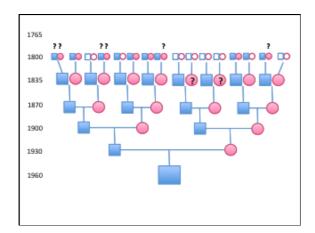
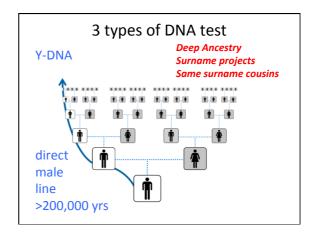


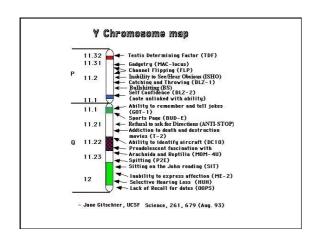


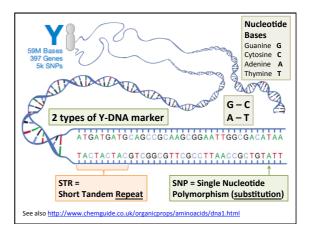
Frame your question exactly

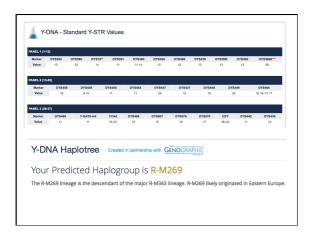
- What test will show me my ethnic makeup?
 How precise will the results be?
- What test will show me where my direct male/female line came from?
 - How precise will the results be?
- How do I break thru a particular Brick Wall in my family tree?
- Which person/people do I need to test?
- What test do I need to do?
 How do I prove Person A is related to Person B?
 - Which person/people do I have to test?
 - What test do I use?
- My grandfather was adopted how do I found out who his parents were?
- How do I prove that my grandmother was Jewish?

