

THE SITCHIN ADVOCACY ARCHIVE

SECTION: CONFIRMS ANALYZED

ENTRY #4 :

UNEXPECTED GENETIC KINSHIPS

or:

Genetics confirms Sitchin's view
on populations genealogies

In addition to the already-seen works by Brian Sykes and Spencer Wells [cfr: confirm 3], other genetic studies have shown genuinely controversial genetic kinships. This is the case of the relationship of the Sardinians with the Lydians via the Etruscans. The study of this offspring, disclosed by Dominique Briquel in his "*L'Origine lydienne des Étrusques - Histoire de la doctrine dans l'Antiquité*", was later completed by geneticist Alberto Piazza who scientifically confirmed what Briquel had analyzed under other humanistic aspects.

The relationship between the Sardinians and the Etruscans has been widely analyzed by the historical linguist and specialist in Sardinian and Etruscan linguistics Massimo Pittau in his many books, and in the articles "*I sardi nuragici venivano dall' Asia Minore*" and "*Il DNA nella ricerca storica*". But in the Sardinians there are also traces of mesopotamic DNA through the southwestern Asian strain. This has been discovered by the already mentioned Spencer Wells', head of the Genographic Project Team (National Geographic), whose analyses are reported on the site of anthropology and genetics "*Dienekes Anthropology blog*" in an article called "*ADMIXTURES analysis of Spencer Wells*". This article reports the analysis of the geneticist's DNA, compared with that of 36 other worldwide populations.

The chart shown in the article (reported at the end of this paper) shows that the Sardinian DNA contains over 90% of "southern-european" genetic kit, as it is natural to be expected, but also small percentages of west asian genetic kit, south-west asian, north european (probably celtic) and not well appreciable traces of west african.

Another very important discovery was that of Cohen's modular haplogroup, a series of Y-chromosome mutations that are part of the genetic kit of Jewish priests. This genetic variant had been found by specialists several years ago, and made reknown by two studies in particular published by the American Journal of Human Genetics: the first, by Doron M. Behar, Mark G. Thomas, Karl Skorecki, Michael F. Hammer, Ekaterina Bulygina titled "*Multiple Origins of Ashkenazi Levites: Y Chromosome Evidence for Both Near Eastern and European Ancestries*", and the second titled "*The Y Chromosome Pool of Jews as Part of the Genetic Landscape of the Middle East*" published by Almut Nebel, Dvora Filon, Bernd Brinkmann, Partha P. Majumder, Marina Faerman and Ariella Oppenheim.

In addition to deflating the myth of purely Jewish matrilineal descent, these studies allow to trace the genetic history of semites. In this direction, other studies have shown that there are several tribes associated with semite populations in South Africa. This is the case for the Lemba population, among which, besides the genetic aspect, social and religious traditions similar to that of Semitics are still alive. These notions have been disclosed by David McNaughton in his "*Ancient Zimbabwe civilization*", from which we read:

*An African tribe in the extreme north of South Africa,
the Lembas, has a tradition that its male ancestry originally comprised
"white people from over the sea who came
to southeast Africa to obtain gold".*

