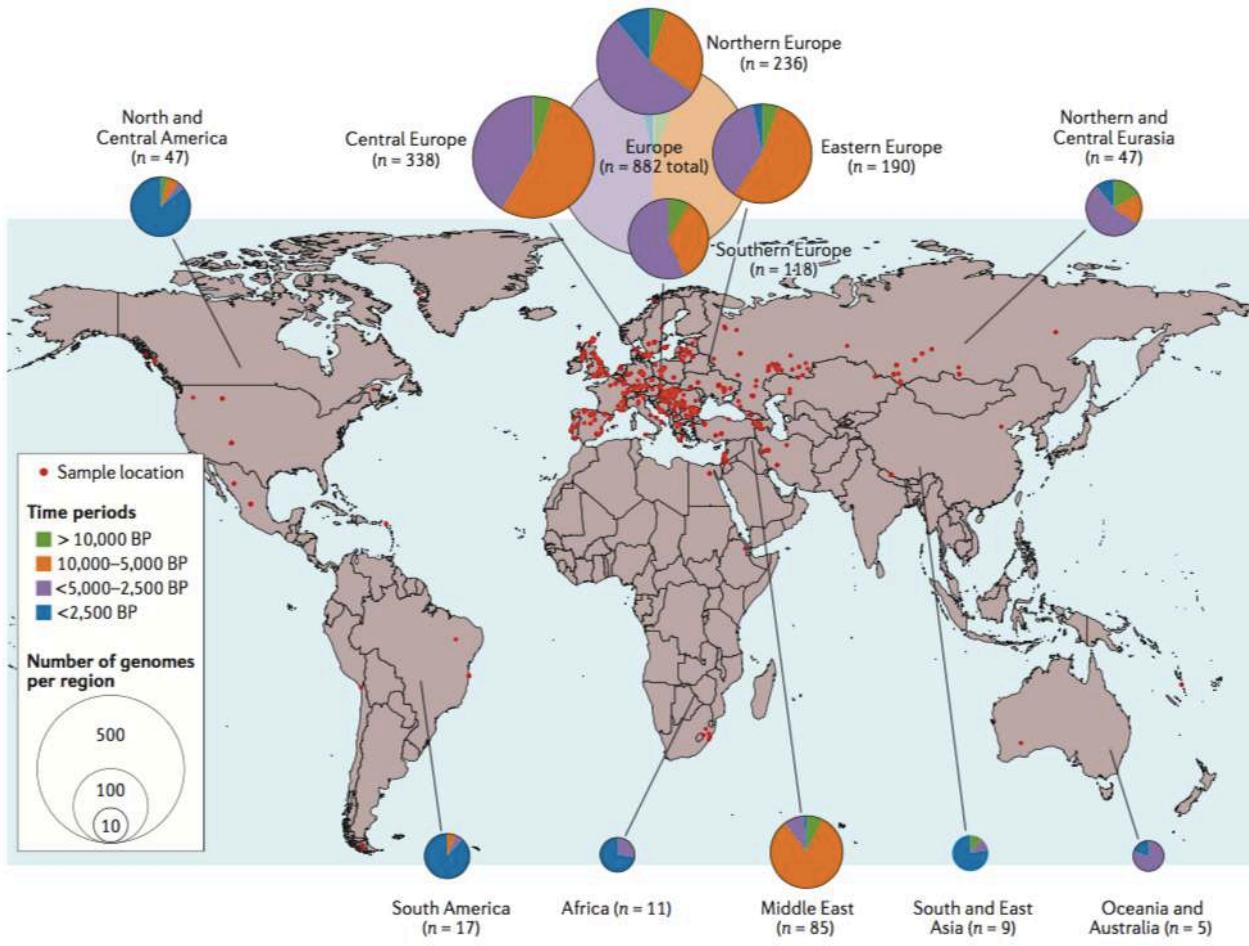


Marciniak and Perry 2017, Nature Reviews Genetics

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# The world of ancient genomes

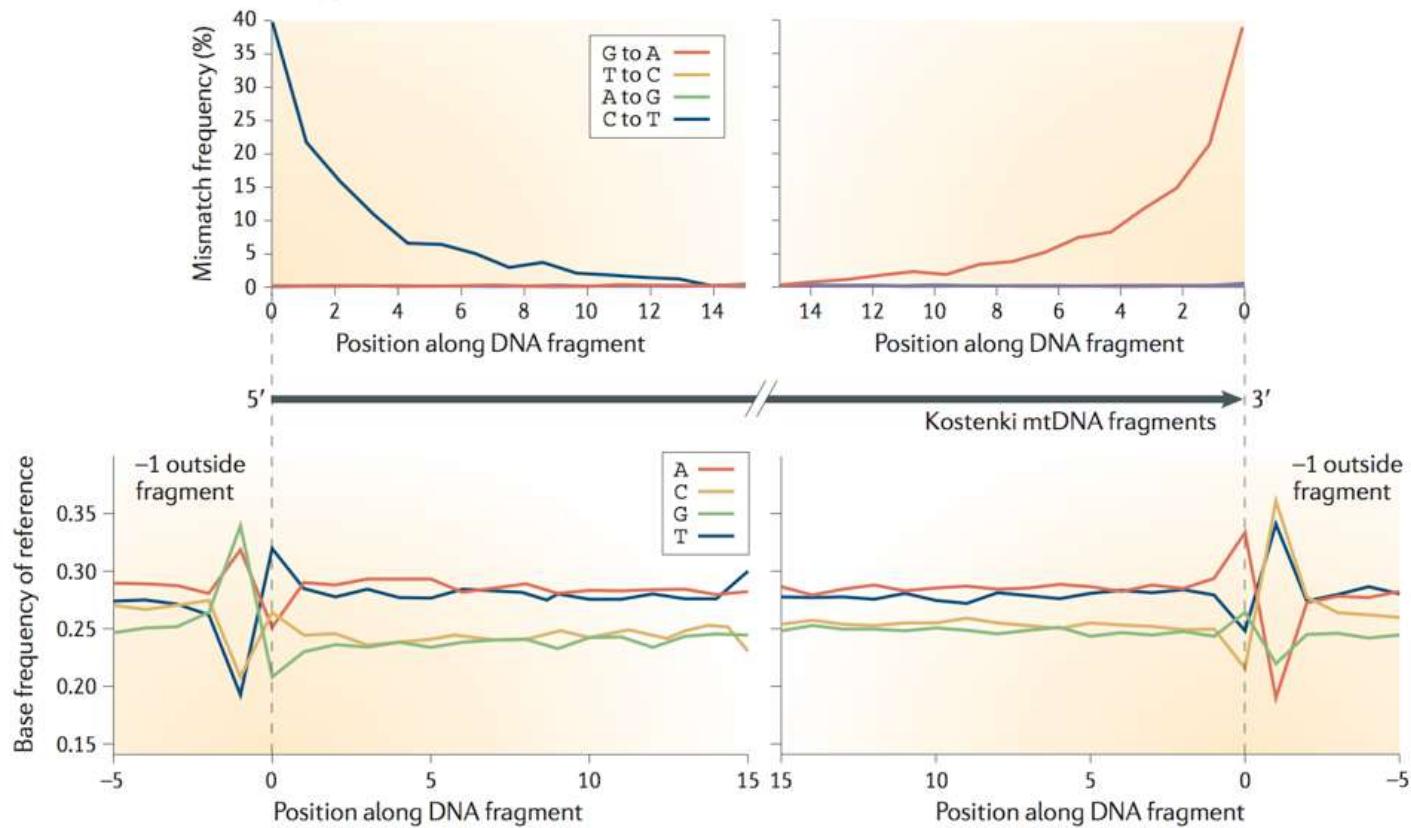


Marciniak and Perry 2017, Nature Reviews Genetics

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# Authenticating ancient DNA data

