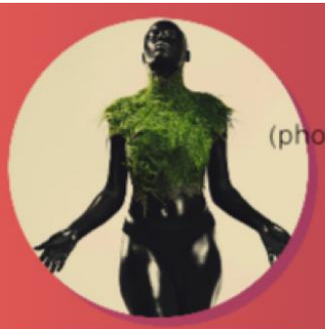
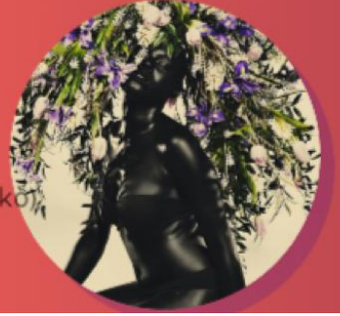


(photo: Àsìkò)

Our most recent common ancestor, Mitochondrial Eve lived only 50,000 to 60,000 years prior to present day.



(photo: Àsìkò)

Science's Very Own Adam and Eve

- Past studies have traced regions of Eastern, Southern, and Western Africa.
- Researchers call Makgadikgadi the homeland. Specktor says that Mitochondrial Eve and its descendants spent 30,000 years in the homeland before L0 split into its first subunit.
- Eve's male counterpart is believed to be on the opposite side of Africa. The male-inherited Y-chromosomes are found in West Africa, not the South.
- Eve and Y-chromosome Adam may have walked similar paths.

(photo: Waleo Moliere)

- Researchers are still creating new data to further discover where Adam came from.
- It's possible that humans may have had multiple homelands but as of now, it is too early to pinpoint the exact place of origin for all.

Mitochondrial DNA

Anaya Massiah

The Backstory:

- 200,000 years ago, our earliest common ancestors stood upon a green oasis in the middle of Africa's Kalahari Desert.
- This now extinct oasis is called the Makgadikgadi paleo wetland.
- After thousands of years, these people left due to climate change.
- The changes made surrounding environments greener and habitable. This lured the ancestors into areas where various indigenous people reside to this day.

- Passed down through mother's, L0 is an alignment of genes that is encrypted in the mitochondrial of its inhibitors.
- According to Specktor, the gene has survived in its initial form within some populations for hundreds of thousands of years.
- The L0 bloodline can be found in Khoisan people, the indigenous groups.