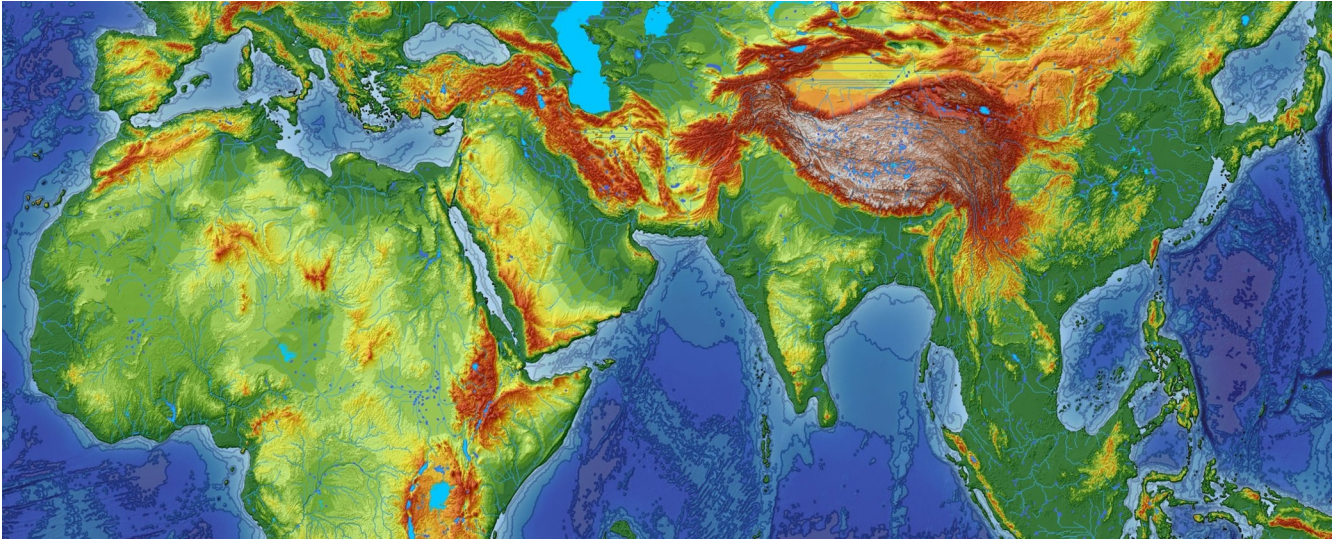


The Red Sea was a Lake, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

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 rainwater lake until as recently as ten thousand years ago. It was an oasis. Sixty thousand years ago, the natural oasis attracted humans from Central Africa.



The above map is a reconstruction of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago.

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 African explorers discovered the giant Lake hidden behind the mountains. The mountain range, on the west bank of the lake, split Africa into two parts. People on the west side lived along the Nile river. People on the east side lived at the lake. Originally, both of them lived at the Victoria Lake. They evolved as two separate unrelated categories of humans. Culturally, they had nothing in common.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who discovered the lake were the C and F Haplogroups. They were an independent clade (branch) of humans, the Asia Clade. The people who lived along the Nile were the E Haplogroup. They were the Nile Clade. The Nile and Asia clades (branches), who used to live at the Victoria Lake, were separated one hundred thousand years ago. They evolved as unrelated human categories with nothing in common.

There was another giant lake in the Indian Vindhya surrounding the Mt. Trikuta. It was as big as the Victoria Lake in Africa. It had inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

Dependable perennial rainwater was the lifeline. People followed the rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. Rainwater was a scarce commodity. They scouted far and wide in search of dependable rainwater resources.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt and the rising sea levels swallowed much of the land. The people were forced to seek shelter at the only place with dependable perennial rainwater, the Trikuta Lake.

The Asia Clade (C, F) was split into China Clade (C) and India Clade (F). The China Clade moved east to China, Japan, and Mongolia. The India Clade settled at the Trikuta. They evolved as independent categories of humans. They were split twenty thousand years ago.

The Asia Clade (C, F) had nothing to do with Africa or the Africans. They left Africa one hundred thousand years ago. They never visited Africa. They evolved as an independent category of humans with their distinct culture.

The ancient human migration paths were dictated by the inexhaustible supply of rainwater at the three giant lakes: (1) Victoria in Africa, (2) Red Sea to the east of the Africa mountains, and (3) Trikuta in the Indian Vindhya. People followed the rainwater, not animals for food.

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