

A NEW ATLAS

on the Origins of the Europeans

by Kalevi Wiik

The New Atlas is an e-book (electrical book). It consists of 143 essential questions about the origins and early history of the Europeans. The answers are given in about 250 colour maps and verbal explanations. The maps are of three kinds: archaeological, genetic, and linguistic. In the Atlas, all the essential European peoples and languages are represented. The treatment of Northern, Central, and Eastern Europe is, however, somewhat more detailed than that of Western and Southern Europe. The main issue of the Atlas is the origins of the peoples of the two largest language groups, those speaking Indo-European and Finno-Ugric (Uralic) languages.

The Atlas is based on a Finnish book called "Eurooppalaisten juuret" (The Roots of the Europeans). The book came out in Finland in October 2002, and it immediately called forth unpresented public attention. The book was elected among the six best informative books (*Tieto-Finlandia*) in Finland in 2003, and it was elected among the five best history books in the country by the History Fans' Association (*Historian Ystäväin Liitto*) in the same year. Most of the maps of the Atlas are from *The Roots of the Europeans*. The book is being translated into English and it will come out during the first months of 2004.

The price of the CD disc is 15 euro + postage. It can be ordered from lynne@postikaista.net

The electric Atlas is divided into 7 sections. The section numbers, topics, and number of maps are shown in the following table:

Section number	Topic	Number of maps
Section I	General questions about the origins of the Europeans	73
Section II	Germanic peoples and languages	43
Section III	Baltic peoples and languages	23
Section IV	Slavic peoples and languages	22
Section V	Celtic, Italic, Albanian, and Greek peoples and languages	19
Section VI	Finno-Ugric (Uralic) peoples and languages	62
Section VII	Other (Basque, Iranian, Turkish, Mongolian, Arabic, Jewish, and Roma) peoples and languages	28

This Demo consists of ten typical questions and ten typical answers. The numbering of these is the same as in the Atlas. **Click** the question to get to the relevant answer (a map and its legend). Click **BACK** to get back to the top of this list of questions.

[Question 1](#). What languages do the Europeans speak? See Map 1.

[Question 4](#). Where did the Modern Europeans come from? When did they come to Europe? See Map 4c.

[Question 12](#). Where did the brown bear live during the cold periods of the Last Glacial Maximum? From where did the brown bear come to the northern parts of Europe? Why are the students of the early history of the Europeans interested in the living areas of the brown bear (and other animals)? See Map 12.

[Question 13](#). Does the gene pool of Modern Europeans give any hints of the original living areas and movements of the ancient western Europeans? The answer is given in seven maps, one of which is Map 13c.

[Question 20](#). Is there any genetic or anthropological indication of the fact that the Modern North Europeans form a homogeneous population? The answer is given in the Atlas as three maps, one of which is Map 20a.

[Question 26](#). How did agriculture spread in Europe? The answer is given as three Maps, one of which is Map 26b.

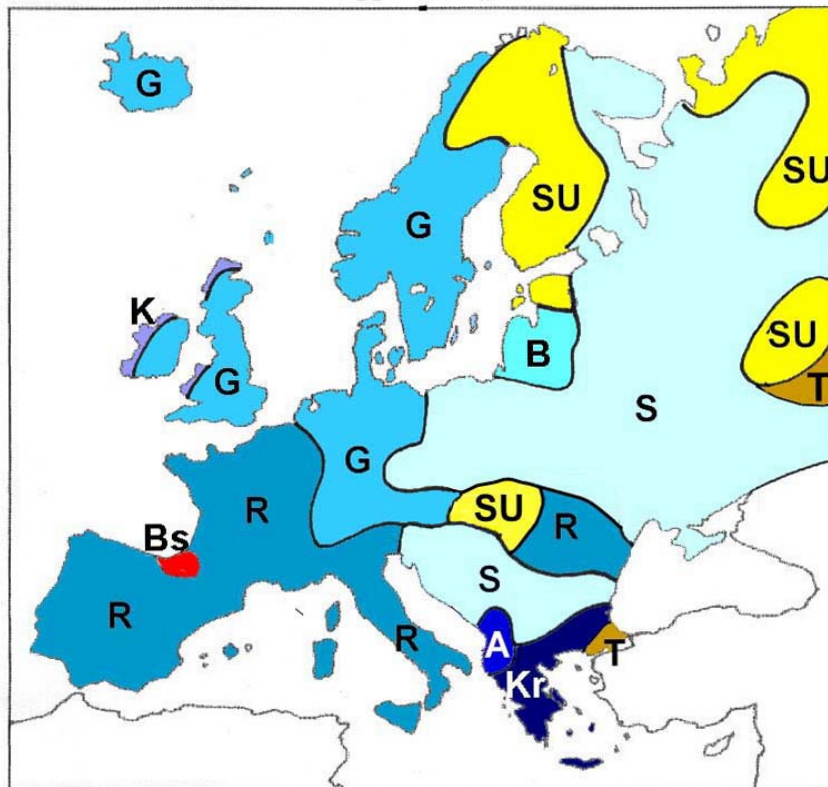
[Question 44](#). Is there any archaeological or linguistic evidence to show that the various areas of the British Isles represent different degrees of "Celticism"? See Map 44.