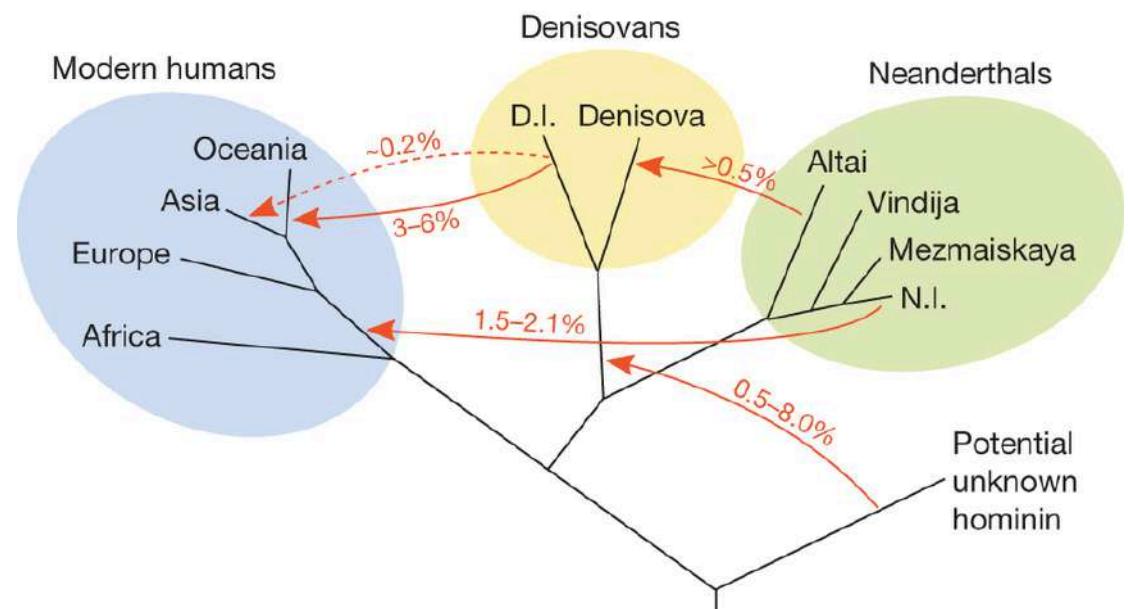


Stoneking and Krause 2011, Nature Reviews Genetics

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# Archaic hominins

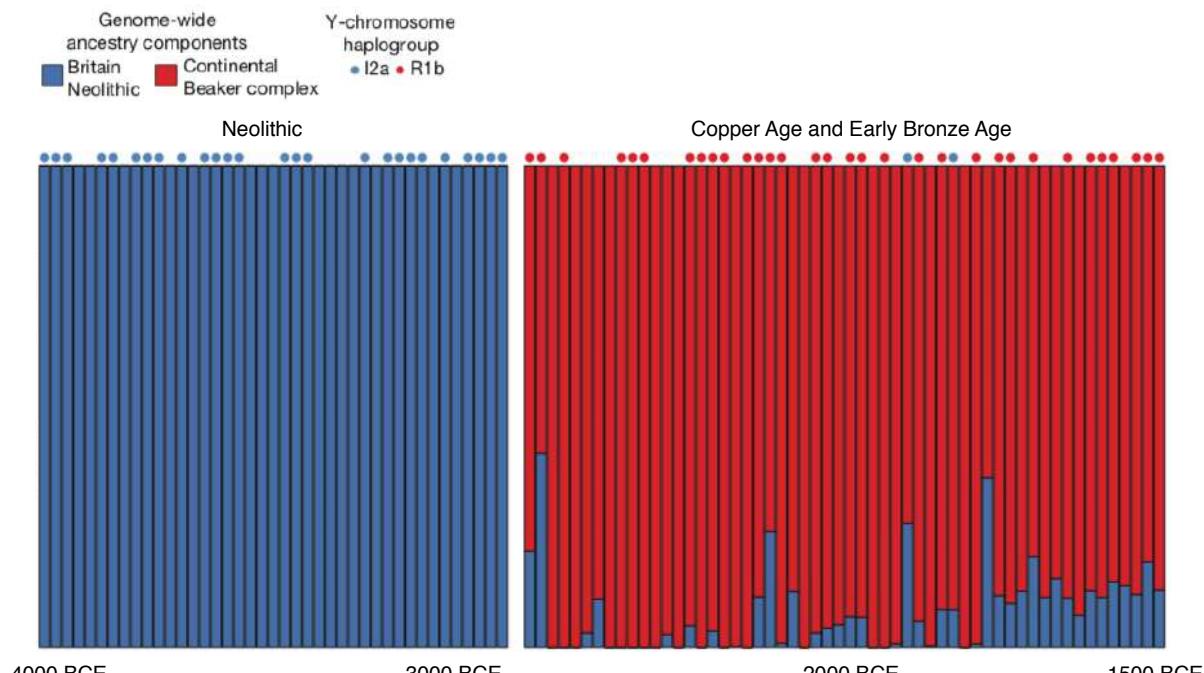


Prüfer et al. 2014, Nature

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# Inferring migration from ancient genomes



