



K178 Ancient Civilizations Ancestry Report

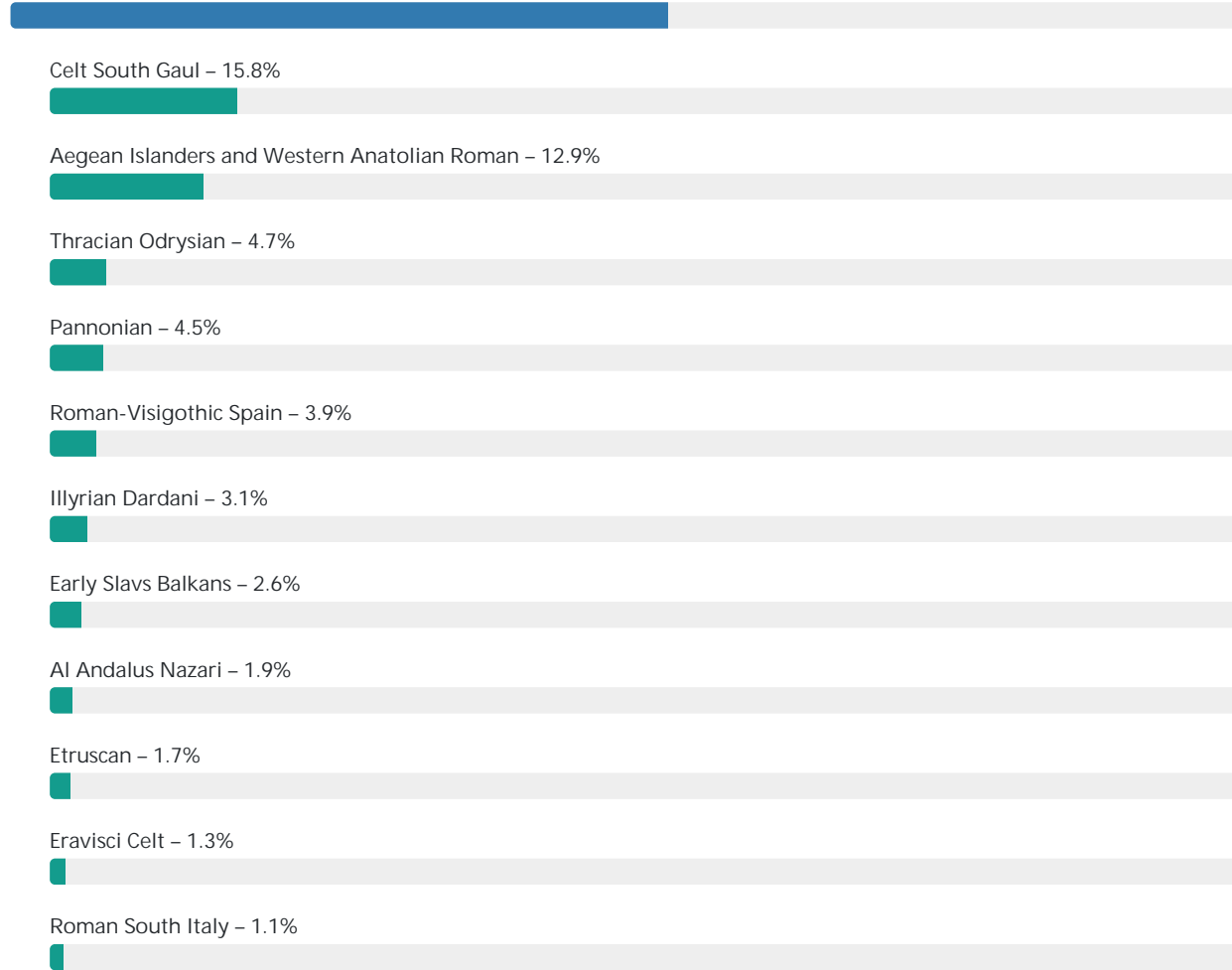
Date: 06/08/2025

Name: Trevor

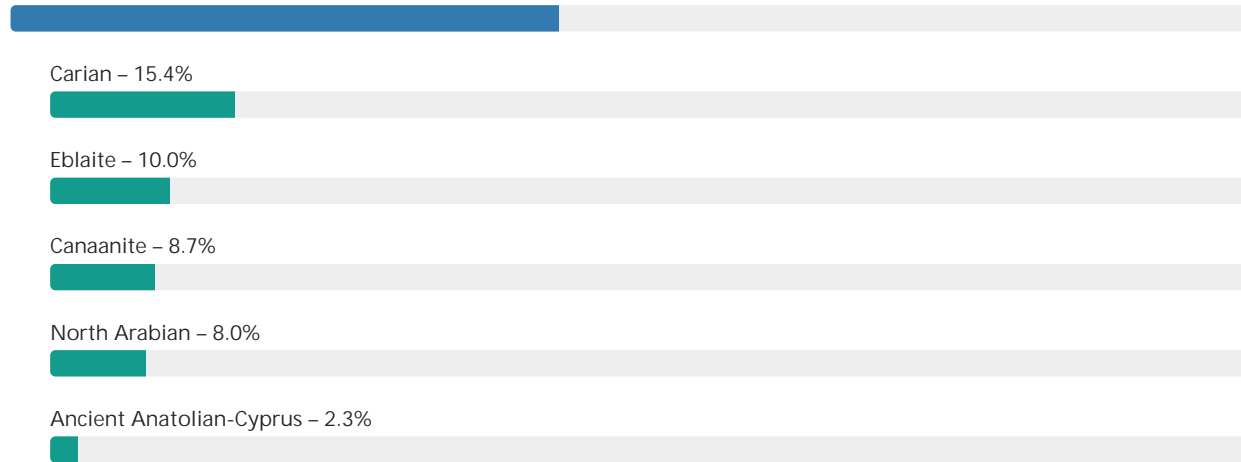


Summary of Ancient Components

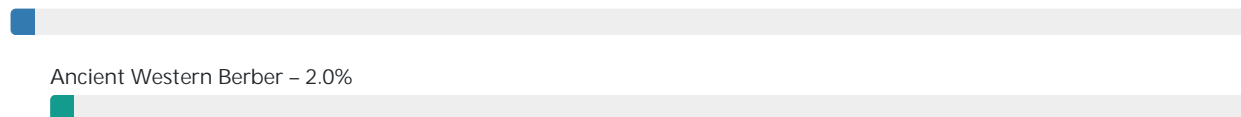
Europe – 53.6%



West Asia – 44.4%



Africa – 2.0%



Summary and Interpretation of the Genetic Profile

This genetic profile reflects a highly diverse and cosmopolitan ancestry, spanning regions from Western Europe, the Mediterranean, West Asia, the Balkans, and North Africa. The results point to a complex heritage shaped by historical migrations, trade, and cultural interactions across several ancient civilizations.

Main Ancestral Components

- Celtic and Continental European Roots (Celt South Gaul, Eravisci Celt, Pannonian, Thracian Odrysian):
 - Significant ancestry from ancient Celtic tribes of southern France and Central Europe, with additional input from the Balkans (Thracian, Pannonian, Illyrian, Early Slavs).
 - Reflects strong steppe ancestry typical of Iron Age Europe, blended with local and Mediterranean influences.
- Anatolian and Aegean Influence (Carian, Aegean Islanders, Ancient Anatolian-Cyprus):
 - Substantial genetic input from ancient populations of western Anatolia, the Aegean islands, and Cyprus.
 - Indicative of deep ties to both local Anatolian and Greek populations, with some steppe and Levantine admixture.
- Levantine and Near Eastern Heritage (Éblaïte, Canaanite, North Arabian):
 - Strong representation from ancient Semitic-speaking populations of the Levant and northern Arabia.
 - Highlights long-standing connections to early urban civilizations and trade networks in West Asia.