[Question 86](#). What was the expansion of the Roman Empire and Latin *lingua franca*? The answer is given as two maps, one of which is Map 86b.

[Question 108](#). What did the Finno-Ugric world look like in 1200 ad?

[Question 122](#). Where did the Hungarians live before the Great Migration? When did they come to Europe? What people did they have contacts with during their migration? See Map 122.

Question 1. What languages do the Europeans speak? See Map 1.

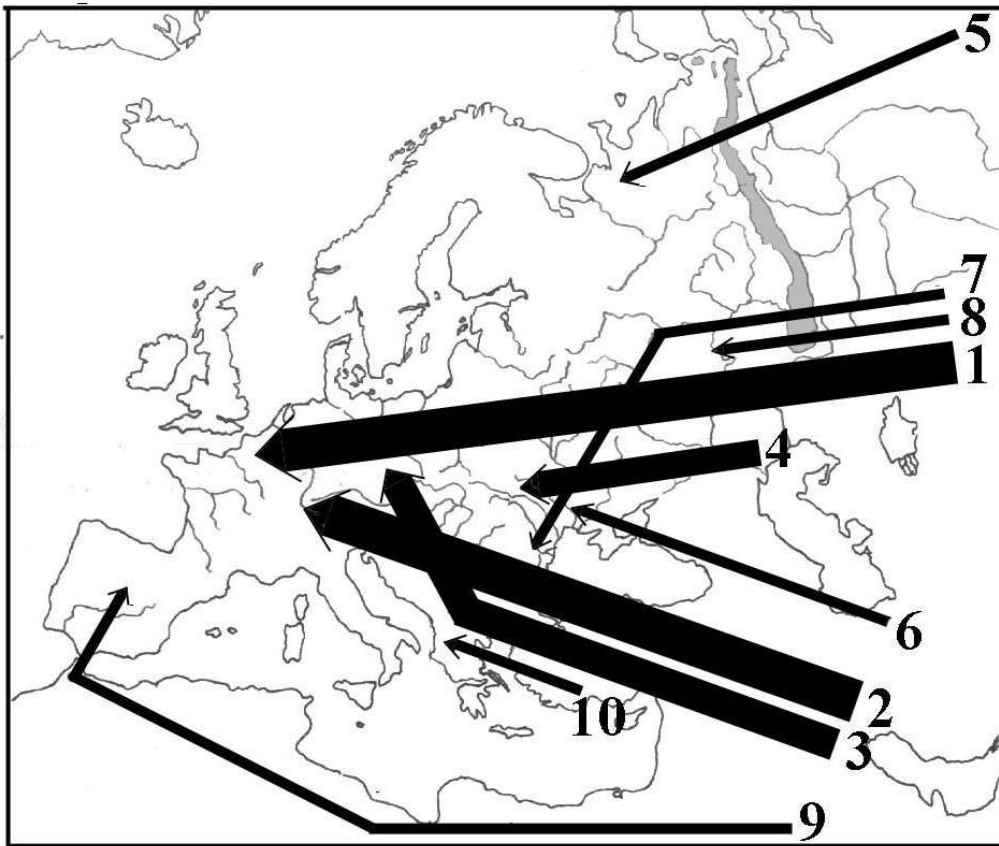


Map 1. The areas of the languages of four phyla in Europe. About 96 percent of Modern Europeans speak Indo-European (IE) languages (the shades of blue in the map), about 3 per cent of them speak Finno-Ugric (SU) languages (yellow in the map), about 1 per cent of them speak Turkish (T) languages (brown), and about 0.1 per cent of them speak Basque (Bs and red). The subgroups of the IE languages: K = Celtic, G = Germanic, R = Romance, B = Baltic, S = Slavic languages, A = Albanian, and Kr = Greek.

Of the four groups of languages, the Basque and Finno-Ugric (traditionally Uralic) groups were in Europe as early as the Late Glacial Maximum (LGM). It is possible that also the IE languages were there during the LGM, but according to the other alternative, they arrived in Europe with the first farmers about 7000 bc. – The Turkish languages (T) arrived in Europe quite recently.

