



K178 Ancient Civilizations Ancestry Report

Date: 07/08/2025

Name: Samuel



Summary of Ancient Components

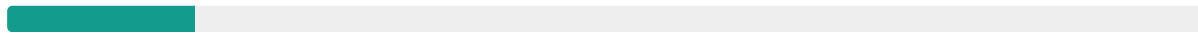
Europe – 90.7%



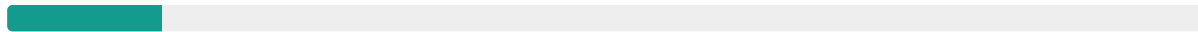
Celt South Gaul – 16.0%



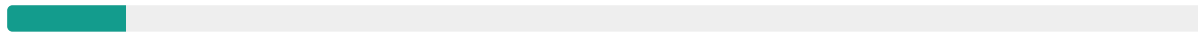
Cantabrian – 15.7%



Tartessian – 12.9%



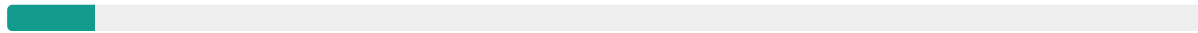
Iberian – 9.9%



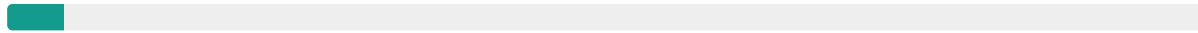
Etruscan – 8.6%



Proto-Scandinavian Norway – 7.3%



Thracian Odrysian – 4.7%



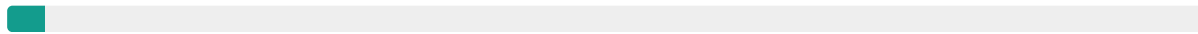
Celto-Ligurian – 4.1%



Illyrian Delmatae – 3.9%



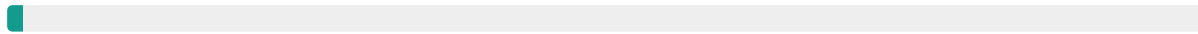
Latin – 3.1%



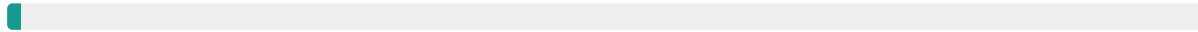
Paeonian – 2.2%



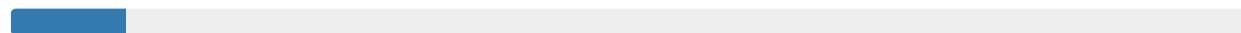
Iapodes – 1.3%



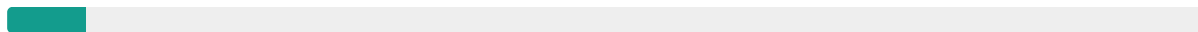
Nuragic – 1.1%



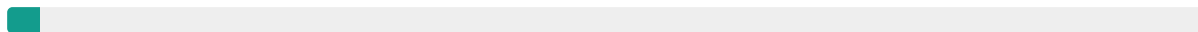
West Asia – 9.3%



Canaanite – 6.6%



North Arabian – 2.7%



Summary and Interpretation of Genetic Profile

Based on your self-description (mainly Spanish and Italian, with some Northern French and Lebanese ancestry) and the detailed breakdown of your ancient genetic components, your profile reflects a rich tapestry of Mediterranean, Western European, and West Asian ancestries. Here is a summarized interpretation:

- Iberian Peninsula Roots (Spanish):
 - Cantabrian (15.7%), Tartessian (12.9%), and Iberian (9.9%) – Together, these account for nearly 40% of your ancestry and represent ancient populations of northern, southwestern, and eastern Iberia. These groups show strong continuity from local Bronze Age and Neolithic populations with some Mediterranean and limited steppe (Indo-European) admixture.
- Italian Peninsula Heritage:
 - Etruscan (8.6%) and Latin (3.1%) – These components reflect ancestry from central Italy, with the Etruscans showing continuity with Bronze Age Italians and Anatolian farmers, and Latins representing the early Roman population with Mediterranean and steppe influences.
 - Celto-Ligurian (4.1%) – This group bridges northern Italy and southeastern France, blending Celtic and indigenous Ligurian elements.
- French and Continental Celtic Influence:
 - Celt South Gaul (16.0%) – This significant portion reflects ancestry from Celtic tribes in southern France, who were early urbanized and integrated with Mediterranean cultures.
- Levantine and Middle Eastern Ancestry (Lebanese):
 - Canaanite (6.6%) and North Arabian (2.7%) – These components represent ancient populations of the Levant and northern Arabian Peninsula, consistent with Lebanese ancestry, showing continuity with Neolithic and Bronze Age peoples of the region.
- Other European Components:
 - Proto-Scandinavian Norway (7.3%) – Indicates some ancient Northern European ancestry, possibly reflecting ancient population movements or later admixture.
 - Thracian Odrysian (4.7%), Illyrian Delmatae (3.9%), Paeonian (2.2%), Iapodes (1.3%) – These Balkan elements suggest minor ancestry from ancient populations of the Balkans, which commonly appear in southern European genetic backgrounds.
 - Nuragic (1.1%) – Represents ancestry from ancient Sardinia, which has strong Neolithic continuity.

