



K178 Ancient Civilizations Ancestry Report

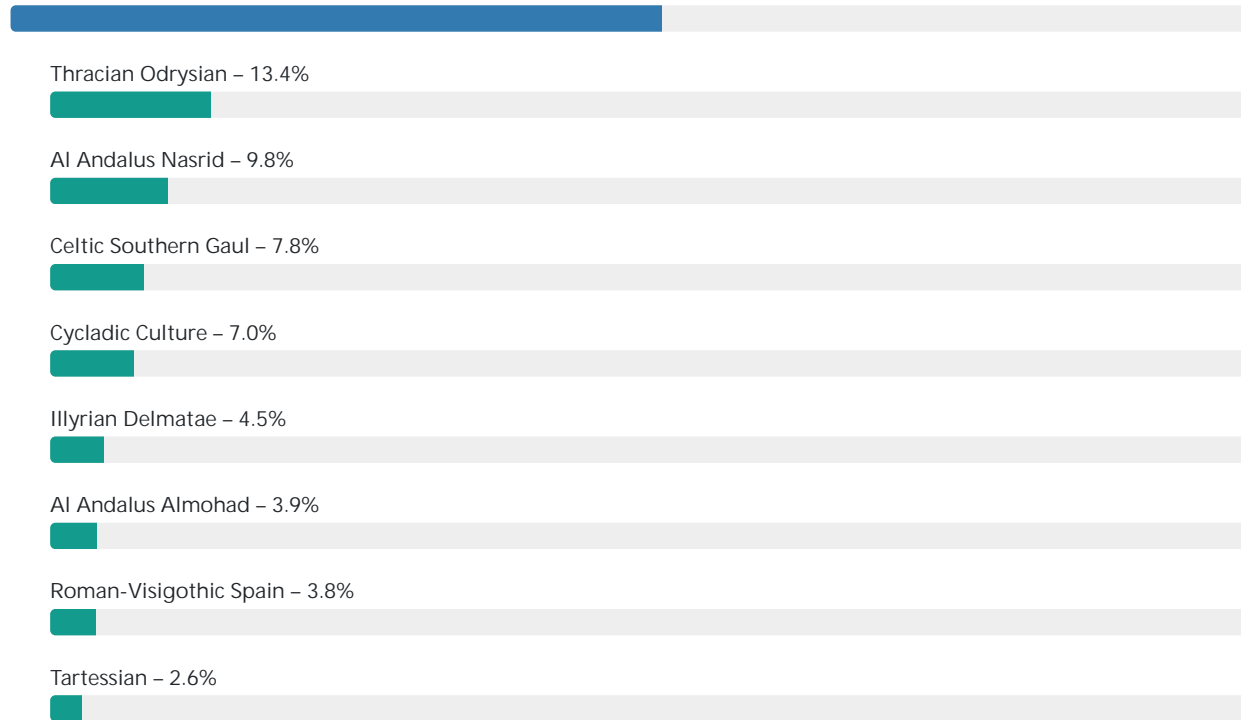
Date: 07/08/2025

Name: Alberto

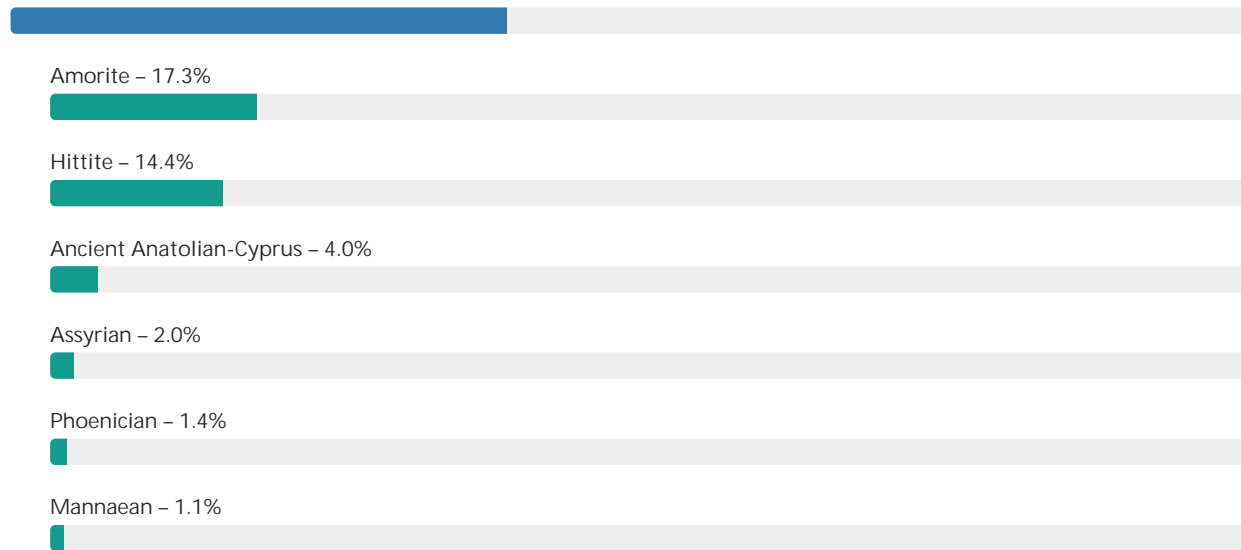


Summary of Ancient Components

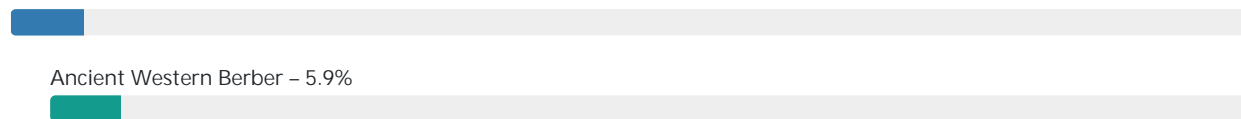
Europe – 52.7%



West Asia – 40.2%



Africa – 5.9%



East Asia – 1.2%



Summary and Interpretation of Genetic Profile

Background: The individual is Sicilian. Sicily, located at the crossroads of the Mediterranean, has a long history of migrations, invasions, and cultural exchanges, which is reflected in its genetic makeup.

Key Ancestral Components

- West Asian and Ancient Near Eastern Roots (Amorrite, Hittite, Assyrian, Phoenician, Mannaean, Ancient Anatolian-Cyprus):
 - Combined, these components make up a significant portion of the ancestry (over 38%).
 - This reflects the deep influence of early civilizations from the Fertile Crescent, Anatolia, and the Levant, which is expected given Sicily's proximity and historical connections to these regions through trade, migration, and conquest.
- Balkan and Paleo-Balkan Influence (Thracian Odryian, Illyrian Delmatae):
 - These groups (about 18%) highlight gene flow from the Balkans into southern Italy and Sicily, especially during the Iron Age and classical periods.
- Iberian and North African Elements (Al Andalus Nazari, Al Andalus Almohade, Roman-Visigothic Spain, Tartessian, Ancient Western Berber):
 - Together, these represent about 26% of the ancestry.