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Question 4. Where did the Modern Europeans come from? When did they come to Europe? See Map 4c.



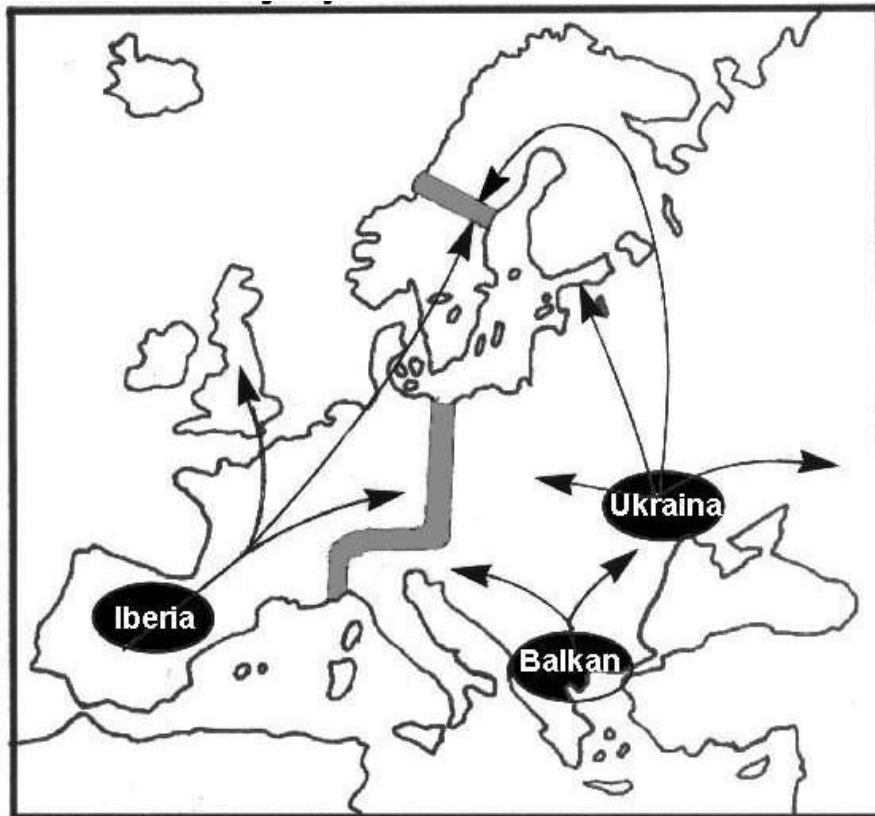
Map 4c. Ten migrations to Europe. The migrations of the map consist of four 'early migrations' and 'six later migrations'. The arrows of the map refer to the following migrations or groups of migrations:

- 1 'Aurignacian migrations' 40.000-28.000 years ago;
- 2 'Gravettian migrations' 28.000-20.000 years ago;
- 3 Neolithic migration 7000-5500 bc;
- 4 Kurgan migrations 4500-3000 bc;
- 5 Samoyed migration perhaps soon after 2000 bc;
- 6 Iranian migrations 1000 bc-400 ad;
- 7 Hunnish and Turkish migrations 350-600 ad;
- 8 Mongolian migration 1200-1300 ad;
- 9 Arabic and Berber migration 700-1000 ad; and
- 10 Ottoman migration 1300-1500 ad.

The arrivals of the Jews and Roma (Gypries) in Europe are not shown in this map.

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Question 12. Where did the brown bear live during the cold periods of the Last Glacial Maximum? From where did the brown bear come to the northern parts of Europe? Why are the students of the early history of the Europeans interested in the living areas of the brown bear (and other animals)? See Map 12.

