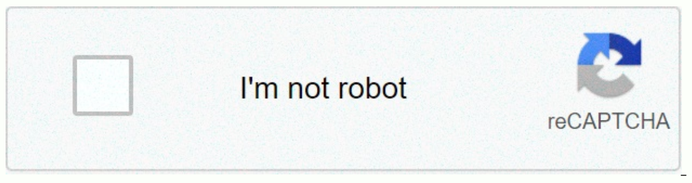

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English Parts Articles E-tech Reliks Eridian Items in Borderlands 2 Français Русский Українська Community content is available under CC-BY-SA, unless otherwise stated. Share Lvl Notes Image 59 Corrosive damage: +27% Cooling rate: +32.6% [Relic 1] 60 Shock Damage: +26% Cooling rate: +32.0% [Relic 2] 61 Shock Damage: +31% Cooling rate: +37.4% [Relic 3] 61 Fire damage: +31 2 9% Cooling rate: +35.4% [Relic 4] 71 Impact loss: +32% Cooling rate: +39.4% [Relic 5] 72 Corrosive damage: +33% Cooling rate: +39.8% [Relikda 6] ↑ ↑ ↑ ↑ ^ ^ unless specified. The lead section of this article may be too long for the length of the article. Please help by moving some material from this into the body of the article. Read the layout instructions and leading sections to make sure that the section is still included in all essential details. Discuss this issue on the article's discussion page. (May 2019) Kennewick ManCommon namedKennewick ManSpeciesHomo sapiensAge8.9k – 9k years BPPlace discovered Columbia Park in Kennewick, WashingtonDate discoveredJuly 28, 1996Discovered byWill Thomas and David DeacySkull cast on display at the State Museum of Natural History Karlsruhe Kennewick Man is the name of the general dato skeletal remains of a prahistorijeamerican planted on the bank of the Colombian River in Kennewick, Washington, The United States is one of the most complete ancient skeletons ever found. To date, radiocarbon tests on bones have shown it from 8.9k to 9k years before the present,[2][3] but it was only in 2013 that ancient DNA analysis techniques improved enough to shed light on the remains. In June 2015, it was announced that Kennewick Man had the most genetic resemblance between living people with Native Born, including those in the Columbia River region where the skeleton was found. The discovery has led to considerable controversy for more than a decade. The people of Umatilla and other tribes have requested that the remains be returned to reassembly in accordance with the federal American Law on the Protection and Return of Graves (NAGPRA). The law was designed to return human remains and cultural objects that have long been illegally retrieved or taken from them. In this case, the archaeologists who studied the bones, James Chatters and Douglas Owsley, the latter with the Smithsonian Institution, both realized that the bones were only distantly related to today's natives. They also said that the remains have properties more similar to Polynesian or Southeast Asian nations, a finding that would carry bones from NAGPRA. Kennewick Man has become the subject of a contentious nine-year court case between the US Army Engineering Unit (USACE), scientists and native American tribes who claimed ownership of the remains. In the context of nagpra The tribes had the right to bury the remains of Kennewick Man and reject a scientific study of the man they referred to as the Ancient. The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, which ed the land where the remains were found, initially agreed to the tribes' demands. Before it could be passed, Owsley, along with seven anthropologists, including His Smithsonian colleague Dennis Stanford, filed a lawsuit, according to the lawsuit, according to the scientific right to study the skeleton. [4] In February 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Bullet ruled that a direct cultural link between any native American tribe and Kennewick Man could not be established because of the age of the remains. Her ruling allowed the scientific study to continue, while USACE retained custody of the remains. [5] In July 2005, a team of scientists from all over the United States convened in Seattle to examine the remains in detail. Their research results were published in 2014 in Kennewick Man: The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton edited by Douglas Owsley and Richard Jantz. [7] In June 2015, it was publicly dissainded that scientists at the University of Copenhagen in Denmark, through DNA from 8,500-year-old bones, had discovered that Kennewick Man was in fact connected to modern natives, including confederations of colville tribes from the region where his bones were found. [9] An international team of scientists communicated this finding to military engineers in 2013. [10] Chatrooms, the discovery of bones, eight years after the initial assessment of the skull as a caucasian look, changed his joints after finding similar skull shapes among the confirmed ancestors of native Americans. The results did not surprise scientists studying the genetics of ancient humans, as almost all Paleo-Americans showed strong genetic ties to modern natives. Analysis