 - This reflects both ancient Mediterranean connectivity and more recent historical events, such as the Arab-Berber presence in Iberia and subsequent migrations across the Mediterranean, including Sicily.
- Aegean and Mediterranean (Cycladic Culture, Ancient Anatolian-Cyprus, Celt South Gaul):
 - These components (about 19%) point to strong genetic continuity with ancient Aegean and Mediterranean populations, consistent with Sicily's role as a hub for Greek colonization and interaction with other Mediterranean cultures.
- Minor and Distant Ancestry (Melanesian):
 - A very small percentage (<2%) suggests ancient or statistical noise rather than recent ancestry, possibly reflecting deep Eurasian migrations or background admixture common in Southern European populations.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

The genetic profile is highly Mediterranean and West Eurasian, with a rich blend of influences:

- Near Eastern/West Asian: Major ancestral component, reflecting ancient migrations and trade.
- Balkan and Paleo-Balkan: Evidence of gene flow from neighboring southeastern Europe.
- Iberian and North African: Illustrates the impact of historic migrations and the interconnectedness of Mediterranean populations.
- Aegean and Mediterranean: Consistent with Sicily's history as a Greek colony and a crossroads of ancient civilizations.
- Minor Distant Ancestry: Likely reflects deep human migrations or background admixture.