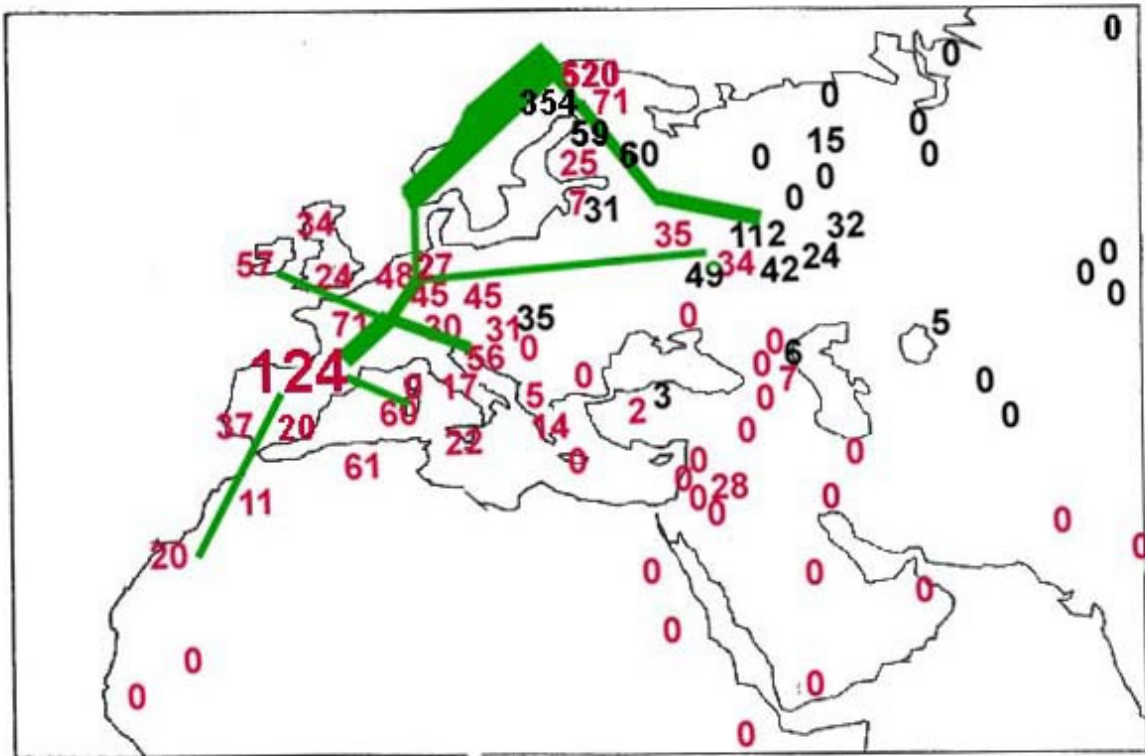


Map 12. The spread of the brown bear after the LGM. The European brown bear originates from three refugia of the Ice Age. The brown bear of northern Europe, however, originates from two refugia only, those of Iberia and the Ukraine. The hybrid areas of the brown bears (and some other animals and plants) originating from different refugia are in central Scandinavia and Central Europe. The map is based on two maps in Hewitt 2000.

Purpose: to suggest that the spread of the brown bear may have been similar to that of the human being. Perhaps the Europeans followed the bear?

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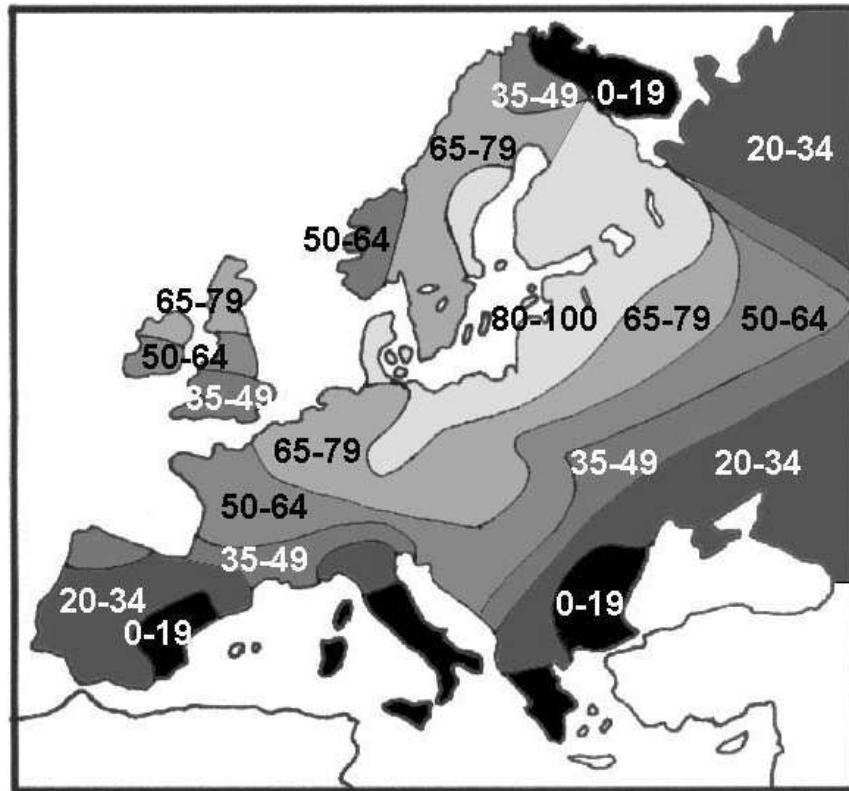
Question 13. Does the gene pool of Modern Europeans give any hints of the original living areas and movements of the ancient western Europeans? The answer is given in seven maps, one of which is Map 13c.