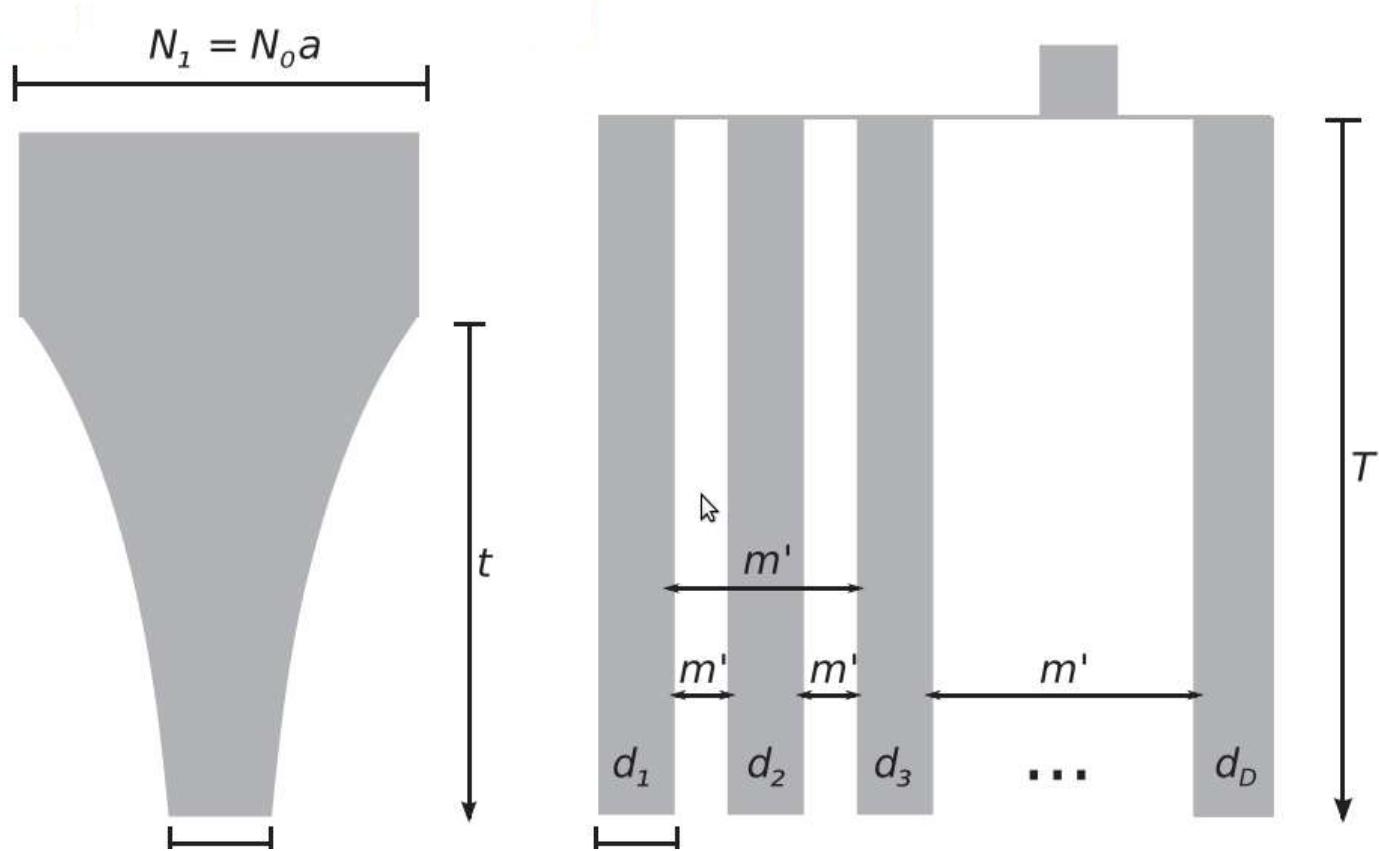
Ojalde et al. 2018, Nature



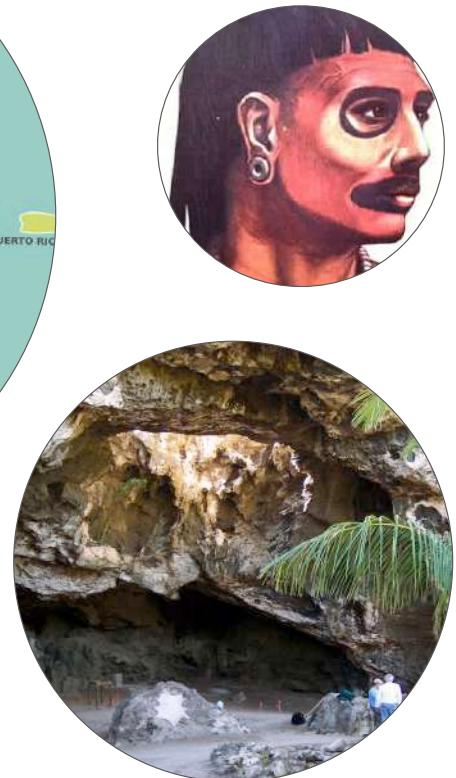
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# Inferring demographic histories



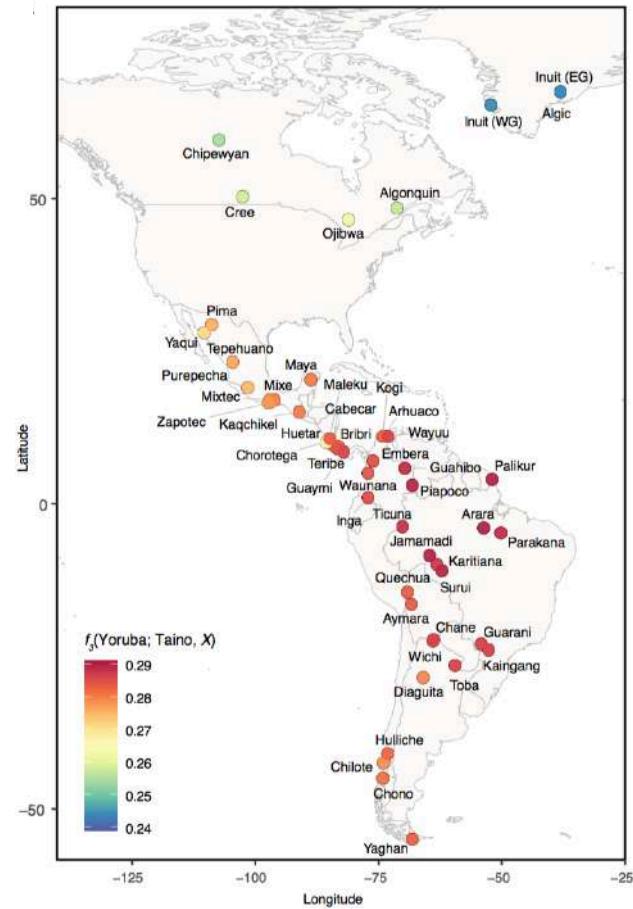
# First ancient Caribbean genome



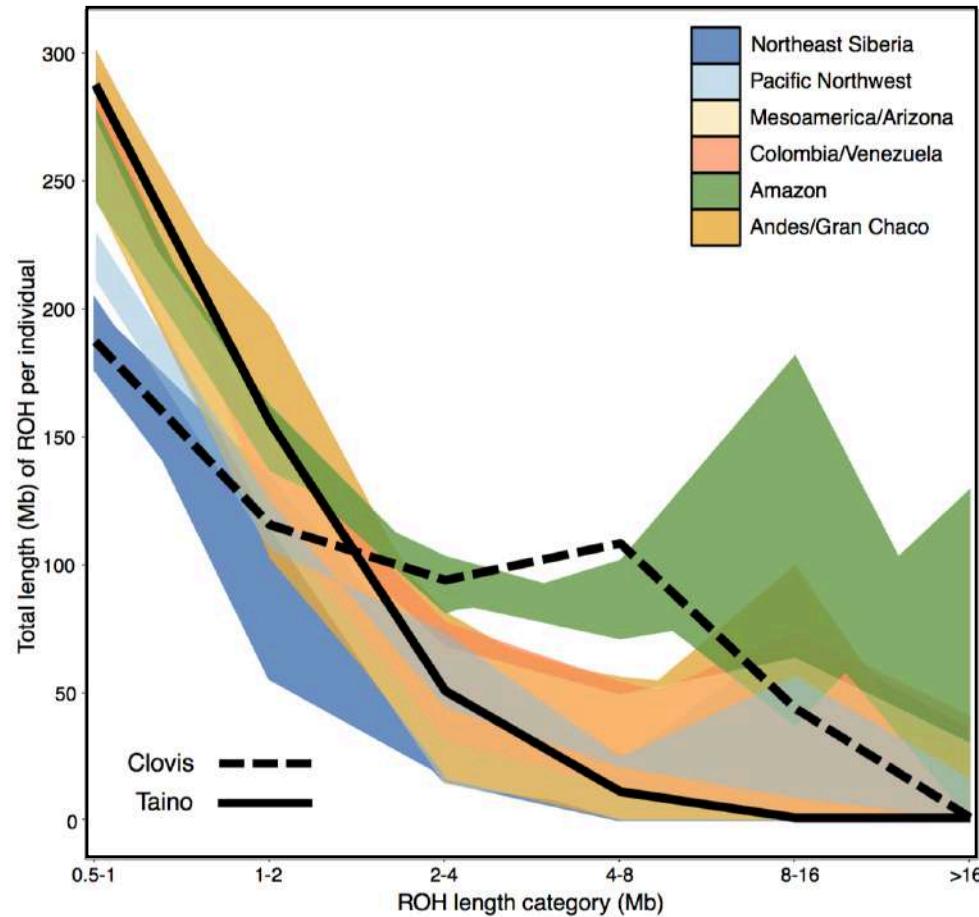
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# First ancient Caribbean genome