Conclusion: This genetic profile is characteristic of a Sicilian individual, showing the island's unique position as a melting pot of Mediterranean, West Asian, Balkan, and North African ancestries. The diversity reflects millennia of migrations, conquests, and cultural exchanges that have shaped Sicily's people.

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
Amorrite	17.3%	West Asia	Ancient Levant	The Amorites were a West Semitic people who played a prominent role in the history of Mesopotamia and the Levant during the early Bronze Age. They are credited with establishing powerful city-states and later dynasties, such as in Babylon, marking a significant cultural and linguistic shift in the region. Their genetic legacy reflects an underlying Near Eastern substratum, intertwined with existing local populations, shaping the early urban civilizations of the Fertile Crescent.
Hittite	14.4%	West Asia	Asia Minor	The Hittites were an Indo-European people who founded an empire in Anatolia during the 2nd millennium BCE. As early adopters of chariot warfare and cuneiform writing, they shaped Near Eastern history. Genetically, they had Anatolian Neolithic roots with steppe ancestry, reflecting early Indo-European migrations into Anatolia.
Thracian_Odrysian	13.4%	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 likely includes steppe-influenced Balkan Iron Age ancestry, with links to other eastern Thracian groups.
Al-Andalus_Nazari	9.8%	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.
Celt_South_Gaul	7.8%	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.
Cycladic_Culture	7.0%	Europe	Aegean Sea	The Cycladic culture flourished in the Cyclades islands during the Early Bronze Age (circa 3200–2000 BCE). It is known for its abstract marble figurines and seafaring society. Genetically, the Cycladic people were closely related to the Minoans, descending from early Aegean and Anatolian Neolithic farmers.
Ancient_Western_Berber	5.9%	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.
Illyrian_Delmatae	4.5%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Delmatae were a prominent Illyrian tribe in the western Balkans, especially in what is now central Dalmatia. Known for resisting Roman conquest, they lived in rugged, mountainous terrain. Their genetic makeup shows strong Balkan Iron Age continuity, with steppe ancestry layered over earlier Neolithic and Bronze Age Balkan components.
Anatolian-Cypriot	4.0%	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

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				and the Aegean, its populations were genetically mixed, reflecting eastern Mediterranean continuity with ties to Mycenaean and Anatolian cultures.
Al-Andalus_Almojade	3.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Almohad dynasty (12th–13th centuries CE) ruled much of Iberia and North Africa, bringing Berber-led religious and political reform. In Al-Andalus, their population likely included local converts, Berber settlers, and earlier Arab lineages. Genetically, they show a high proportion of North African ancestry with Mediterranean admixture
Spain_Roman-Wisigothic	3.8%	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.
Tartessian	2.6%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Tartessians were a semi-legendary people of southwestern Iberia (modern Andalusia) flourishing between 1000–500 BCE. Known for early writing and trade with Phoenicians, they may have blended local Iberian and eastern influences. Genetically, they likely represent a continuity from Atlantic Bronze Age populations with Mediterranean admixture.
Assyrian	2.0%	West Asia	Asia Minor	Ancient Assyrians were a dominant Semitic-speaking civilization of northern Mesopotamia. Their genetic profile was primarily West Asian, with deep roots in the Fertile Crescent. They carried strong continuity from Bronze Age Mesopotamian populations, showing minimal steppe input but some admixture from neighboring Anatolian and Iranian groups.
Phoenician	1.4%	West Asia	Ancient Levant	The Phoenicians were a seafaring Semitic people from the coastal regions of the eastern Mediterranean (modern Lebanon and parts of Syria), active from around 1500 BCE onward. Famous for their alphabet and extensive trade networks, they established colonies throughout the Mediterranean, including Carthage. Genetically, they share close affinities with other Canaanite populations and show evidence of admixture