

Theorized origins of G2a3a1

(Ted Kandell – 9 december 2009)

We have another "Anatolian" G2a3a1 [*a Greek with ancestors from Prusa / Brusa / Bursa- Turkey*], which we also see in some Turkish Sephardic Jews. As I said, I think that the Croatians from the Island of Korcula on the Adriatic are also in this clade, and this was the site of a known Ancient Greek colony from Southern Anatolia. Palestinians were not known to have settled in Korcula Island in the Adriatic, and neither did the Phoenicians. It had to have been the Anatolian "Greeks". Given that this particular clade with DYS390=21 isn't apparently really "Greek" as such, but is quite common among Iraqi Kurds and **Armenians** as well as in Eastern Turkey, I think then we can localize it to some sort of early Eastern Anatolian group, something like the **Hurrians** or the related peoples from the area around Lake Van. That of course doesn't mean that "all Hurrians" were G2a3a, but that this was certainly an early component of the local population. Again, there seems to be a correspondence with the Shulaveri-Shomu Culture which arose just after the 8.2 kiloyear event, which caused the abandonment of many of the early pre-Pottery Neolithic I sites in the region such as Catalhoyuk. G2a3a1 seems to date from a bit later. Perhaps this is associated with one of the later big climate disruptions, the Bronze Age Collapse of 1220-1180 BCE. That would certainly place it in the **Hurrian-Urartian** Kingdom surrounding Lake Van (Bianilli). This would have to post-date the apparent migration of the Moschi / Meshketi northward to Circassia and Georgia - these seem to be G2a3b*, not G2a3a1, but pre-date the start of the Greek colonization starting around 650 BCE. We have no idea what sort of G2a3a-M406s are found among the Gs of Crete, but if they belong to this group then that could represent a colonization that was a bit later than the Bronze Age collapse (the Dorian Invasion), or maybe a bit earlier. There may be some Lebanese and Palestinian G2a's that belong to this clade. Many of these are Muslims, not Christians. I think this says that the presence there among "Arabs" pre-dates the Muslim Conquest. It's rather telling that L. Turco from Sicily also belongs to this clade. The name "Turco" says it. All of this provides a kind of "terminus post quem" ("this must have started after") and "terminus ante quem" ("this must have started before") date range for the origin of this clade.

Now that we have better tMRCA's for the various G clades that date within the historical era we can start to associate each of these with known geographic origins and migrations. I think we're getting rather close here for many of the G clades.