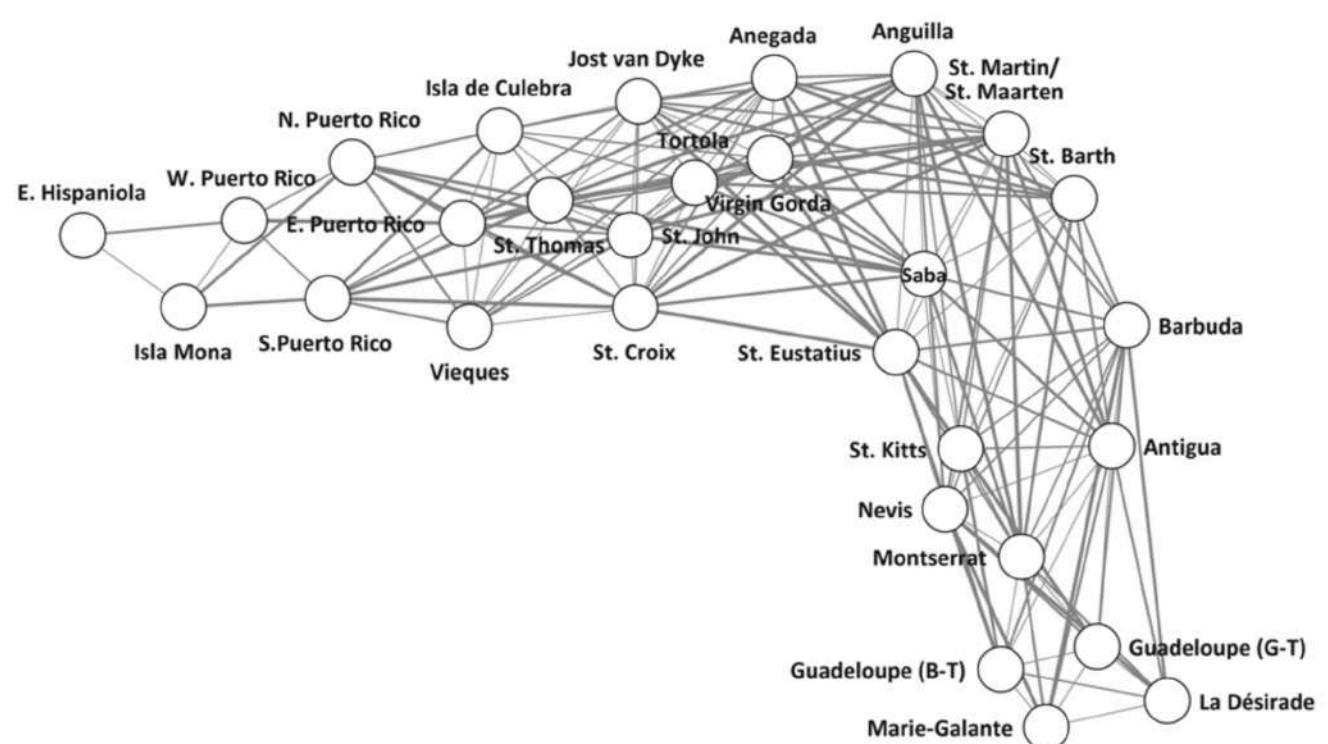
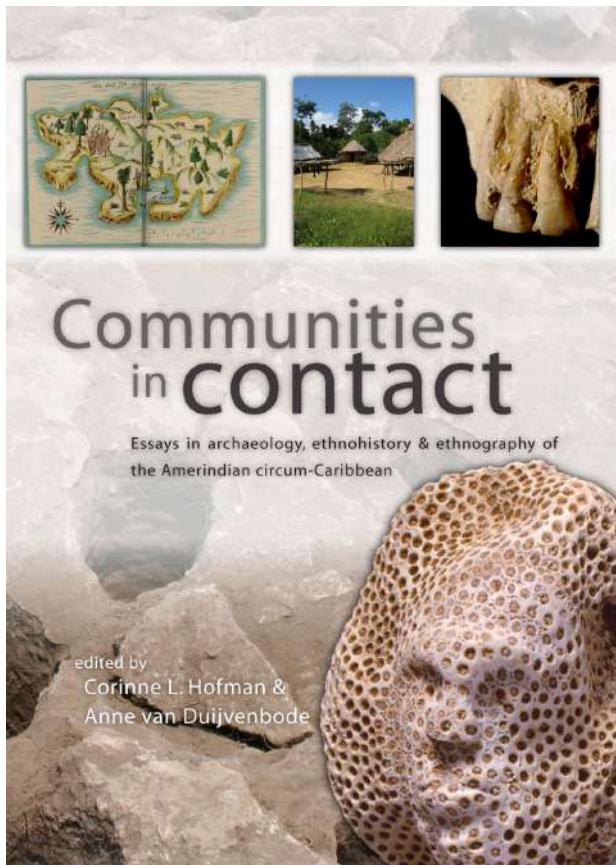
Schroeder et al. 2018, PNAS



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# The Caribbean before 1492

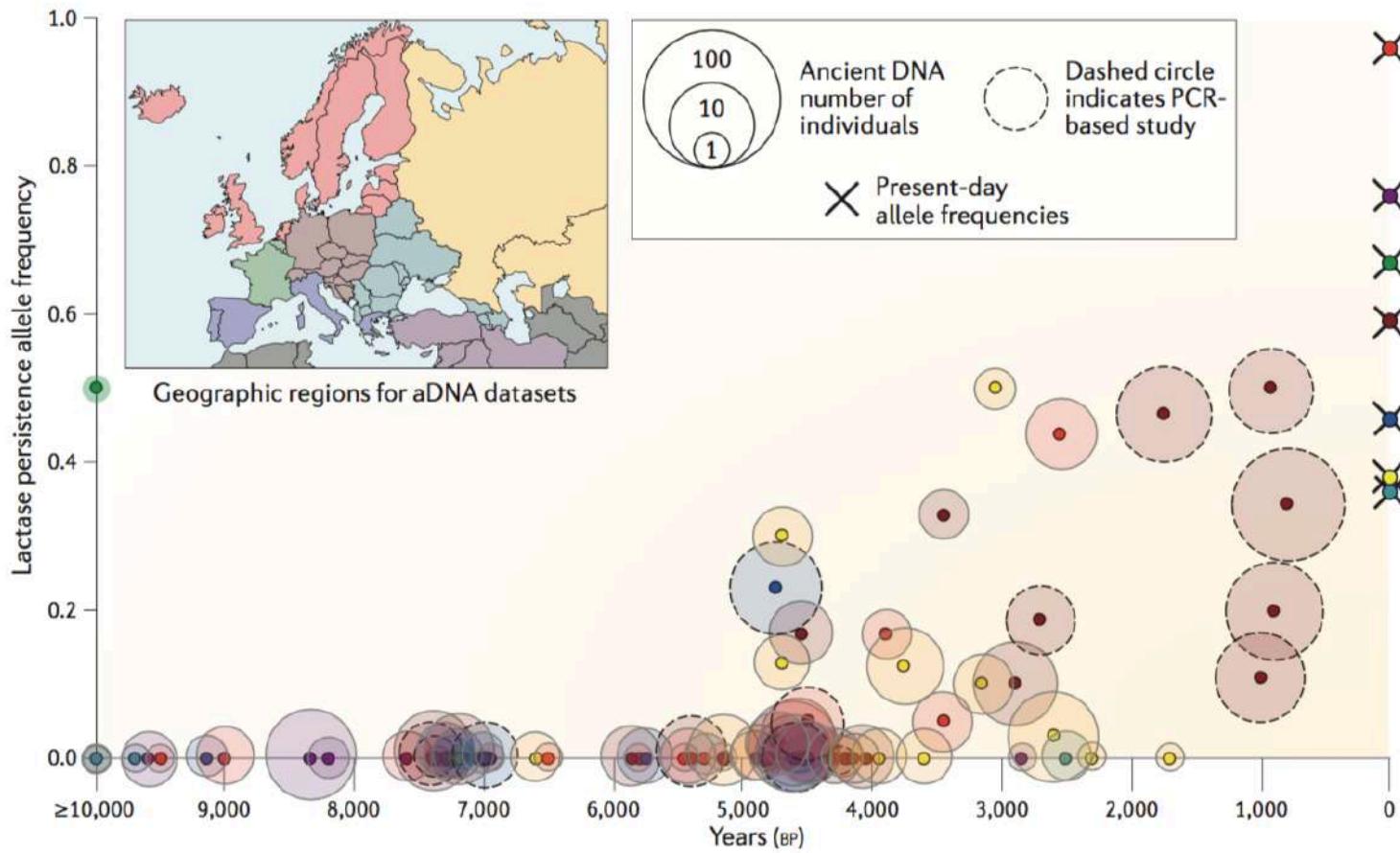


Mol et al. 2015, J Archaeol Method Theory

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# Adaptation & positive selection