has shown that Kennewick Man has very close ties to the Colville tribe in Northeast Washington. [10] In September 2016, the U.S. House and Senate passed legislation to return the ancient bones to a coalition of Columbia Basin tribes for re-study in accordance with their traditions. The coalition is the Confederate tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederate tribes and the Yakama nation groups, the Nez Perce tribe, the Confederate tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids. The remains were buried on February 18, 2017, with 200 members of the five Columbia Basin tribes at the area' unveiled location. The discovery of Kennewick Man was random. Will Thomas and David Deacy, two spectators at the annual seaplane races on July 28, 1996 with floating hoses on the bank of the Columbia River, found the skull in a reservoir on the Columbia River near Columbia Kennewick, Washington. [15] The remains were exposed by erosion and scattered in the reservoir by the water forces. The coroner handed the skull over to study archaeologist James Chatters. In 10 visits to the site, The Chatrooms managed to collect another 350 bones and fragments that completed almost the entire skeleton. Lobania was completely unsuppressed with all the teeth from the time of death. [17] All major bones were found except bones and something in the arms and legs. [18] After examining the bones, Chatters found that they belonged to a male of late middle age (40–55 years) and tall (170 to 176 cm, 5′7 to 5′9) and was fairly muscular with a mass construction. Chatters said that the presence of Caucasian properties [and] lack of definitive indigenous characteristics, as well as the apparent context of the skeleton as part of an early Paleo American group led to the conclusion that the body was a Caucasian, anthropological term that is not synoown to white or European. [19] A small piece of bone was cast at the University of California at Riverside for dating radiocarbon, which had a skeleton of 9,300 to 9,600 years (8,400 unsophagetic radiocarbon years) rather than the 19th century, as originally thought. [16] Further radiocarbon dating shows a slightly younger age of 8,900 to 9,000 bp years. [3] [20] Chatterers found that the bone partially grew about 79 mm (3.1 and) a stone projectile that was lodged in the ilium, part of the frontal bone. [18] Nothing appeared on the X-ray. The chat rooms took the bones through a CT scan, but it was discovered that the projectile was made of silicon grey stone, which was discovered to have an ignegneten (intrusive or volcanic) origin. [18] From the projectile, in the form of foliage, long and wide, with an inflated edge, corresponds to the description of the cascade point, Characteristic for Cascade Fazu from 12,000 to 7,500 g. bp. [18] Ethnological analyses In order to further study the osteria Kennewick Mana i that li is a bone belonging to the Umatilla Native American tribe, which has taken up the territory in which it is established, scientists su analyzed the DNA sample. , but reported that the available technology and protocols do not allow ancient DNA analysis from these remains. [21] Forensic anthropologist Douglas Owsley, who later led a scientific team that examined the skeleton of Kennewick Man in 2005, discovered that the bones in the hands of Kennewick Man had been extinguished. Owsley theorized that this was due to strong muscles built during the life of hunting and spear. [22] [required away] They found that Kennewick Man is the right hand, as the bones on his right arm are significantly larger than the left. Chatters et al. has conducted a graphic comparison, including size, Kennewick Mana with eighteen modern populations. They found out that Kennewick Man was the tightest. on Ain, the ancient indigenous people of Japan. However, when size was excluded as a factor, no association was found with any population. Chatters said that anthropologist C. Loring Brace Ainu and polynesians classified as one of the craniofacial Jomon-Pacific clusters, and Chatters said, Polynesians have craniofacial similarities to Asian, Australian and European nations. [24] Brace said in an interview with the Tri-City Herald in 2006 that his analysis of the skeleton suggests that Kennewick Man is connected to Ainu. [25] Anthropologist Joseph Powell of the University of New Mexico was also able to examine the remains. Powell used craniometric data obtained by anthropologist William White Howells of Harvard University and anthropologist Tsunehiko Hanihara of Saga University; this had priority in the integration of data from the Asian and North American populations. [24] Powell said that Kennewick Man is not European, but is the most like Ain[16] and Polynesian. [24] Powell