- Roman and Mediterranean Connections (Roman-Visigothic Spain, Roman South Italy, Etruscan, Al Andalus Nazari):
 - Genetic legacy of the Roman Empire and its successor states across southern Europe, including Iberia and Italy.
 - Mixture of local, Roman, Gothic, and North African elements, reflecting centuries of imperial rule and migration.
- North African and Berber Ancestry (Ancient Western Berber, Al Andalus Nazari):
 - Evidence of indigenous North African ancestry, especially from ancient Berber populations.
 - Additional Maghrebi input from the Islamic period in Iberia, showing Mediterranean and African continuity.

Overall Interpretation

The genetic profile demonstrates a rich tapestry of ancestries from across the Mediterranean basin, Western and Central Europe, the Balkans, West Asia, and North Africa. The largest components come from Continental Celtic and Anatolian-Aegean sources, indicating deep roots in both ancient European and Near Eastern populations. There is a strong influence from the Levant and Arabian Peninsula, reflecting ancient Semitic and trade connections, as well as notable genetic contributions from North Africa and the Roman Mediterranean world.

This profile is characteristic of individuals whose ancestors lived at crossroads of major civilizations, such as the eastern Mediterranean, southern Europe, and West Asia. It reflects historical realities: migration, conquest, trade, and cultural blending over millennia. The result is a genetically diverse heritage that bridges Europe, the Near East, and North Africa, with no single dominant ancestry but rather a mosaic of ancient peoples.

Interactive Ancestry Map

Click the button below to explore your ancestry on an interactive world map online.