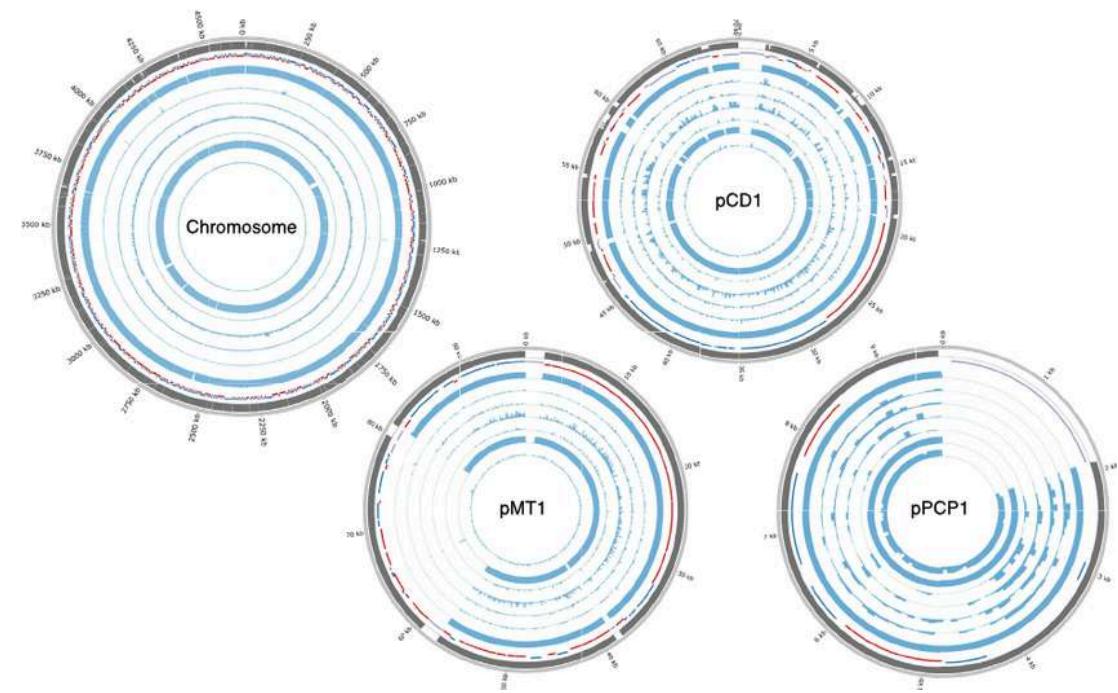
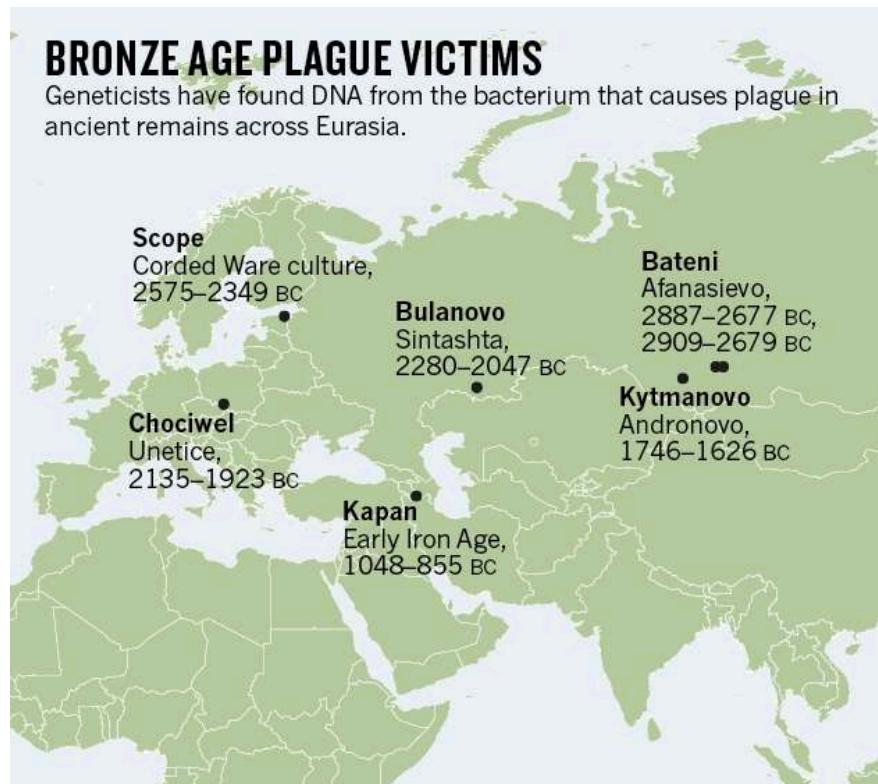


Marciniak and Perry 2017, Nature Reviews Genetics

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# Spread and evolution of pathogens



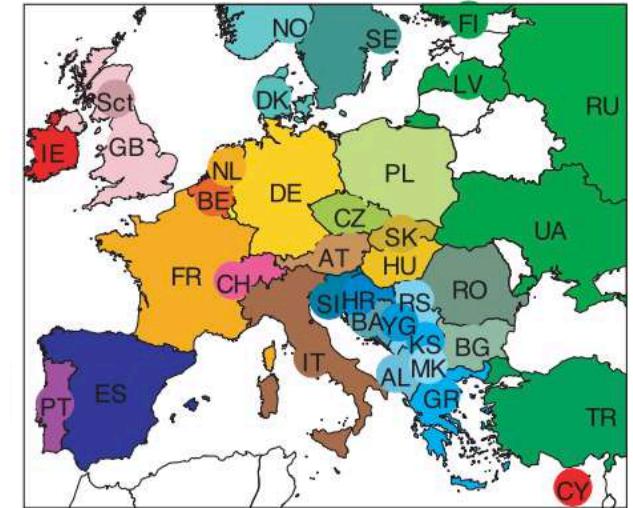
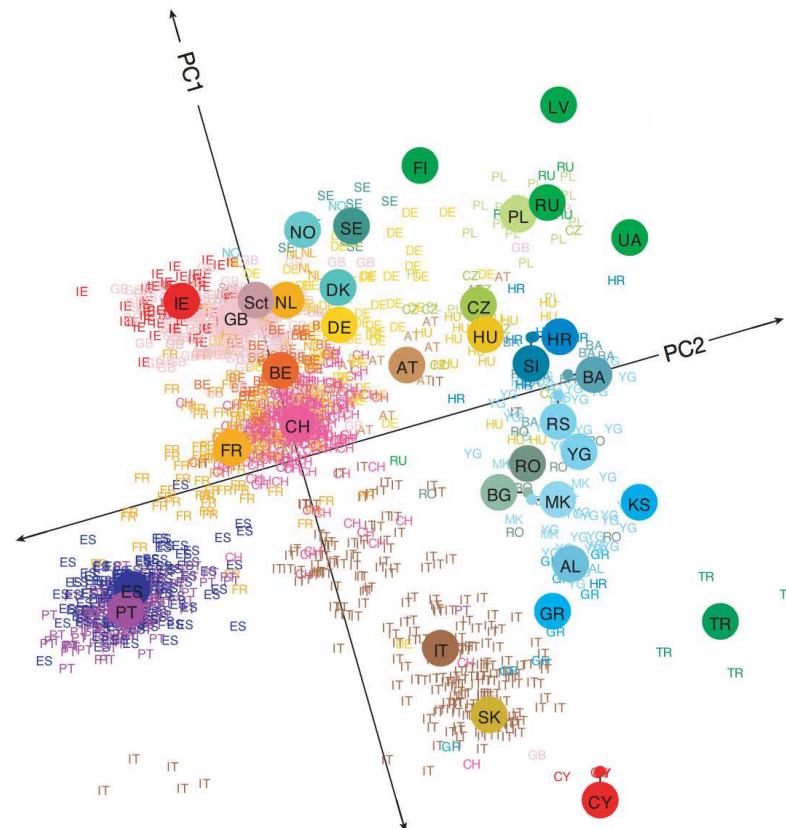
Rasmussen et al. 2015, Cell