Overall Genetic Interpretation

Your genetic profile is predominantly Mediterranean and Western European, with the largest contributions from ancient Iberian and Italian populations. This fits very well with your Spanish and Italian heritage. The strong Celtic-Gaulish element also aligns with some Northern French ancestry, reflecting the ancient Celtic presence in that region.

The presence of Canaanite and North Arabian components is consistent with your Lebanese roots, showing ancient continuity from the Levant. Minor but notable Northern and Balkan elements point to the complex migrations and interactions that shaped southern Europe over millennia.

- Major ancestry: Ancient Iberian, Italian, and French (Celtic-Gaulish)
- Secondary ancestry: Levantine (Canaanite/Lebanese), Northern European, and Balkan

Conclusion: Your genetic makeup illustrates the deep and intricate history of the Mediterranean basin, with layers of ancestry reflecting both local continuity and ancient migrations. This profile is typical of individuals with Spanish, Italian, Northern French, and Lebanese backgrounds, highlighting the interconnectedness of Europe and the Near East.

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	16.0%	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.
Cantabrian	15.7%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Cantabri were a fiercely independent people of northern Iberia who resisted Roman conquest until the 1st century BCE. Their genetic profile suggests continuity from local Atlantic Bronze Age populations, with limited steppe and Mediterranean admixture. They likely preserved older Iberian traits longer than most of the peninsula. Vascon
Tartessian	12.9%	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.
Iberian	9.9%	Europe	Ancient Iberia	The Iberians were non-Indo-European peoples inhabiting the eastern and southern coasts of the Iberian Peninsula before Roman conquest. They had strong cultural ties to Phoenicians and Greeks, especially in urban centers. Genetically, they descend from Neolithic and Chalcolithic Iberians with modest steppe and Mediterranean input. Celtiberian
Etruscan	8.6%	Europe	Italian Peninsula	The Etruscans were a pre-Roman civilization that flourished in central Italy (Tuscany) from the 8th to the 3rd century BCE. Known for their rich culture and early urban development, they influenced Roman religion and architecture. Genetic studies suggest a continuity from local Bronze Age populations, with ties to Neolithic Anatolian farmers and minimal steppe ancestry
Proto-Scandinavian_Norway	7.3%	Europe	Scando-Germanic	Proto-Scandinavian populations in Norway during the Nordic Bronze and Iron Ages formed the ancestral base of later Norse societies. They exhibit strong continuity with local hunter-gatherers and early Indo-European migrants. Genetically, they show elevated steppe ancestry alongside high retention of ancient northern European components.
Cananean	6.6%	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.
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 likely includes steppe-influenced Balkan Iron Age ancestry, with links to other eastern Thracian groups
Celto_Ligurian	4.1%	Europe	Continental Celtic	The Celto-Ligurians inhabited southeastern France and northwestern Italy, blending Celtic and indigenous Ligurian

Civilization	% Share	Continent	Category	Description
				elements. They adopted Celtic language and culture while preserving some pre-Indo-European traditions. Genetically, they show typical La Tène Celtic ancestry with Mediterranean admixture, forming a unique transitional profile between Gaul and Italy. Celt South Gaul
Illyrian_Delmatae	3.9%	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.
Latin	3.1%	Europe	Italian Peninsula	The Latins were the Italic-speaking people of central Italy, centered in Latium. They founded Rome and played a key role in early Roman identity. Genetically, Latins of the Iron Age show a Mediterranean profile with steppe ancestry from earlier Indo-European migrations, closely related to other Italic and Etruscan groups.
North_Arabia	2.7%	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
Peonian	2.2%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Paeonians lived in what is now North Macedonia and northern Greece. Though less documented than neighboring cultures, they played a role in regional politics before being absorbed by Macedon. Their genetic makeup likely reflected a blend of Balkan and northern Aegean ancestries, with some Thracian influence
Iapodes	1.3%	Europe	Paleo-Balkans	The Iapodes were an ancient people inhabiting the mountainous region between modern Croatia and Bosnia. They were likely an Illyrian-Celtic hybrid culture during the Iron Age. Genetically, they reflect a blend of Balkan Bronze Age ancestry with incoming Central European (Celtic) elements, shaped by geographic isolation
Nuragic	1.1%	Europe	Western Mediterranean Islanders	