Map 13c. The frequencies per mil of the haplogroup V of mtDNA. The red figures are from Torroni *et al.* 2001; the black figures are based on the results obtained by Richard Villems and his group at Tartu. The green lines were added by the present writer. The lines represent the spreading of the populations from the Iberian refugium (value 124 in the map) after the LGM; the thickness of the lines represents roughly the strength of the genetic feature in question or (at least to some extent) the amount of people moving along the lines. The exceptionally high values (520 and 354) in northern Fennoscandia is perhaps a result of *founder effect*. The same (to a lesser extent) is perhaps true also of the relatively high values in Russia (where the value for the Mari is 112) and the Middle east (where the value for the Syrians is 28). Apart from the three regions mentioned, the haplogroup V values regularly decrease as the distance from Iberia increases. Time depths suggested by Torroni *et al.*: In the west (Africa + Iberia + France + Italy + Netherlands + Britain) 16.300 years ago; in the east (other than the Saami) 8.500 years ago. The time depths indicate that the direction of the population movement really was from the west to the east.

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Question 20. Is there any genetic or anthropological indication of the fact that the Modern North Europeans form a homogeneous population? The answer is given in the Atlas as three maps, one of which is Map 20a.



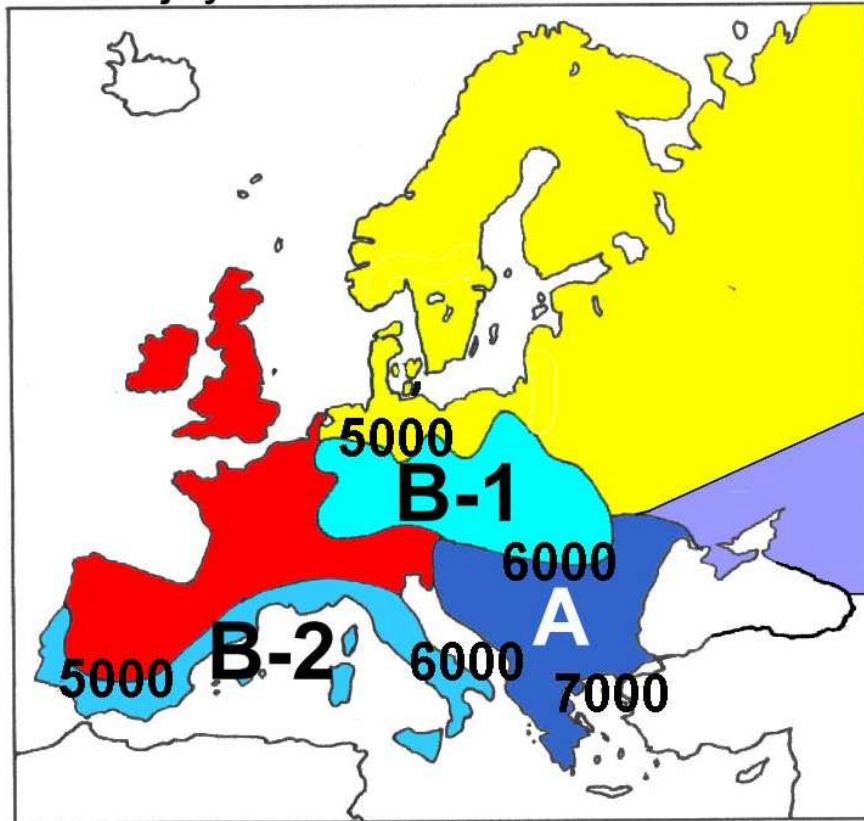
Kartta 20a. The colour of the eyes of the Europeans. The figures show the percentage of light-coloured eyes.

Purpose of this map is to give an example of an anthropological feature (based on genetics) of the 'north European' population. It is possible that the people of the Ukrainian refugium already represented the blond people of maps 20a and 20b. Another alternative is that the blond people developed in the Baltic Sea region as a result of certain biological and natural circumstances (the type of food and amount of sunlight).

Warning for those who are afraid of racism: The map has nothing to do with racism. Its purpose is not to say that one colour of eyes or complexion is better than others.