said that Ainu is descending from the people of Jōmon, an East Asian population with the closest biological affinity with Southeast Asians, not West European nations. Powell said that dental analysis showed the skull had a 94 percent compliance with the sundadont group, such as Ainu and Polynesians, and only 48 percent compliance with being a synontical group, such as the North Asian group. [24] [the necessary page] Powell said that analysis of the skull shows that it is unlike American Indians and Europeans. [24] Powell concluded that the remains are clearly not Caucasians unless Ainu and the Polynesians are considered caucasian. The biological diversity of ancient skulls in America has complicated experiments on how closely Kennewick Man is connected to modern American tribes. They found that skulls over the age of 8,000 have greater physical diversity than those of a modern native. The origins of this diversity, whether from different rivers or local adaptations, can be discussed. In 2005, a 10-day skeleton examination, led by forensic anthropologist Douglas Owsley, revealed that Kennewick Man had arthritis in his right elbow, both knees, and multiple vertebrae, but not severe enough to be mutilated. Owsley discovered that Kennewick Man also suffered some trauma in his life, which was seen by a rib fracture that healed, a fractured depression on his forehead and similar in-house in-house and a spear that had healed. Despite previous theories about his age, Owsley's team thinks he may have been as young as 38 at the time of his death. [23] [the necessary site] [27] They found that Kennewick Man was deliberately buried. By examining the calcium carbonate left behind as groundwater collected on the From the bone and then exhi d'oestil, scientists were able to conclude that Kennewick Man was lying on his back with his feet, which swung slightly outwards and hands to the side, with his hands facing down, a position that could not be random. [23] [28] [29] The findings of the study group convened under Owsley were published in Kennewick Man, The Scientific Investigation of an Ancient American Skeleton (2014) (Douglas W. Owsley and Richard L. Jantz, editor). [8] Researchers from several disciplines, including forensic anthropology, physical anthropology and isotopic chemistry, reconstruct the life history and heritage of this individual. Measurements of the carbon, nitrogen and oxygen isotope ratio in bone collagen show that man has lived almost exclusively on a diet of marine mammals for the last 20 years of his life and that the water he drank is ice-melted water. [30] The closest marine coastal environment, where ice could be found during Kennewick Man, was Alaska. This, combined with the location of the find, led to the conclusion that the individual was leading a highly mobile, aquatic way of life that was central to the north coast. [2] [31] Craniofacial skull measurements were found to resemble Ain, the descendants of Jōmon's Abomiagins of Japan. [32] The Jōmon and Kennewick Man peoples are thought to share common ancestors among coastal Asia seafarers with similar craniofacial characteristics. [2] [33] Advances in genetic research made it possible to analyze ancient DNA (aDNA). In June 2015, the new results concluded that the remains are more closely related to modern Natives than to any other living population. Kennewick Man's genetic profile was particularly close to the profile of members of the Colville Reserve Confederate tribes. Of the five tribes who initially claimed to be the Kennewick Man ancestor, their members were the only ones who gifted DNA samples for evaluation. The lack of genomes from North American genea help makes it impossible to identify the closest living relatives of Kennewick Man among regional American tribes. Its Y-DNA haplogroup is Q-M3 and its mitochondrial DNA is X2a, both single-parential genetic markers found almost exclusively in natives. [34] The scientific significance of the Kennewick Man discovery, along with other ancient skeletons, further discussed the exact origin and history of the early American native. [16] One hypothesis is that there was a single source of migration, consisting of hunters and collectors, following the large game hunters wandering across the Bering Bridge. An alternative hypothesis is that more than one original population was involved in migration immediately after the last glacier (LGM), which appeared ~22k to ~18k BP, and that land migration through Beringia was either pre-or roughly synchronous with water migration from coastal Asia. The similarity of some ancient skeletal remains in America, such as Kennewick Man, points to more than one migration source. [2] [26] [26] [36] The classification of DNA from ancient