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# The population history of Europe

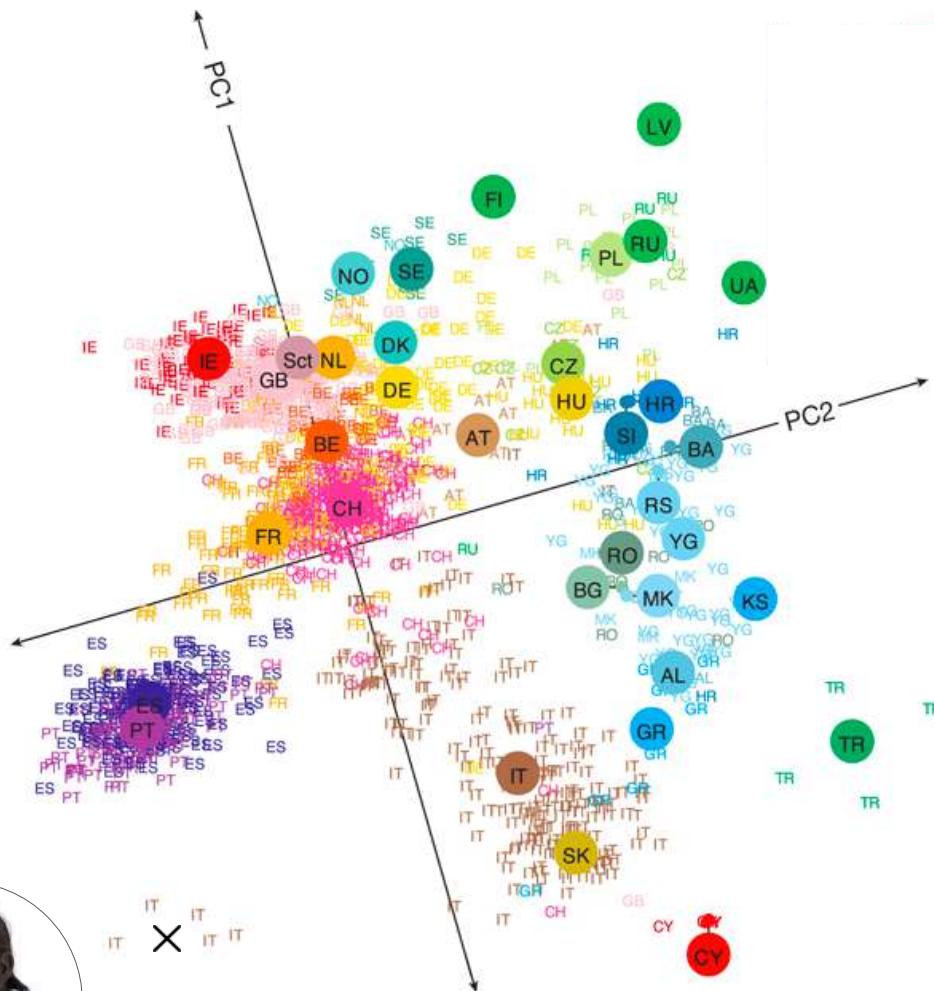
Novembre et al. (2008): "close correspondence between genetic and geographic distances"



Novembre et al. 2008, *Nature*

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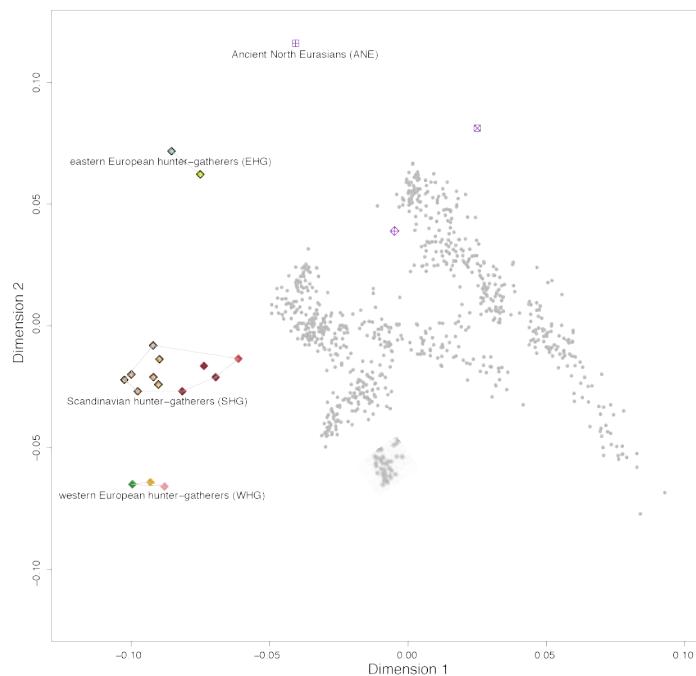


Novembre et al. 2008, *Nature*; Sikora et al. 2014, *PLoS Genetics*

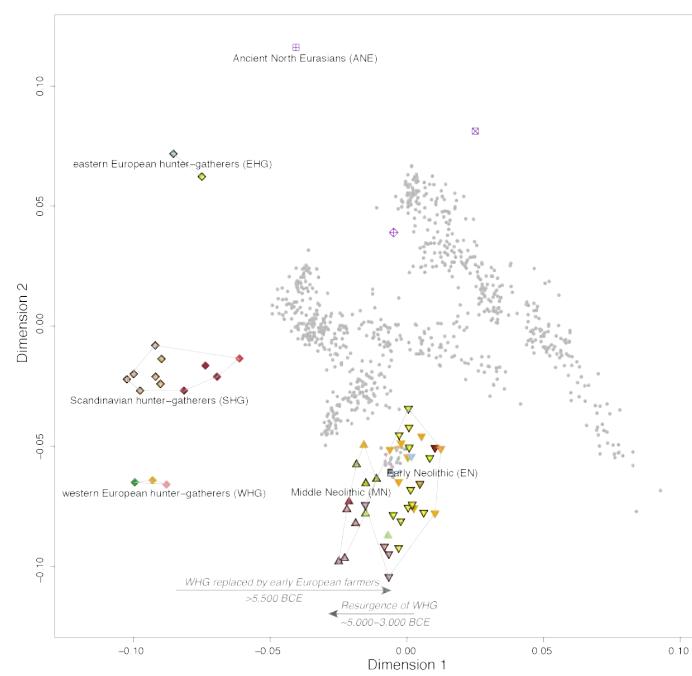
- "Ötzi", the Iceman
- lived ca. 3400-3100 BCE
- genetically closest to contemporary Sardinians

