





Geneticists divide African Eve's descendants into haplogroups popularly called "clans" to make the subject easier for lay people to understand. Different types of mtDNA correspond to different haplogroups. Currently, there are only 33 major haplogroups. Again, there have been different maternal lines in existence in human history, but these are the only lines that can be found in existence today.

Haplogroup A is thought to have come about 30,000-40,000 years before the present in Siberia. Sometime between the start of this line and its eventual colonization of the entire North and South American continents, Haplogroup A colonized Beringia (Alaska and the land bridge connecting North America and Asia during the last ice age). After settling in Beringia for a number of years, your ancestors crossed the Alberta ice-free corridor and spread throughout the American continent. Eventually, the land bridge became flooded with the end of the ice age isolating those peoples still in Beringia, the Na-Dene and Inuit, from those that traveled south, the Amerind-speaking people. Haplogroup A is now found in high proportions among the Chukchi, the Eskimo-Aleuts, the Na-Dene and the Amerind populations.

and the Iñupiat

fast kayaks and large but light canoe made of walrus skin, turning harpoons with coming-off heads and many other skilful items made out of stone or bones.



Petroglyphs, rock drawings, from **the** Chukot region, dating from the late Stone Age (~1000 BC.), frequently show hunting scenes: a hunter, while sitting in a small boat, strikes a huge wild deer with a spear or a harpoon. Kayaks, small waterproof boats upholstered with leather on all sides and having a special manhole for the oarsman, were used for deer hunting. Their main purpose was to detain deer not allowing them to swim away down the river. Scenes of hunting whales, sea-otters and some other sea animals, depicted large boats with high sharp front-19(e)12 0 0 12 43oe6 T



Nearly all Native Americans belong to one of five mtDNA haplogroups: A, B, C, D or X which are broadly distributed throughout the Americas. Central East Asian populations exhibit all five lineages common to Native American populations. The Altai of southern Siberia, near Lake Baikal, are the only known modern ethnic group whose membership represents all five Native American founding haplogroups. Based on studies of Native Americans DNA, scientists have arrived at many different

Paleo-Indian cultures (12,000 – 7000 BC) are frequently associated Clovis sites. Clovis fluted projectile points, associated with the killing of mammoth, bison, and horse have been reported throughout North America and at scattered sites from Alaska to Ecuador. The eastern limit of these cultures is in the vicinity of the western Great Lakes, while the most intensive occupation was on the western plains.

The Desert-culture tradition, an adaptation of food-collecting peoples of western North America, seems to have been established by about 9000 BC. The most extensive knowledge of this way of life comes from cave or rock-shelter sites, such as Danger Cave in western Utah, in which the desiccated remains of vegetal and animal materials have been discovered along with stone tools. The Desert peoples made intensive use of virtually all aspects of their habitat, specializing in the use of vegetable fibers for a wide variety of implements, including twine, nets, baskets, sandals, and snares. An essential feature of Desert assemblages is the milling stone, for use in grinding wild seeds.



American Archaic cultures, those that occur between Paleoindian hunter groups and the peoples who have realized some combination of pottery making, burial mound construction, and garden technology, existed from about 8,000 BC to 1,850 AD. In the eastern United States, traditions utilizing the woodland areas appear to have existed from 1000BC to 800AD.

Rise of agriculture:



In the Northern Hemisphere, food-collecting cultures were well adapted to several specialized ways of life by about 4000 BC. Desert materials have been found associated with the earliest known cultivated plants in the New World. Here, it appears that squash, peppers, and beans were being cultivated as early as 6500 BC although mostly wild plants were eaten. At about 2500 BC a primitive variety of corn (maize) first appeared in the Tamaulipas area. It appears, however, that

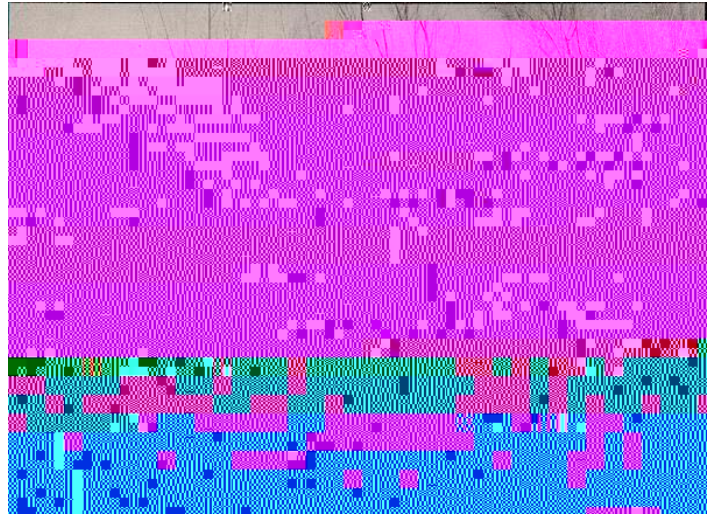
corn was first domesticated elsewhere, possibly in the Puebla area of south central Mexico, where a date of 3600 BC is reported from materials associated with early corn in a cave near the town of Tehuacán. The development of efficient techniques for growing corn, beans, and squash, was necessary before village and town life was possible.

The Anasazi existed around 2000 years ago and are thought to be the ancestors of modern Indian tribes like the Hopi, the Zuni and the Pueblo. The earliest Anasazi probably settled in the plateau area because water was more available. They settled into three distinct population centers, which



Percentage of Population that are haplogroup A:

Vietnamese – 0%
Taiwanese – 10%
Koreans – 8%
Mongolians – 5%
Evenks – 4%
Chukchi – 68%
Eskimo-Aleut, Siberian – 77%
Eskimo-Aleut, St. Lawrence – 76%
Na-Dene, Haida – 92%
Bella Coola – 78%
Nuu-Chah-Nulth – 40%
Zuni – 15%
Jemez – 0%
Akimal O’odham – 4%
N.Piaut/Shoshoni – 0%
Nahua – 61%
Pai Yuman – 7%
Kiliwa – 0%
Cochimi – 8%
Navajo – 52%
Apache – 38%



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