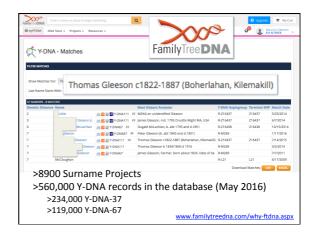


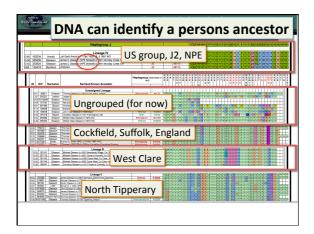


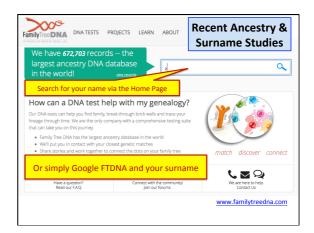






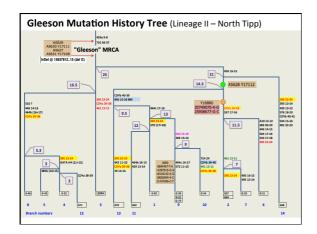






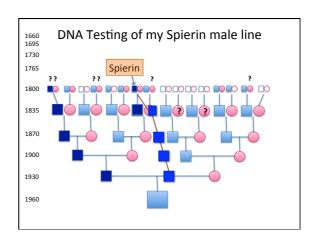


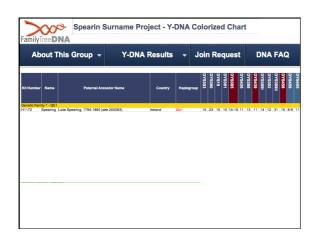


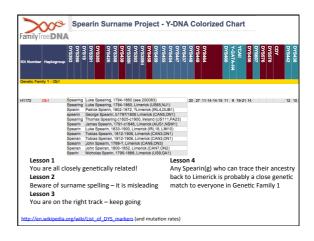


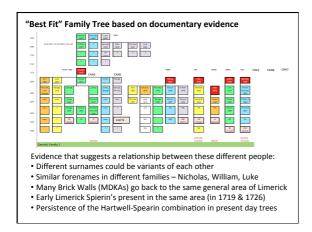


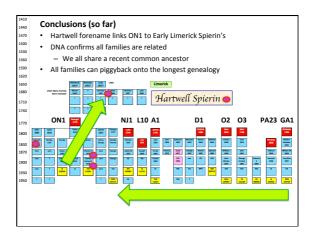












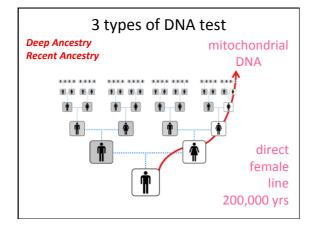
Join Haplogroup & Geographic projects

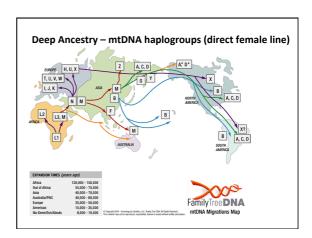
- · Haplogroup projects
 - Use SNP testing (e.g. Big Y) to define smaller branches
 - Subgroups may eventually be associated with specific clans, tribes, and ethnic groups
 - R1b & subclades project signposts to smaller projects
 R-L21, R-M222, R-Z255, R-L226
- · Geographical projects
 - Ireland Y-DNA, Munster Irish, Ulster Heritage
 - Cornwall, Devon, Northumberland, Essex, Wessex, Anglo-Saxon, Bristol Channel, Isle of Man ...
- Heritage Projects
 - Scottish Prisoners

So is a Y-DNA test the best test for you?

- Deep Ancestry, human migration path, Haplogroup
- May eventually link up to the Ancient Annals
- Useful for confirming a relationship between two men on their direct **male** lines
- >8000 surname projects on FTDNA
 - can tell you which branch you belong to?
- Geographic Projects elucidate the relationship of your surname to others in the same area
- Haplogroup Projects tell you what SNP to test next
- Heritage Projects what happened to a particular group
- Project Admins are a source for advice and support

