



You have **Scandinavian Viking**
as a part of your ancestors

Summary

Your Viking Index



Your
Viking Index
66%



You are in **60%**
percentile compared
with all Genomelink
users

About

Viking Index

The "Viking Index" indicates your own relationship to the ancient people of Scandinavia who lived 1,000 years ago, and spread out across the world in a series of migrations and raids. Our index is generated using ancient DNA from the period of the Vikings, and measures the genetic differences between you, and these people who died more than 1,000 years ago in Sweden.

If you are 100% Viking that means you are genetically the same as the ancient people, though the reality is that because of migration into Scandinavia since the Viking period very few people hit this metric.

The "Viking index" measures not only the relationship to these ancient people, but reflects the reality that peoples have mixed and merged since the Viking Age. Modern Scandinavians descend mostly of these people, but also have ancestry from all the groups the Vikings interacted with.



Match

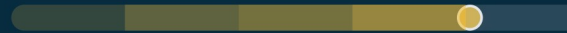
Your Closest Viking

The Viking matches indicate your genetic similarity to ancient Vikings from these different regions, that reflect their local histories.

1



Scandinavian Vikings

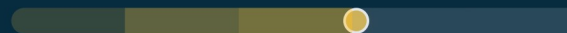


VIEW DETAILS

2



Slavic Vikings



VIEW DETAILS

3



Finnish Vikings



VIEW DETAILS

4



British Vikings



VIEW DETAILS

1st match

Scandinavian Viking



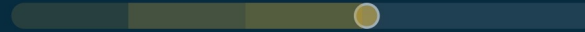
The Vikings of Scandinavian erupted into the landscape of Europe in the 9th century, with rapid raids on England, and stories into France. Recorded historically by terrified Christians, these western movements are documented extensively in history. Those Vikings who remained in the west gave rise to important cultures and societies. The Normans descended from “North Men” who settled down in northern France and eventually conquered England. Far to the east, and less clear in the histories, the Vikings of Sweden expanded across the vast landscape of Finland and Russia, taking their longships overland when needed, and navigating the great rivers until they reached the Black Sea.

In the process, the core Scandinavian homelands, what became Norway, Denmark, and Sweden, became rich with booty, precious gold and humans. Those who raided abroad became rich and home, and likely left more than their fair share of descendants in the modern-day.



2nd match

Slavic Viking



The Baltic Sea was the home of several groups of people. Scandinavians in the west, Finns to the north, and Slavs and Balts to the east. The expansion of Vikings took them deep into the forests of Russia, and toward the Eurasian steppe, but many also occupied the territories around the fringe of their shared sea. These raiders eventually settled down and intermarried with the local people, whose farming lifestyle was not glamorous but effective in surviving during the harsh cold winters of Europe's Northeast. While the Vikings of the west took the reins of leadership and influenced the culture of England and northern France, those of the European east fade into memory and leave only the diaphanous filaments of their genetics behind.

3d match

Finnish Viking



As the people of Scandinavian moved eastward, they entered the territory of the Finns. While bracketed together under the category "Nordic," the Finns are not Scandinavian people. Their language is not even Indo-European, sharing more in common with the dialects of the Sami, or the Samoyed people of north-central Siberia. The best genetic evidence is that the ancestors of the Finns migrated from the east 2,000 years ago, mixing with people who spoke a language related to the Scandinavians to the west and Baltic people like Lithuanians to the south.

The arrival of Scandinavians from the west reversed this flow, like Vikings and later armies under the kings of Sweden, conquered Finland and the eastern Baltic region. Large minorities of Swedish speakers still exist today in Finland, a testament to this ancient migration. But these modern Swedes of the east are clearly genetically mixed, with heritage from the local Finnish speaking people.

4th match

British Viking



The Vikings of Britain and Ireland settled down and integrated with the local people. Adopting the Christian religion, they nevertheless maintained their own lifestyle and language. The day "Thursday" comes from "Thor's day," while words such as gun, ransack, and slaughter, come from Norse.

The broad swath of England running across its north and east was occupied by Viking people for centuries, and these groups eventually became part of the Anglo-Saxon nobility. The last Anglo-Saxon king of England, Harold Godwinson, had a Danish mother.

FAQ

I'm Asian. Why do I have the Viking index?

Some populations, such as South Asians, show “Viking” ancestry because of what we call recent shared ancestry. The ancestors of Vikings are mostly descended from people who migrated from Central Eurasia 4,000 years ago. The same people also migrated to India and contributed to some of the ancestry in the subcontinent. Despite the very different genetics this common “shared ancestry” means that the algorithm sees the ancient connection as Viking.

References

Margaryan, A., Lawson, D.J., Sikora, M. et al.

Population genomics of the Viking world.

Nature 585, 390–396 (2020).

The maritime expansion of Scandinavian populations during the Viking Age (about AD 750–1050) was a far-flung transformation in world history^{1,2}. Here we sequenced the genomes of 442 humans from archaeological sites across Europe and Greenland (to a median depth of about 1×) to understand the global influence of this expansion. We find the Viking period involved gene flow into Scandinavia from the south and east. We observe genetic structure within Scandinavia, with diversity hotspots in the south and restricted gene flow within Scandinavia. We find evidence for a major influx of Danish ancestry into England; a Swedish influx into the Baltic; and Norwegian influx into Ireland, Iceland and Greenland. Additionally, we see substantial ancestry from elsewhere in Europe entering Scandinavia during the Viking Age. Our ancient DNA analysis also revealed that a Viking expedition included close family members. By comparing with modern populations, we find that pigmentation-associated loci have undergone strong population differentiation during the past millennium, and trace positively selected loci—including the lactase-persistence allele of LCT and alleles of ANKA that are associated with the immune response—in detail. We conclude that the Viking diaspora was characterized by substantial transregional engagement: distinct populations influenced the genomic makeup of different regions of Europe, and Scandinavia experienced increased contact with the rest of the continent.