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Indo-European Migrations:

Their Origin from the Point of View of Odontology

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ABSTRACT Undertaken here is a multi-dimensional odontologic analysis of more than 31 ethnic groups of the Mezolithic and Bronze Ages from the territory of Eurasia. On the basis of the received information, cluster analysis was done and has shown the morphologic condensations of ethnoses and vectors of relatives or, conversely, distinctions between them. The anthropological cover of Eurasia, generated during exclusively difficult historical events, is shown. The advancement of the Mediterraneans in the territory of Eurasia was accompanied by not only an inter-action of various cultural elements, but also a mixture - a distribution sometimes at considerable distances from their centre of formation. Having addressed such an important theme, namely the odontological features of the ancient population of Eurasia, the author does not apply for its universal characteristic. Reference to this theme was made in some previous works (Khudaverdyan 2002, 2008, 2009), which showed the participation of the indigenous population of the Near East, the Armenian highlands and Caucasus in the formation of the anthropological (including craniological signs) shape of some tribes and their moving over a wide space. The analysis has allowed to reveal the groups having the greatest similarity on a complex odontologic of markers. This similarity assumes an associativity ethnic and reduction processes in groups which they represent. Similar research gives new arguments for an understanding of ethnic processes in Eurasia. As a source of the additional information results of research represent certain interest in connection with discussion about an origin Indo-Europeans and about a place of their ancestral home.