skeletons such as Kennewick Man and other similar phenotypes may or may not reveal a genetic affiliation between them, whether beringian[37][38] or coastal Asian[39][40] original population. Regardless of whether there was more than one source of migration after LGM, Kennewick Man had an insight into the marine lifestyle and mobility of early coastal migrants. In 2012, the Burke Museum's archaeologists in Owsley's team criticised the Owsley team's findings. First, they noticed that no one outside owsley's team had a chance to study the Smithsonian's data to see how the team reached its conclusions. [41] Secondly, the absence of articles published before the disclosure of the secrets of the bones was published before Owsley disclosed the secrets of the bones. The standard procedure in academia is for scientists to submit articles to scientific journals, for other experts to review articles before publication and to have the results of the discussion of experts after publication. While Owsley has consulted extensively with his expert group, he has yet to publish a scientific paper on Kennewick Man. He never published any scientific study results. There's no one to look at the actual data. In the scientific process, you need to have a higher amount of screening, said Peter Lape, curator of archaeology at the Burke Museum and associate professor of archaeology at the University of Washington. Third, Owsley's argument was based on the assumption that the Skull of Kennewick Man was a reliable means of assessing ancestors. It was the scientific paradigm of the nineteenth-century skull, said David Hurst Thomas, curator at the American Museum of Natural History. [42] Skulls are no longer used as a basis for grading residues, as DNA evidence is more accurate and reliable. Finally, the process has raised a conflict of interest issues. The team, who will fight for custody of the remains to carry out the study, may have been detained in drawing conclusions that would influence the outcome of this battle. If human remains are found in federal lands and their cultural affiliation can be established to native American tribes, the tribe can claim them. The Umatilla tribe claimed custody of the remains and wanted to bury them according to tribal tradition. Their claim has been disputed by researchers who hope to examine the remains. Umatilla claimed that their oral history went back 10,000 years and said that People have been present in their historical territory since the dawn of time. [44] Robson Bonnichsen and seven other anthropologists sued the United States for the right to carry out tests on the skeleton. On 4 February 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit rejected an appeal lodged by the United States Army Corps of Engineers and Umatilla, Colville, Yakama, Nez Perce and other tribes on the ground that they could not show any evidence of coyote. [5] [6] The presiding judge found that the U.S. government acted in bad faith and awarded the plaintiffs legal fees of $2,379,000. [2] On April 7, 2005, U.S. Senator John McCain passed the 109th Congress without passing a bill. By the definition of the law, Kennewick Man would be classified as a Native, regardless of whether any connection to a modern tribe can be found. They argue that it agrees with the current scientific understanding, which is that prehistoric remains cannot in all cases be traced to current tribal entities, partly due to social remains, forced settlement and extinction of entire nationalities caused by disease and warfare. This bill would not resolve the controversy surrounding Kennewick Man, as there would have to be a determination of which Indigenous American groups would have to have the remains if it could not be definitively linked to the current tribe. In order to be practically useful in a historical and prehistoric context, some further argue that the term Native American should be used to go beyond the full range from clovis culture (which cannot be positively assigned to any modern tribal group) to Métis, a group of mixed ancestry that developed as an ethnic group as a result of European contact. , but represent a separate cultural entity. Since 2014, the remains have been at the Burke Museum at the University of Washington, where they were deposited in October 1998. The Burke Museum was court-appointed a neutral repository for the remains and was not exhibited. At the time, they were still legally owned by engineers from the U.S. Army Corps, as they were found on land under her detention. [47] The tribes still wanted the remains to be reburied. The Engineering Corps continued to deny scientists' requests for additional skeleton studies. [2] In light of the findings that Kennewick Man is connected to the