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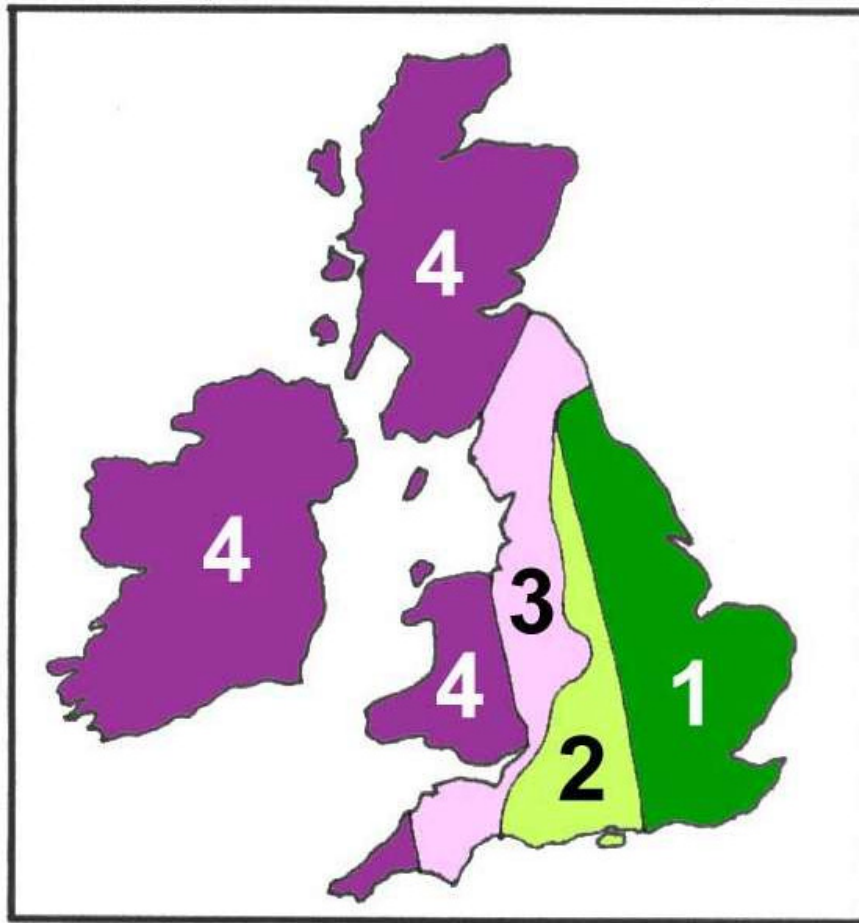
Question 26. How did agriculture spread in Europe? The answer is given as three Maps, one of which is Map 26b.



Map 26b. Another view on the spread of agriculture as demic diffusion in Europe. A = Greece and the Balkans, B-1 = Central Europe, and B-2 = the Mediterranean area. Agriculture spread mainly as demic diffusion to the three areas mentioned and as cultural diffusion to the Basque and Finno-Ugric areas (marked red and yellow in the map). The map is a simplification of the map in Zilhão 1993.

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Question 44. Is there any archaeological or linguistic evidence to show that the various areas of the British Isles represent different degrees of "Celticism"? See Map 44.



Map 44. Zones of 'Celticity'. The four zones of the map refer to (1) the area of Saxon graves where only the names of bigger rivers are Celtic; (2) the area of Saxon graves where even the names of smaller rivers can be Celtic; (3) the area that has no Saxon graves but may have Celtic names even for smaller rivers; (4) the area that does not have Saxon graves but may have Celtic names for any kind of places.