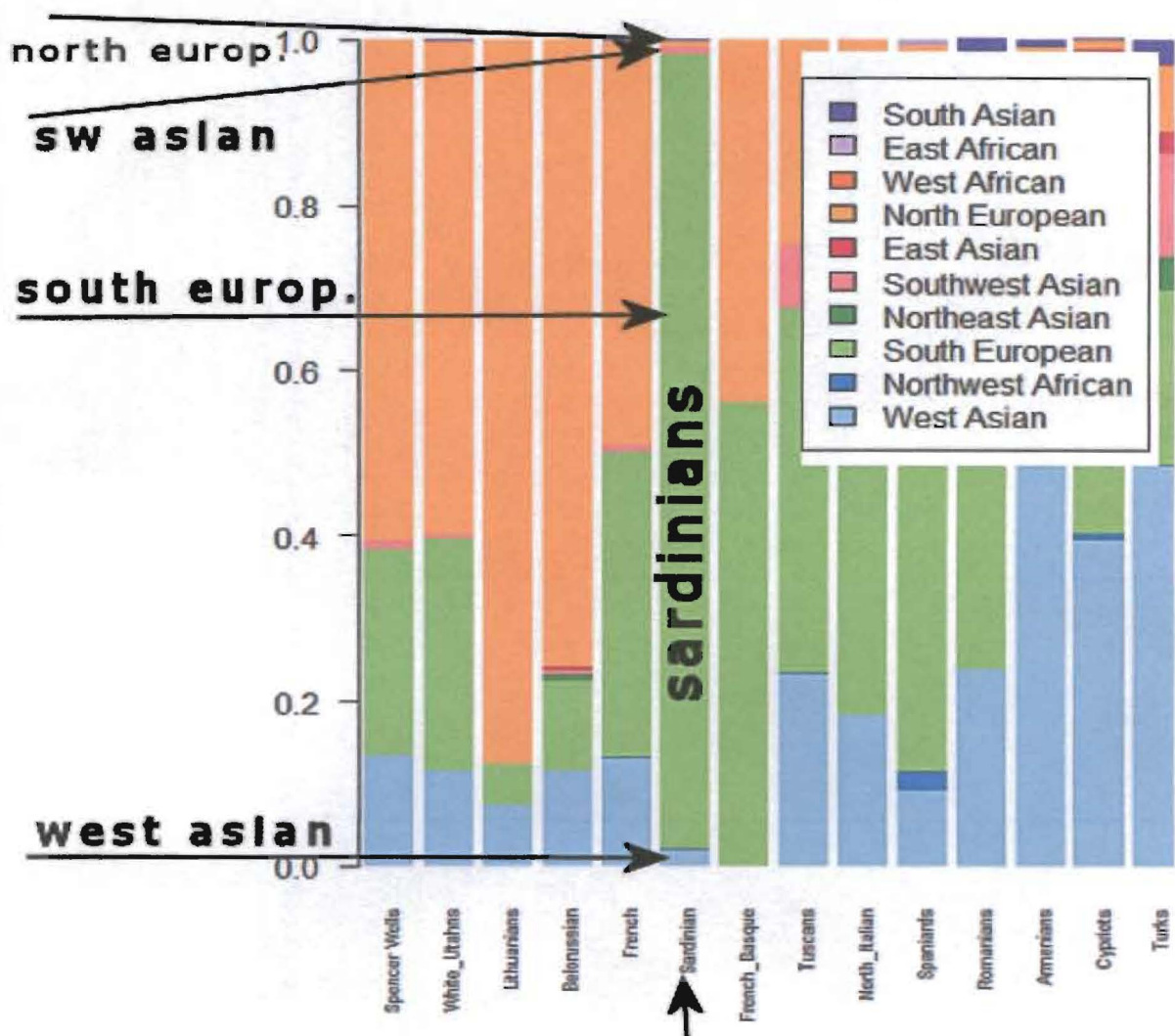
*Some years ago, Tudor Parfitt and his colleagues at the University
of London established a DNA match between the Lemba
tribe and people in the Hadramaut region of the Yemen.*

*Particularly surprising was the discovery
that members of the most senior Lemba
clan displayed the Cohen Modal Haplotype,
which is a distinctive feature of Jewish priesthood.
This genetic pattern is carried by the Y-chromosome,
so it is passed through the male line.*

Another unexpected genetic discover that confirms Sitchin's theories about the possible passage of a mesopotamic / anatolic group along the Indo-Iranian pathways to move from China to the Americas comes from a study of 503 male DNA samples of 14 ethnic groups in western China.

The analyzes show the massive presence of mesopotamian-anatolian J2 haplogroup, which still has its highest diffusion in these areas.

The study has been published in the Journal of Human Genetics on April 23, 2010 with the title: "*Y-chromosome distributions among populations in Northwest China identify significant contribution from Central Asian pastoralists and lesser influence of western Eurasians*".



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