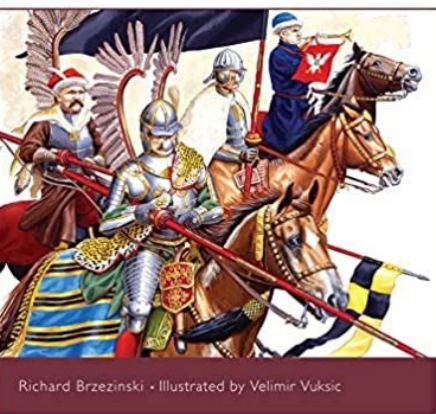


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Polish Winged Hussar 1576–1775



Richard Bisschops - Illustrated by Melina Yulick

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You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 1895 to 1929 are not shown in this preview. You're Reading a Free Preview Pages 1936 to 1951 are not shown in this preview. Citizen science project Not to be confused with the computer graphics business Genigraphics. Genographic Project Part of a series onGenetic genealogy Concepts Population genetics Haplogroup / Haplotype / Subclade Most recent common ancestor DNA haplogroups(Human mitochondrial,Human Y-chromosome) Genomics Related topics Y-chromosome haplogroups by population Genealogical DNA test Surname DNA project Personal genomics Genographic Project ISOGG vte The Genographic Project, launched on 13 April 2005 by the National Geographic Society and IBM, was a genetic anthropological study (sales discontinued on 31 May 2019) that aimed to map historical human migrations patterns by collecting and analyzing DNA samples.[1] The final phase of the project was Geno 2.0 Next Generation.[2] Upon retirement of 1,066,542 participants in more than 140 countries had joined the project. Phylogeny of mitochondrial DNA haplogroups Beginnings Created and led by project director Spencer Wells in 2005, The Genographic Project was a privately funded, not-for-profit collaboration between the National Geographic Society, IBM and the Waitt Foundation. [3] Field researchers in eleven regional centers around the world began collecting DNA samples from indigenous peoples. Since the fall of 2015, the Project was directed by Miquel Vilar. [4] In the fall of 2012, the Genographic Project announced the completion of a new set of genotyped, dedicated to genetic anthropology, called GenoChip. GenoChip is specifically designed for anthropological tests and includes autosomal DNA SNPs, chromosome X DNA, chromosome Y DNA and mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA). The design of the new chip was a collaborative effort between Wells of National Geographic, Eran Elhaik by Johns Hopkins, Family Tree DNA and Illumina. [5] In the autumn of 2015, a new chip was designed as a joint effort between Vilar, Scientific Genographic Leadership and DNA of Family Tree. In the spring of 2019, it was announced that the Geno project had ended, but the results would remain available online until 2020. In July 2020 the site was withdrawn. People 2.0 The autosomal analysis of the mixture developed by Wells and Elhaik classifies people by assessing their proportions of genomic descent related to nine ancestral regions: East Asia, Mediterranean, Southern Africa, South-West Asia, Oceania, South-East Asia, Northern Europe, sub-Saharan Africa and Native America. [6] Mediterranean North European South-West Asian Sub-Saharan Africa South-East Asian Native American Ocean Total Altaian 2 17 22 53 4 98 Amerindio 4 5 3 4 83 99 Bermudian 15 20 7 48 3 7 4 10033 50 17 100 Bulgarian 47 31 20 2 100 Chinese 72 28 100 Danish 30 53 16 99 Dominican##### Genaveic genealogical society (ISOGG), which seeks to promote benefits of scientific research. [9] [10] [11] This includes support, organization and diffuse of personal DNA tests (genic). The ISOGG supports citizen participation in genical research [12] and believes that these volunteers have provided valuable information and research to the professional scientific community. [13] In a speech of 2013 to the genealogical society of southern California, Spencer Wells discussed their breath to scientists citizens: since 2005, the genographic project has used the last genus technology to expand our knowledge of history Human, and its pioneering use of DNA tests to involve and involve the Pùblico in the research effort has helped create a new race of "citizen scientist." Geno 2.0 Expanding the scope of citizen science, taking advantage of the power of the crowd to discover new details of the history of the human population. [14] Criticism also as well as: archeology of the amaticas and migration models to the new world alter the announcement of the project in April 2005, the Council of Indian peoples on Biocolonialism (IPCB) sees aló aló aló Their connections with controversial themes (as concern among some tribes that the results of genical studies of human migration could indicate that the Native Americans are not indigenous to amatica del Norte). The IPCB recommended the indigentes. [15] In May 2006, the project was at the attention of the United Nations Permanent Forum for indigenous issues (FPNULI). The FPII carried out investigations on the objectives of the Genographic Project and recommended that national sponsors and other sponsors suspend the project. [16] Concerns Were that the KnowLedGe Glened from the Research Could Clash With Long-Held Beliefs of Indigenous Peoples Thread their cultures. There is also concern that indigenous claims can be threatened to land and other resources. [17] As December 2006 [Update], some federally recognized tribes in the United States refused to participate in the study, including Maurice Foxx, president of the Massachusetts Indian Affairs Commission and Mashpee Wampanoag's member. [16] Not all indigenous peoples agree with their position; As of December 2012, 70,000 indigenous participants of Amés, à Frica, Asia, Europe and Oceanaà were added to the project. [8] See also genealogical DNA à € "DNA -based test © ethical in human human populations human à € "Study of inheritance as it occurs in human beings human migration à €" Movement of people for the Haplogroup resettlement of human mitochondrial DNA haplogroup of mitochondrial DNA Recent matrilineal filed from the original on May 16, 2008. Accessed May 16, 2015. {CITE WEB}: CS1 MAINT: Archced Copy as Title (Link) ^ A B C D E F GENO 2.0 Next Generation National Geographic. June 28, 2018. Accessed June 28, 2018. ^ "Ocean Protection Silent Wax Foundation." WAITT Foundation. La Jolla, California. Retrieved on January 25, 2022. à † à* Dr. Miguel Vilar is the 29th President of the Series of Presidential Conferences of the UOG, Permanent University of Guamà *. www.uog.edu. Retrieved on May 10, 2022. à † The Genochip: a New Tool for Genetic Anthropology Oxford Journals. May 9, 2013. Accessed June 28, 2018. à † "What am I: Summary regions ^ Helix dna Sequencing and Geno 2.0 Helix. January 26, 2018. Accessed June 28, 2018. à † "A B Next Generation Reference Population National Geographic. February 23, 2018. Accessed June 28, 2018. Retrieved su let ot smia "cejojpP cihpargoneG". 5002 lrpA 41 .NNC "snamuh nredom fo stoor eht gndiniF" selcitra sweN noitadnuoF ylimaF titaW LR(A(seitorarobaL hcræseR anozirA cihparpoegG lanoitnA ta etis laiciffo tcejojp cihpargoneG setis laiciffo sknil lanretxE .bcpi . "Tcejojp cihpargoneG ot lah stemmocer snoitan detinu" ^ .semit kroy wen eht .Meht tsurt t'nod sebit :qans srehtrehtag and" ,)6002 rebmeced J ,) Ecniecs Nezitic Fo Eht dna tcejojp cihpargoneG eht" .J3 ot toor tneicna ylemertxe na sdda egaenill lanretap nacirema nacirfa it")3102 yruarbef 82(Odnanref ,.LA ,CTE .xednem ^ .third ylrægger gnief fo eht SAH HCHW ,ert puorghpah-y gtooth stitolaeneg croweg , esu eht setacovda jgro.www(Ygolaeneg fo yteicos lanoitretni eht ,.71856691 à,dim .6018/1832:ldh .300. 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