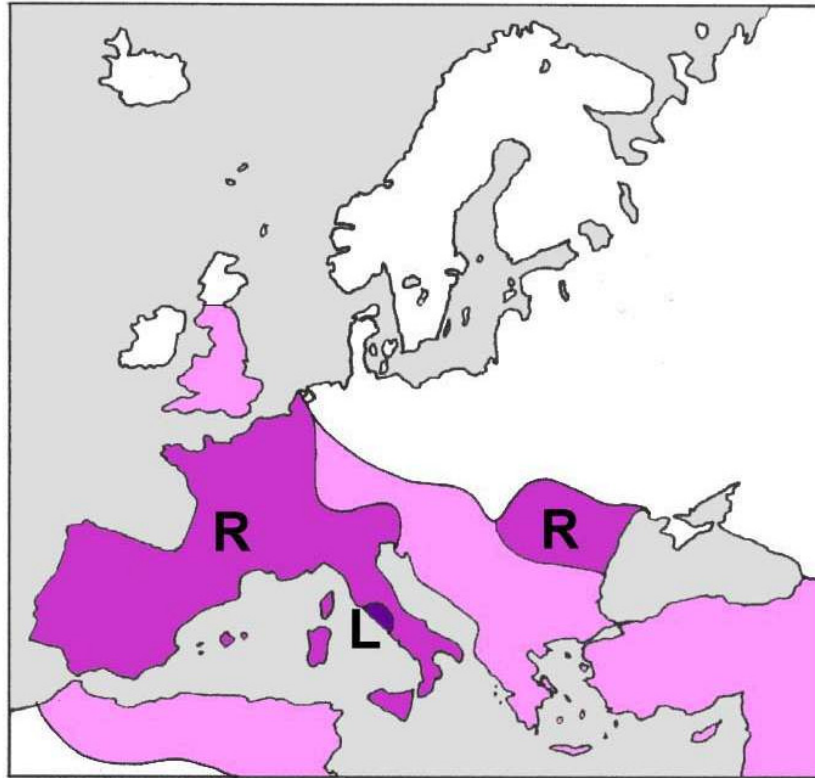
The colours (violet and green) remind the reader of the fact that the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon languages are related: both of them are based on the 'blue' colour of the Indo-European language; the original blue has become violet in Celtic because of the 'red' Basque substratum (blue + red > violet), and the blue has become green in Anglo-Saxon because of the 'yellow' Finno-Ugric substratum (blue + yellow > green). The shades of darkness in both colours symbolize the amount of the Celtic and Anglo-Saxon elements.

The map is based on the data given in Hayes 1993.

The map reflects the movement of (1) the Celtic > Anglo-Saxon language shift zone and (2) the Anglo-Saxon-speaking people from the east to the west.

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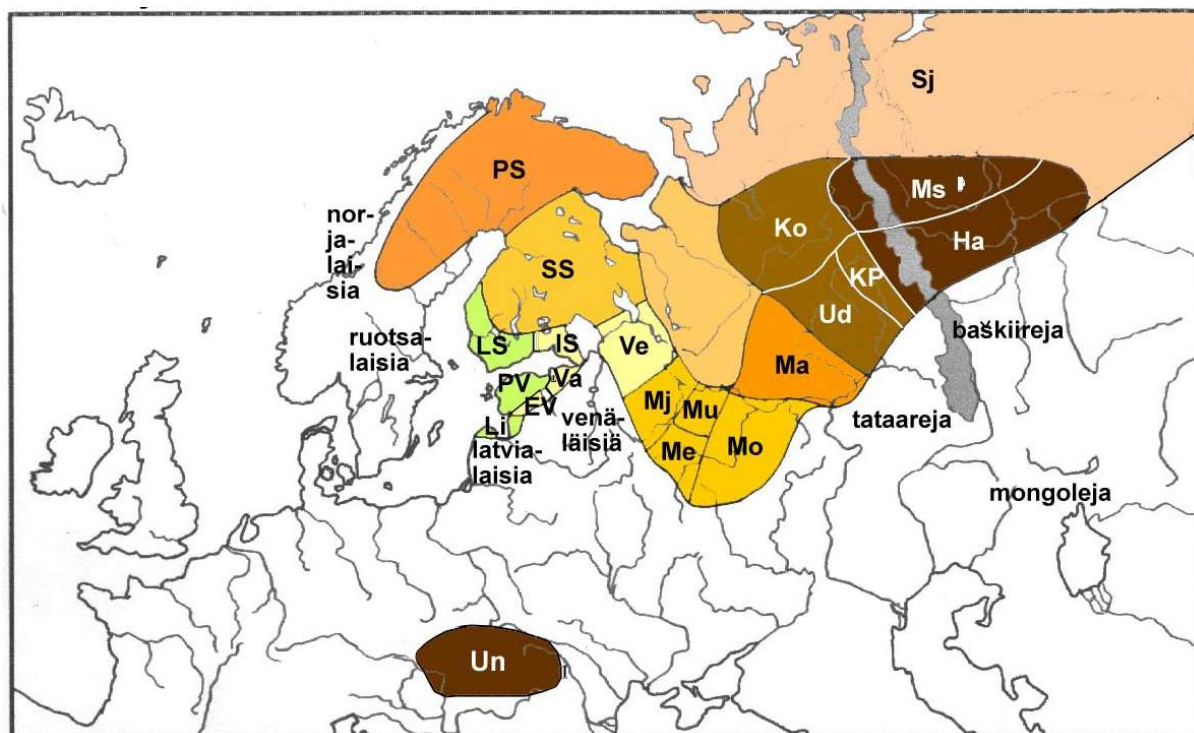
Question 86. What was the expansion of the Roman Empire and Latin *lingua franca*? The answer is given as two maps, one of which is Map 86b.



