The first horse herders and the impact of early Bronze Age steppe expansions into Asia -

The Yamnaya expansions from the western steppe into Europe and Asia during the Early Bronze Age (~3000 BCE) are believed to have brought with them Indo-European languages and possibly horse husbandry. We analyze 74 ancient whole-genome sequences from across Inner Asia and Anatolia and show that the Botai people associated with the earliest horse husbandry derived from a hunter-gatherer population deeply diverged from the Yamnaya. Our results also suggest distinct migrations bringing West Eurasian ancestry into South Asia before and after but not at the time of Yamnaya culture. We find no evidence of steppe ancestry in Bronze Age Anatolia from when Indo-European languages are attested there. Thus, in contrast to Europe, Early Bronze Age Yamnaya-related migrations had limited direct genetic impact in Asia.

General information
State: Published
Organisations: Department of Bio and Health Informatics, Metagenomics, University of Copenhagen, Wellcome Trust Sanger Institute, Leiden University, Harvard University, Shejire DNA project, Al Farabi Kazakh National University, S. Toraighyrov Pavlodar State University, University of Chicago, Buketov Karaganda State University, University of Alaska Fairbanks, Istanbul University, University of Gothenburg, Peter the Great Museum of Anthropology and Ethnography, Japanese Institute of Anatolian Archaeology, Gazi University, Hazara University, University of Exeter, Directorate of Archaeology and Museums, Archaeological Museum Harappa, Russian Academy of Sciences, Irkutsk State University, Margulan Joint Research Center for Archeological Studies, University of Alberta, University of California at Berkeley
Number of pages: 11
Publication date: 2018
Peer-reviewed: Yes

Publication information
Journal: Science
Volume: 360
Issue number: 6396
Article number: eaar7711
ISSN (Print): 0036-8075
Ratings:
BFI (2019): BFI-level 3
Web of Science (2019): Indexed yes
BFI (2018): BFI-level 3
Web of Science (2018): Indexed yes
BFI (2017): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2017): CiteScore 15.85 SJR 14.142 SNIP 7.154
Web of Science (2017): Indexed yes
BFI (2016): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2016): CiteScore 14.39 SJR 13.745 SNIP 7.547
Web of Science (2016): Indexed yes
BFI (2015): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2015): CiteScore 13.12 SJR 12.872 SNIP 7.606
Web of Science (2015): Indexed yes
BFI (2014): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2014): CiteScore 12.68 SJR 12.052 SNIP 8.129
Web of Science (2014): Indexed yes
BFI (2013): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2013): CiteScore 12.43 SJR 12.41 SNIP 7.809
ISI indexed (2013): ISI indexed yes
Web of Science (2013): Indexed yes
BFI (2012): BFI-level 2
Scopus rating (2012): CiteScore 12.39 SJR 13.318 SNIP 8.087