\$129 = £98

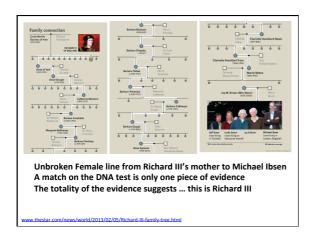


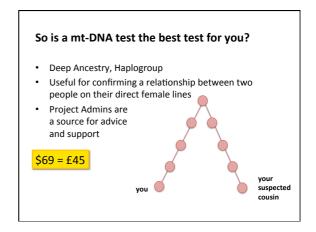


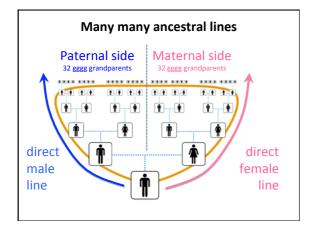
The King in the Car Park

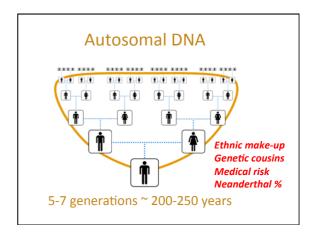
Richard III the hunchback king

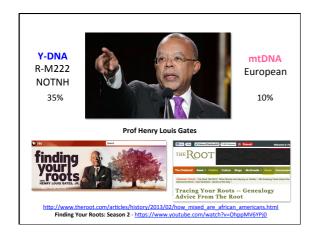




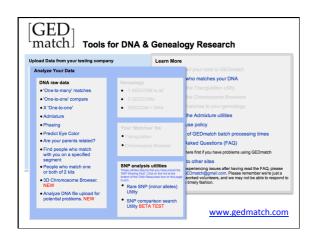


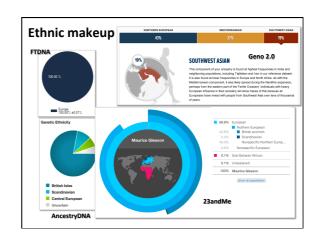


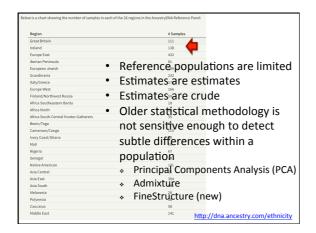


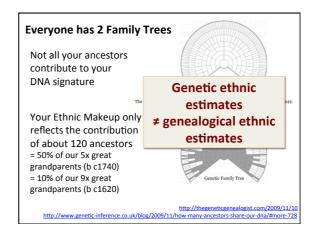


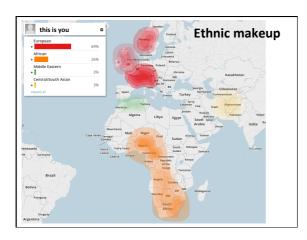




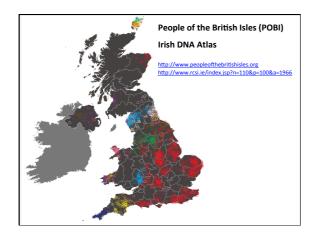


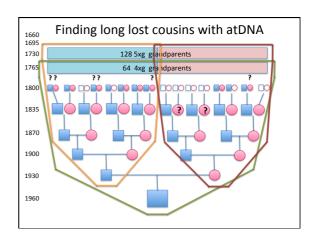


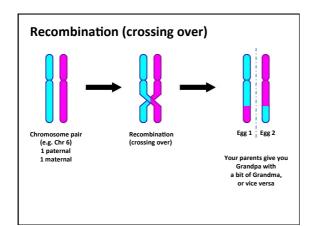






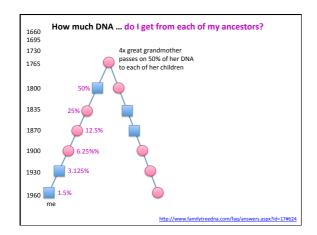


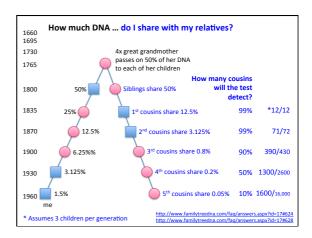




The Genetic Lottery

- Independent Assortment shuffles up whole chromosomes
 - Only half get passed on to an egg or sperm cell
- Recombination breaks up individual chromosomes and recombines them to form new chromosomes that are completely different to those of the parent
 - You get Grandpa with a bit of Grandma (or vice versa)
- Both processes start from scratch each time an egg is formed
- Each cell division produces a completely new random assortment of DNA – this is why siblings are not the same
- X gets shuffled (only with another X), Y does not



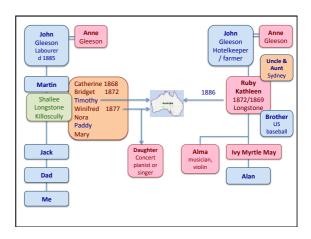


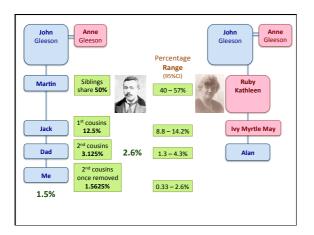
The Mystery of the Wedding Memento

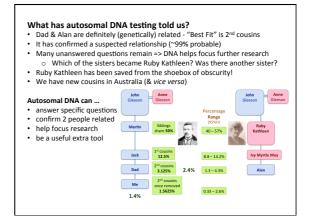
Ruby Kathleen Gleeson











Switch to atDNA MASTER slides