[Open Map in Browser](#)

Civilizations Breakdown

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
Celt_South_Gaul	15.8%	Europe	Continental Celtic	Celtic tribes in southern Gaul (modern-day southern France) were part of the wider La Tène culture, interacting closely with Etruscans, Greeks, and Romans. These Celts were often urbanized and integrated early into Roman culture. Genetically, they carried strong steppe ancestry typical of Central European Celts, blended with Mediterranean input.
Carian	15.4%	West Asia	Asia Minor	The Carians were an Anatolian people from southwestern Turkey, culturally close to the Greeks but linguistically distinct. Their ancestry reflects continuity from Bronze Age Anatolians with some Aegean and limited steppe admixture. As seafarers and mercenaries, they played a dynamic role in the eastern Mediterranean world.
Western_Anatolia_&_Aegean_Roman	12.9%	Europe	Aegean Sea	This population represents the Roman-era inhabitants of western Anatolia and the Aegean coast (1st–4th centuries CE). A blend of local Anatolian, Greek, and Roman elements, they lived under imperial administration. Genetic data suggests a cosmopolitan mix, reflecting centuries of migration and integration across the eastern Mediterranean.
Eblaïte	10.0%	West Asia	Ancient Levant	The Eblaïtes were inhabitants of the ancient city of Ebla, located in modern-day Syria, flourishing during the early Bronze Age (circa 3000–2300 BCE). Their language, a distinct early Semitic tongue, is preserved on thousands of clay tablets, offering rich insight into trade, governance, and religion. Genetically, they likely had close ties with other ancient Near Eastern populations, reflecting the dynamic cultural exchanges of the region.
Cananean	8.7%	West Asia	Ancient Levant	Ancient Canaanites inhabited the Levant, with a history stretching from the late Neolithic to the early Iron Age. They developed vibrant urban cultures and were central players in the cultural and religious milieu that influenced later Hebrew and Phoenician civilizations. Genetically, the Canaanites display continuity from earlier Levantine Neolithic populations, mixed with later inputs from surrounding Near Eastern groups.
North_Arabia	8.0%	West Asia	Arabian Peninsula	North Arabian groups were the early inhabitants of the northern Arabian Peninsula, recognized for their role in trans-regional trade networks and early inscriptions. Their cultural practices and languages predate Islam, reflecting a mosaic of indigenous Arabian traditions combined with influences from the Near East. Genetically, they share affinities with other Semitic-speaking groups and exhibit a blend of local Arabian and broader Near Eastern ancestries.
Thracian_Odrysian	4.7%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Odrysians formed the most powerful Thracian kingdom, centered in modern-day Bulgaria during the 5th–3rd centuries BCE. They played a key role in regional politics, interacting with Greeks, Persians, and Macedonians. Their genetic signature

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				likely includes steppe-influenced Balkan Iron Age ancestry, with links to other eastern Thracian groups
Pannonian	4.5%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Pannonians were a group of Indo-European tribes inhabiting the region of modern-day western Hungary and surrounding areas. They were culturally influenced by both Celtic and Illyrian neighbors before being incorporated into the Roman Empire. Their genetic profile likely reflects a mix of local Bronze Age ancestry, steppe input, and later Roman-era admixture
Spain_Roman-Wisigothic	3.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	After the fall of Rome, the Visigoths established a kingdom in Hispania (5th–8th centuries CE), blending Roman, Gothic, and local Iberian elements. The population was mainly Romanized Iberians with a Germanic ruling elite. Genetically, this group shows continuity from Roman Iberia, with minor Central/Northern European input from the Visigoths.
Illyrian_Dardani	3.1%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Dardani were an Illyrian tribe inhabiting parts of present-day Kosovo and southern Serbia. Known for resisting Roman expansion, they were likely a tribal confederation with distinct cultural practices. Their genetic profile likely included Balkan Bronze Age ancestry with possible northern and steppe-related inputs.
Early_Slav_Balkan	2.6%	Europe	Proto-Balto-Slavic	Early Slavs in the Balkans migrated during the 6th–7th centuries CE, settling over former Roman territories. They mixed with local Illyrian, Thracian, and Romanized populations. Genetically, they carried east European Slavic ancestry with some integration of Balkan Iron Age and Roman-era lineages.
Anatolian-Cypriot	2.3%	West Asia	Asia Minor	Ancient Cypriots from the Bronze and Iron Ages show a blend of local Aegean-Anatolian ancestry with Levantine and minor steppe inputs. As Cyprus was a trade hub between the Near East and the Aegean, its populations were genetically mixed, reflecting eastern Mediterranean continuity with ties to Mycenaean and Anatolian cultures.
Ancient_Western_Berber	2.0%	Africa	Ancient North Africa	Ancient Western Berber groups, traditionally found in the western parts of North Africa (including areas of modern Morocco and western Algeria), developed distinct cultural identities before and during the Roman era. They are renowned for their unique languages and social structures that predate significant Arabization. Genetically, they exhibit a strong legacy of indigenous North African ancestry, displaying long-term continuity with ancient Saharan and Mediterranean populations.
Al-Andalus_Nazari	1.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Nasrid Emirate (1230–1492 CE) was the last Muslim dynasty in Iberia, centered in Granada. This late Andalusí population had deep roots in earlier Islamic Iberia, with North African Berber, Arab, and local Iberian ancestry. Genetic data reflect a strong Maghrebi signal blended with southern European components due to centuries of coexistence.