# European population history

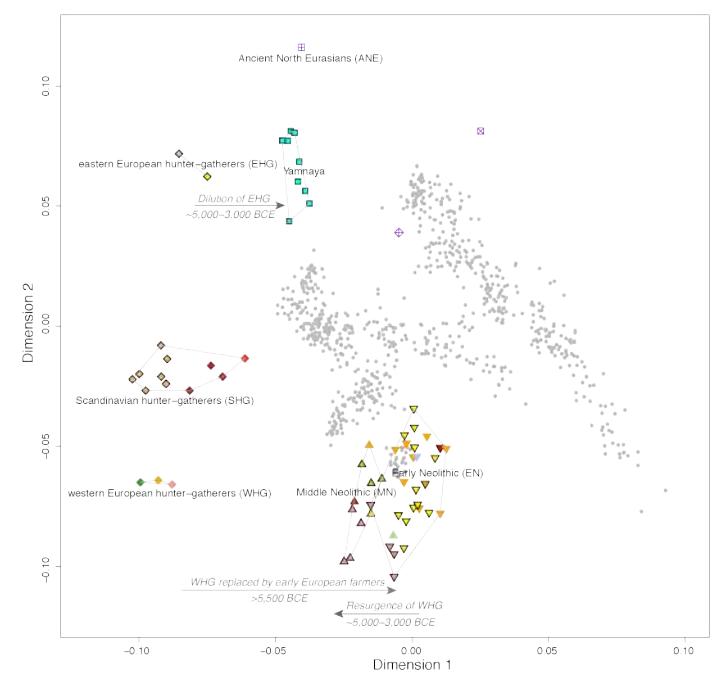
## Mesolithic



## Neolithic transition



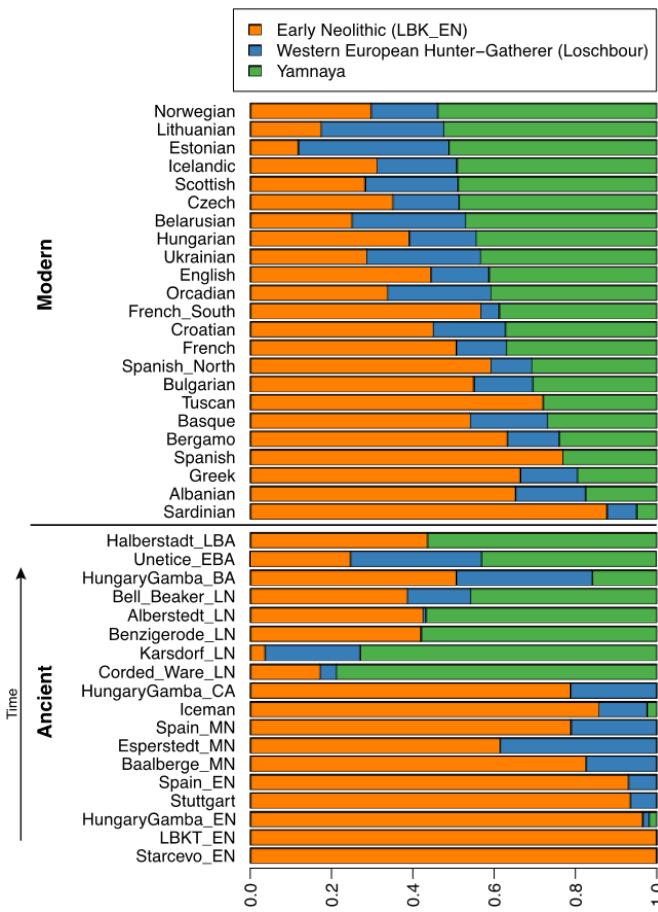
## Bronze Age



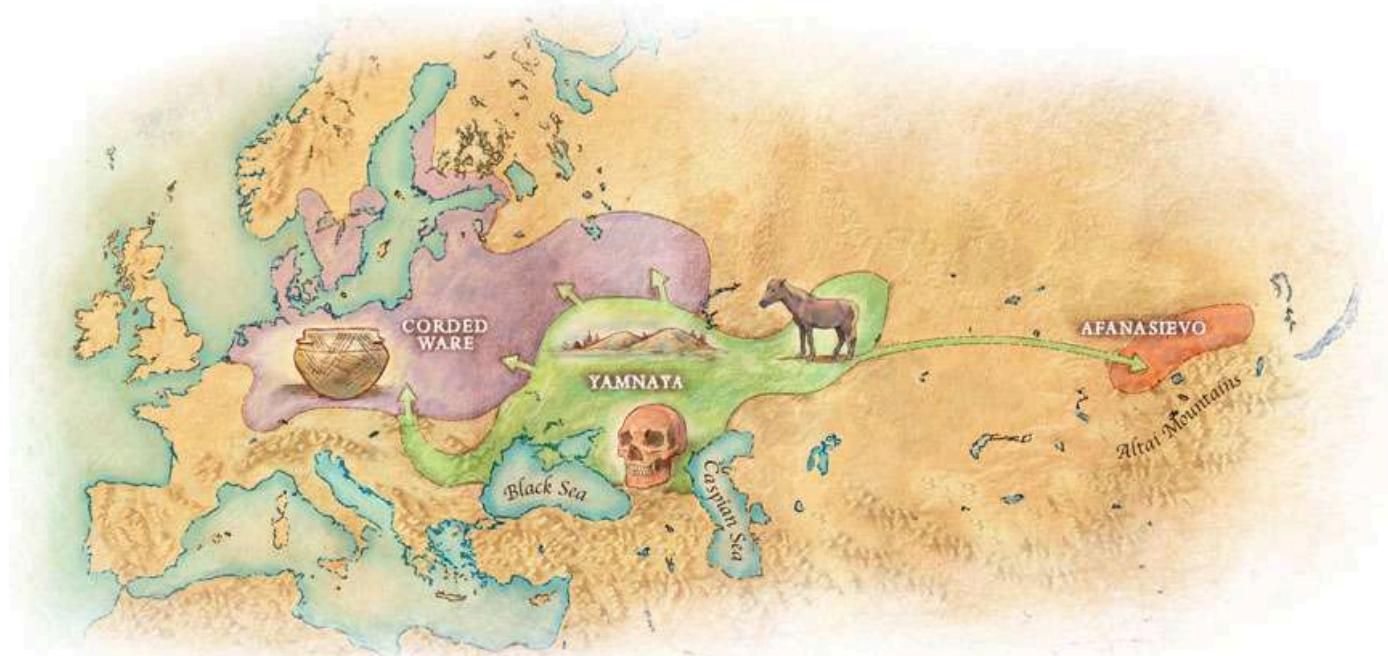
Allentoft et al. 2015, Nature; Haak et al. 2015, Nature



# Inferring migration from ancient genomes



Haak et al. 2015, Nature



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# The Kurgan hypothesis



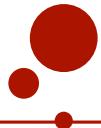
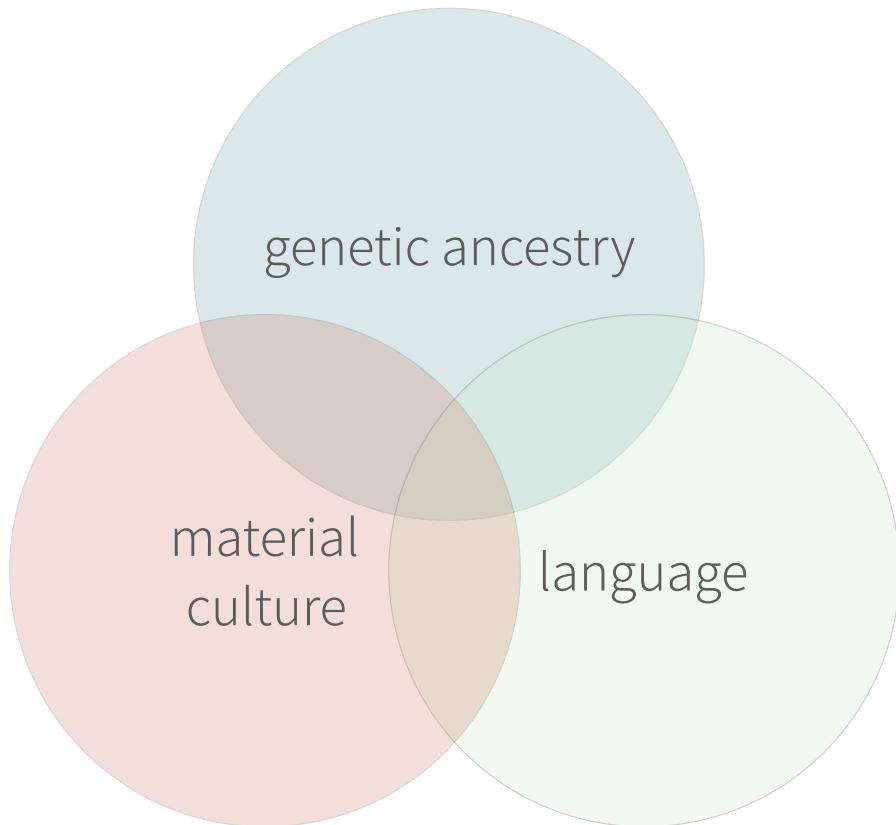
“The massive Kurgan Wave [...] from the lower Volga region after 3000 B.C. into east-central Europe, caused major ethnic shifts.”

