

## **The Red Sea, an Archeological View**

*by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

It is generally taken for granted that the Red Sea was a sea of saltwater all along. The false assumption led to misinterpretation of human history. The Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake until as recently as ten thousand years ago. Sixty thousand years ago, the freshwater lake attracted humans from the Central Africa.

Sixty thousand years ago, the seawater was far below the current levels, and much of the world was covered with glaciers. It was a different landscape. Some adventurous explorers discovered the giant Lake hidden behind a range of mountains. The mountains on the west bank of the lake split Africa into two parts. People on the west side followed the Nile river. People on the east side settled at the lake. They evolved as two separate unrelated civilizations with no interaction.

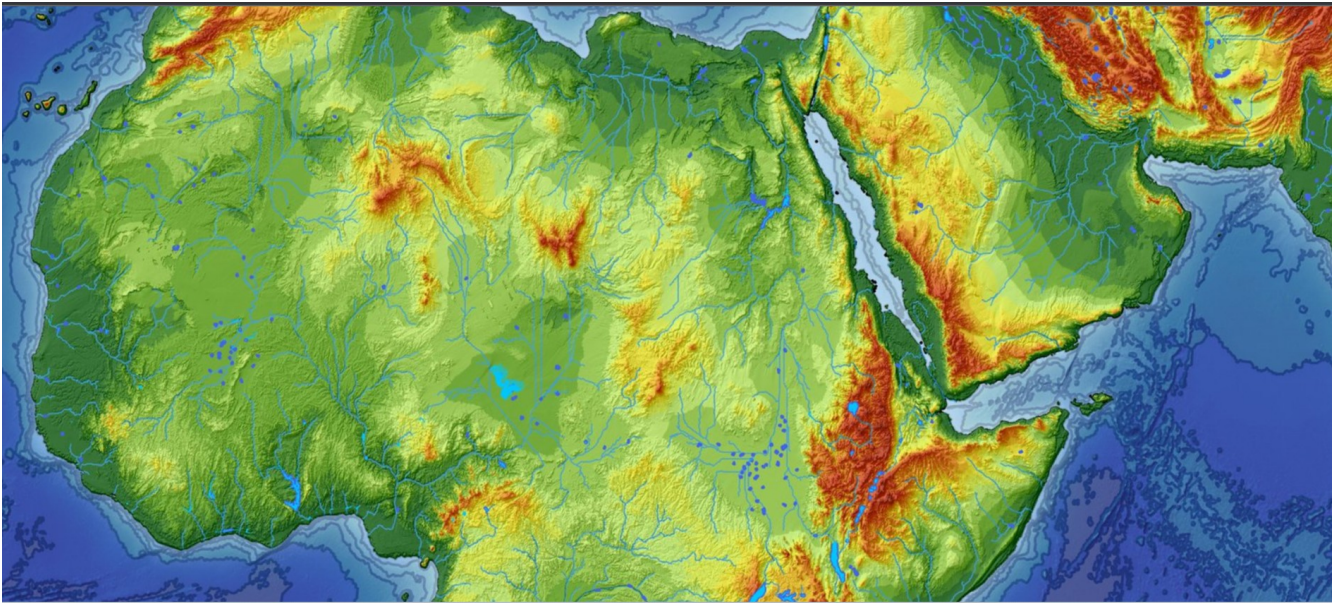
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who discovered the lake were the F group. There was another giant lake in the Indian Vindhya surrounding the Mt. Trikuta. It was 300 miles long and 100 miles wide. The changing climatic conditions forced some of the descendants of the F group to move from the Red Sea to the Trikuta Lake. They were compassionate and lived in peace and prosperity. They were a highly advanced logic-based civilization who discovered the two lakes.

What was the topography of the Red Sea, sixty thousand years ago, when the F group discovered it?

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake. The current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, a fertile valley. The West Coast of India extended another one hundred miles to reach the then Arabian Sea, called the Indus Fan. The Red Sea, Tigris river, and Indus Fan were one continuous land. It was a fertile land with inexhaustible supply of rainwater and abundant food supply. It was entirely different from the West Africa.

Sixty thousand years ago, the landscape was entirely different. If one were to invent a time machine and travel to that era what would they have seen? We used a computer simulation to generate a photo of the topography, based on altitude data, as presented below.

The Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, with fertile valleys at the south end, near the Arabian Sea. The current Persian Gulf was the submerged Tigris river valley. The West Coast of India extended much further into the Arabian Sea. One could walk from the Red Sea to the Trikuta Lake in the Vindhya. That was exactly what the people did.



The south end of the giant Lake was a highly fertile land both on the lakeside and the seaside. The area was hidden behind a mountain range. Only the adventurous explorers, the cream (intellectuals), discovered it. They were an advanced logic-based civilization.

The present-day Persian Gulf was the Tigris river valley. Forty thousand years ago, the people from the Red Sea (F) expanded to the Tigris river valley. At the Tigris valley, the F was split into the subgroups: J2, K (O), L, and H.

The glaciers started to melt only after 20,000 BCE. Around 20,000 BCE, the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. By 10,000 BCE, the seawater was 200 feet below the current levels. At that time, the Red Sea and Tigris valley were well above the sea levels. Some of the lowlands of the Indus Fan were submerged. By 8,000 BCE, the seawater was 100 feet below the current levels. It was so high that the saltwater started to seep into the Red Sea and the Tigris valley. A part of the Indus Fan, the Rann of Kutch (Gujarat State), turned into a salt desert. The entire area was vacated. By 6,000 BCE, the seawater reached the current levels.

Some of the groups in the now submerged area sought shelter around the Trikuta Lake with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. They were the first inhabitants of the India mainland, the native Indians, the Hindu. They lived only at the Trikuta Lake. There were no other people on the entire subcontinent for lack of dependable freshwater.

The European civilizations evolved only six thousand years ago in the Russian Steppe.

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