Map 86b. The Latin *lingua franca*. The map shows three different linguistic zones of the Latin *lingua franca*: (a) the core area L of the *lingua franca* (the darkest area in the map), (b) the inner zone of the periphery or the areas where the *lingua franca* became the natural language of the local people (R and dark violet in the map), and (c) the outer zone of the periphery or the area where Latin exerted strong superstratic influence but did not displace the local languages (the lightest shade of violet in the map). The white areas of the map = the areas that did not belong to the Roman Empire (but which, nevertheless, may have obtained superstratic influence from Latin).

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Question 108. What did the Finno-Ugric world look like in 1200 ad?



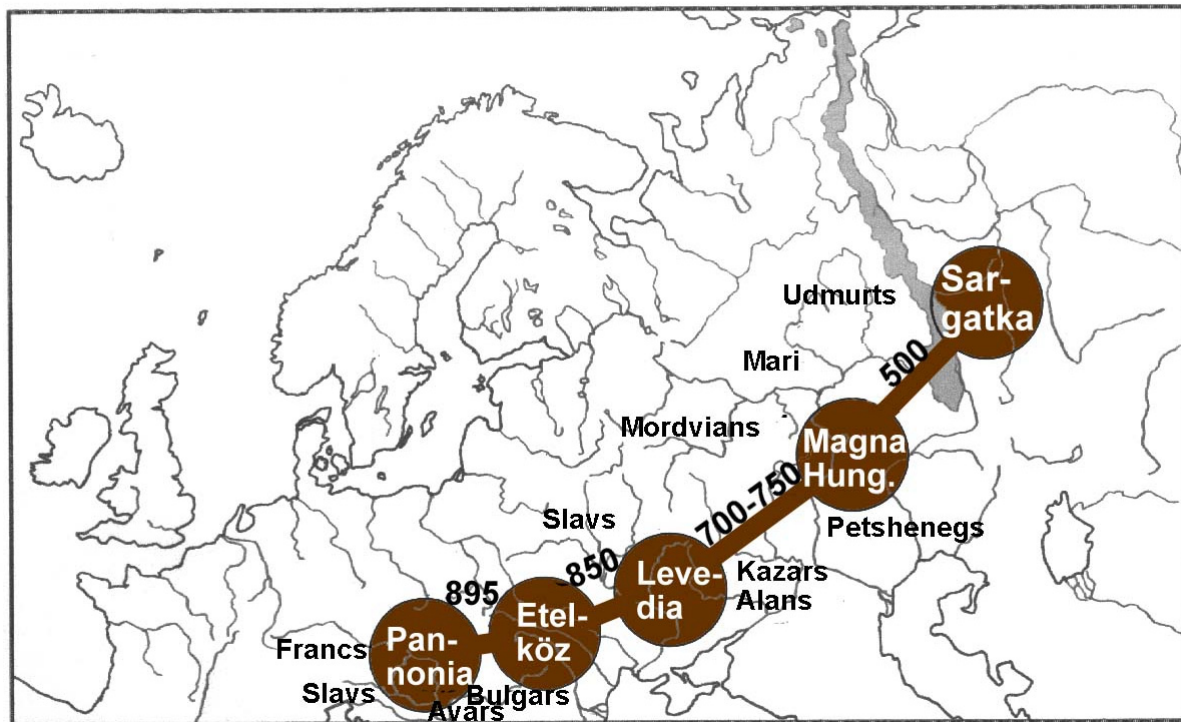
Map 108. The areas of the Finno-Ugric speaking people about 1200 ad. Letter symbols: PS = North saami, SS = Finland Saami; LS = Western Finnic; IS = Eastern Finnic; PV = Northern Estonian; EV = Southern Estonian; Li = Livonian; Va = Votic; Ve = Vepsian; Mj = Merya; Me = Meschera; Mu = Muroma; Mor = Mordvian; Ma = Mari; Ud = Udmurt; KP = Komi-Permyak; Ko = Komi; Ms = Mansi; Ha = Khanty; and Sj = Samoyed.

norjalaisia = Norwegians; ruotsalaisia = Sweds; latvialaisia = Latvians; venäläisiä = Russians; tataareja = Tatars; baškiireja = Bashkirs; mongoleja = Mongols.

The map is based mainly on the map in Patrushov 2000, p. 173.

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Question 122. Where did the Hungarians live before the Great Migration? When did they come to Europe? What people did they have contacts with during their migration? See Map 122.



Map 122. The Hungarian migration. The map is based on Fodor 1999. The years of the map are ad.

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