

Vocabulary for Open House 2023 classes: many from: https://isogg.org/wiki/Wiki_Welcome_Page

#	Item	Description	Common usage	Reference
10	cM	CentiMorgan	Length of shared DNA connection	https://isogg.org/wiki/CentiMorgan
20	Collateral relatives	Relatives (and household/ community members) other than the direct line of ancestors	Looking at siblings, foster parents, partners, neighbors, non-relatives involved in weddings, and so on.	See “reverse genealogy”
30	Consensual Dox(x)ing		Tracing someone’s contact/ identification facts (full real name, phone, birthday) by examining their social media, especially: with their knowledge and/or consent.	https://www.nbcnews.com/pop-culture/tiktokker-consensually-doxing-people-teach-social-media-privacy-rcna55037
40	Endogamy	“mating—usually in the form of marriage—within a specific social group , religious denomination , caste , or ethnic group , rejecting those from others as unsuitable for marriage or other close interpersonal relationships.”		https://isogg.org/wiki/Endogamy https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Endogamy
50	Forensic Genealogy	“utilizing genetic information from direct-to-consumer companies for identifying suspects or victims in criminal cases”		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Investigative_genetic_genealogy
60	FTM	Family Tree Maker (software program) [added since blank vocab.]		https://www.mackiev.com/ftm/

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70	GEDCOM	GENealogy COMMunication format	GEDCOM is a file format for exchanging genealogical data between different systems.	https://www.gedcom.org/
80	HIR	Half Identical Region	(Used in DNA/genetics)	
90	IBD	Identical By Descent	“Matching segment of DNA shared by two or more people that has been inherited from a common ancestor without any intervening recombination .”	https://isogg.org/wiki/Identical_by_descent
100	Miosis	Division to produce sex cells	Meiosis is a process where a single cell divides twice to produce four cells containing half the original amount of genetic information. These cells are our sex cells – sperm in males, eggs in females.	https://www.yourgenome.org/facts/what-is-meiosis/#:~:text=Meiosis%20is%20a%20process%20where,in%20males%2C%20eggs%20in%20females
110	MRCA	Most Recent Common Ancestor	For two/more people: how close up the tree do we go to find the one person in common?	https://isogg.org/wiki/Most_recent_common_ancestor
120	Non-parental event	Also called: NPE (“not parent expected” or “event”, or “non-paternity event”)	Presumed father is not the birth father	https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Non-paternity_event
130	Pedigree Collapse	“reproduction between two individuals who share an ancestor causes the number of distinct		https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pedigree_collapse

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		ancestors in the family tree of their offspring to be smaller than it could otherwise be.”		(Impact on DNA relative calc)
	Presentism	Looking at historical events/people assuming our present sensibilities		See lectures by: D. Joshua Taylor (Joshua is the President of the New York Genealogical & Biographical Society (NYG&B)) https://djoshuataylor.com/about/bio/
	Reverse Genealogy	Examine in the opposite-from-usual direction: examine the descendants.		See also: “collateral relatives”
	SNPs , SNIPS	Single-nucleotide polymorphism	“...pronounced snip) is a DNA sequence variation occurring when a single nucleotide adenine (A), thymine (T), cytosine (C), or guanine (G) in the genome (or other shared sequence) differs between members of a species or paired chromosomes in an individual”	https://isogg.org/wiki/Single-nucleotide_polymorphism
	Social History	History from the “bottom up” (ordinary people), not “top down” (important people and movements.) Also: as opposed to: all the specific people in your family: their places and dates.		APG Quarterly, March 2023. “A Client’s Family Brought to Like: Incorporating Social History”