Marija Gimbutas, 1991

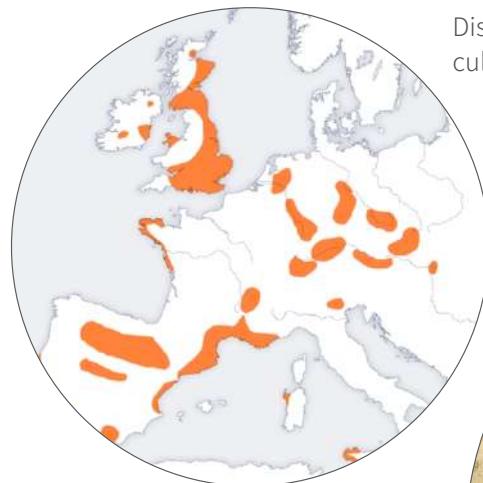
Marija Gimbutas 1921-1994

Genetic ancestry, ethnicity, material culture  
and language

# Genetic ancestry, material culture and language



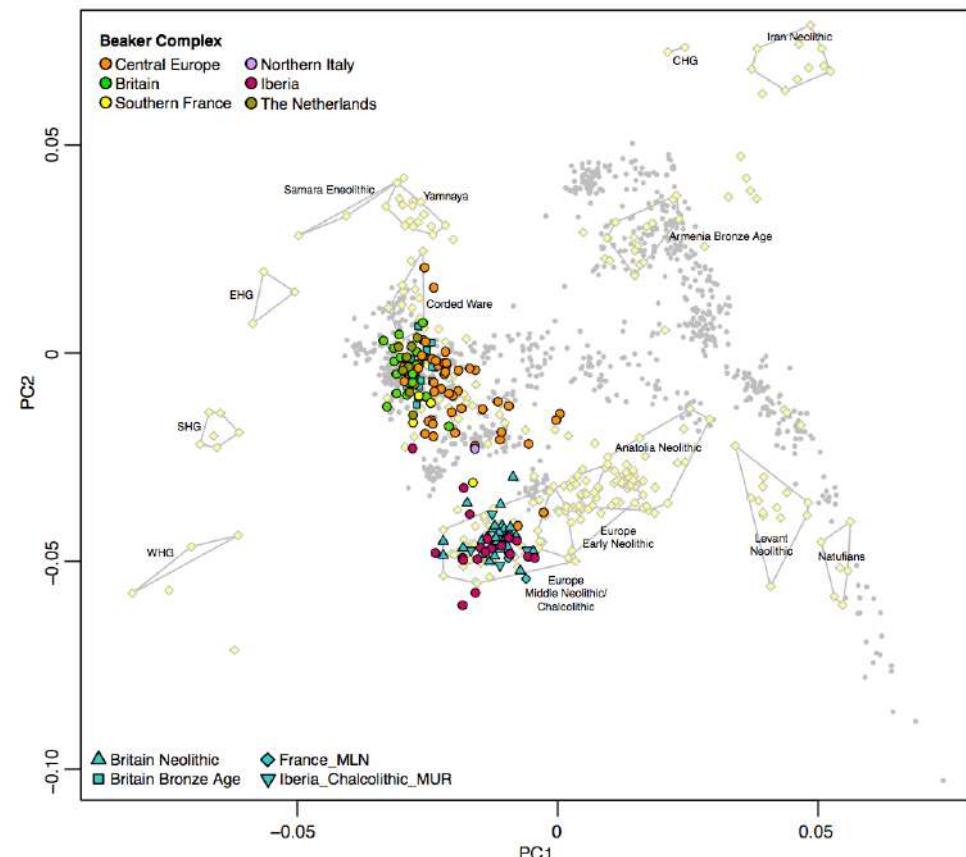
# The Bell Beaker Phenomenon



Distribution of Bell Beaker culture in Europe



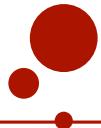
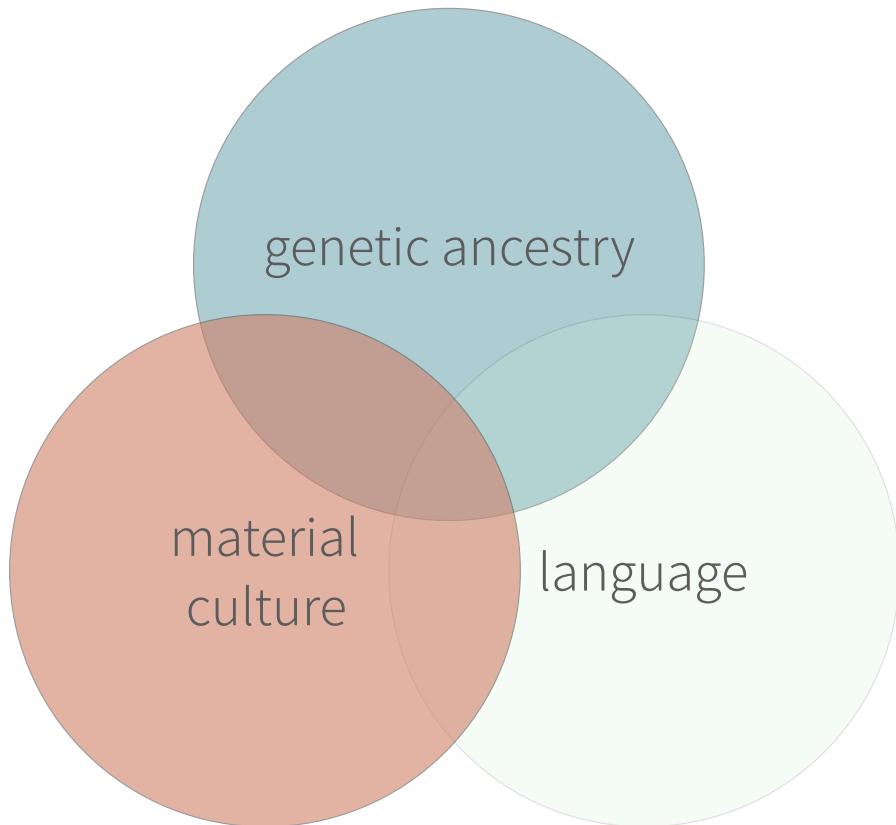
Bell Beaker burial



Olalde et al. 2018, Nature

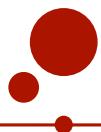


# Genetic ancestry, material culture and language



# Conclusions

- Ancient DNA can be used to identify past migrations
- Insights into demography, social organization, and human-environment interactions (pathogens)
- We can tie those movements to particular archaeological cultures (but not language)



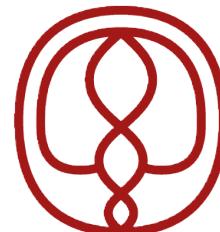
# Acknowledgments

- Friends and colleagues at the Natural History Museum of Denmark
- HERA Joint-Research Programme "Uses of the Past" (CitiGen)
- European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme



**HERA**

Humanities in the European Research Area



**CitiGen**

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