Archaeology, human genetics, linguistics and folklore studies can offer seemingly contradictory evidence of human prehistory when in fact they tell different parts of a single story. This presentation unites evidence from these disparate fields into a new synthesis by explaining what the Dene-Yeniseian hypothesis, which links the Ket language isolate of Central Siberia with North America's Na-Dene family, reveals about the peopling of the Americas out of North Asia in the late Pleistocene and Early Holocene.