current natives of the Pacific Northwest, public officials such as Governor Jay Inslee and Senator Patty Murray called on the Corps of Engineers to keep Kennewick Mana to return the remains to American tribes. [48] [49] DNA The first attempt to analyse DNA in the early 2000s found that the techniques available at that time made it impossible to trace ancient DNA (DNA) using the techniques available. With changes to the technology, an analytical laboratory in Denmark carried out additional DNA testing of the remains. An email from the 2013 U.S. Corps of Engineers lab explained that the sample contained Native DNA. The laboratory was not prepared to release the final results or discuss the conclusions. [50] In June 2015, the study team announced that they had completed DNA analysis and found that Kennewick Man is closer to modern Native Americans than to any other population around the world. They said that genetic comparisons show continuity with native North American people[51][52] The same study confirmed mitochondrial haplogroupo X2a and Y-chromosome haplogroupo Q-M3 kennewick man, both genea helpers found almost exclusively among modern natives. In 2005, journalist Jack Hitt wrote that racial

preferences were coloring controversy about the genetic origination and reass of Kennewick Man. [53] James Chatters, the first anthropologist to examine the Kennewick skull, said he lacked the definite characteristics of the classic Mongolian stock to which the modern Native is belongs, long ago that SU had many characteristics of the skull of the definitive modern Caucasian nation. In 1998, Chatters reconstructed the facial features of the skull. Observers said Kennewick Man resembled the British actor Patrick Stewart. The use of the word Caucasus in the Chatter report and its facial reconstruction meant that Kennewick Man was a Caucasian, European, and white but not an ancestor of the current Native American,[55] although the term Caucasianoid is commonly used for Ainu of north Japan, a ainu geneticist connection would be believable. In 1998, The New York Times reported that white groups were among those who used Kennewick Man to claim that the Caucasus came to America long before the Natives. In addition, the Asatru Folk Assembly, a racialist non-opagan organization, sued that the bones were genetically tested before it was adjudicated that Kennewick Man was the ancestor of the current American natives. Native American tribes have argued that the claims that Kennewick Man was of European origin are an attempt to evade the law governing the ownership and burial of ancient bones. The Corps of Engineers and the federal government backed the Indigenous man's claim in a long-running lawsuit. The results of genetic tests published in 2015 strongly pointed to the native of The American Ancestor of Kennewick Man. V the evidence adds evidence that the ancestors of the New Earth peoples originated in Siberia and moved into land that broke up in the Bering Strait during the last ice period, and challenged alternative theories that some early migrants had arrived from Southeast Asia or even Europe. 2017: Return and resettlement September 1, 2016, the U.S. and Senate passed legislation to return ancient bones to a coalition of Columbia Basin tribes for re-study in accordance with their traditions. The coalition is the Confederate tribes of the Colville Reservation, the Confederate tribes and the Yakama nation groups, the Nez Perce tribe, the Confederate tribes of the Umatilla Reservation and the Wanapum Band of Priest Rapids. On 17 February 2017, the remains of Kennewick Man were catalogued and removed from the Burke Museum. The next day, more than 200 members of the five Columbia Plateau tribes were present at the burial. [13] [59] See also native peoples of americas history portal United States Portal Archaeology of the Americas Anzick-1 – (Human Remains) Arlington Springs Man – (Human Remains) Buhl Woman – (Human Remains) Calico Early Man Site – Archaeological Site Cueva de las Manos – (Cave Paintings) For Rock Cave – (Archaeological Site) Genetic History of Domomoraca America Kwäday Dän Ts'ìnchi – (Human remains) Leanderthal Lady – (Human remains) List of unsolved deaths of Luzia Woman – (Human remains) Marmes Rockshelter – (Archaeological Site) Mummy Cave – (Archaeological Site) Naia – (Human Remains) Paisley Caves – (Archaeological Site) Reatritation and Resettlement of Human Remains Of The Settlement of the Archaeological Site of Americas Windover – (Human Remains) References ^ Kennewick Man Skeletal Find May Revolutionalize Continent's History, Science Daily, 26 April 2006, retrieved 6 February 2013 ^ a b c d e f Preston, Douglas (September 2014). 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