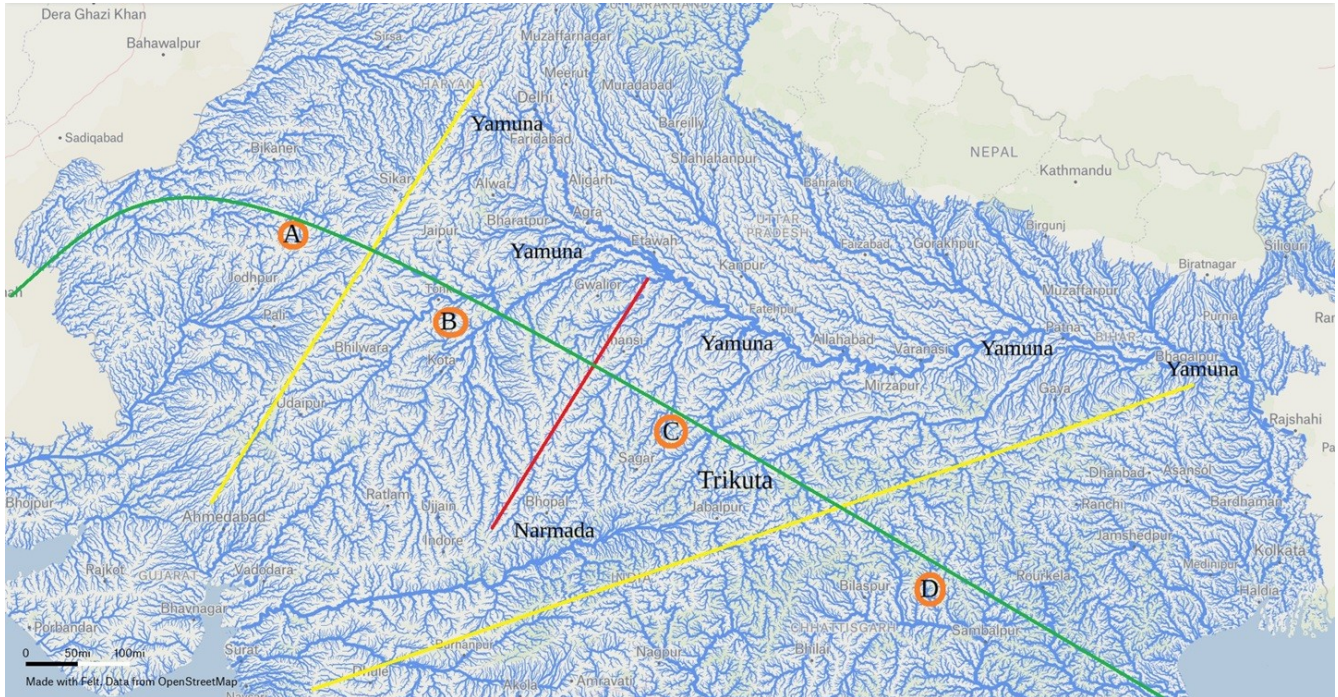


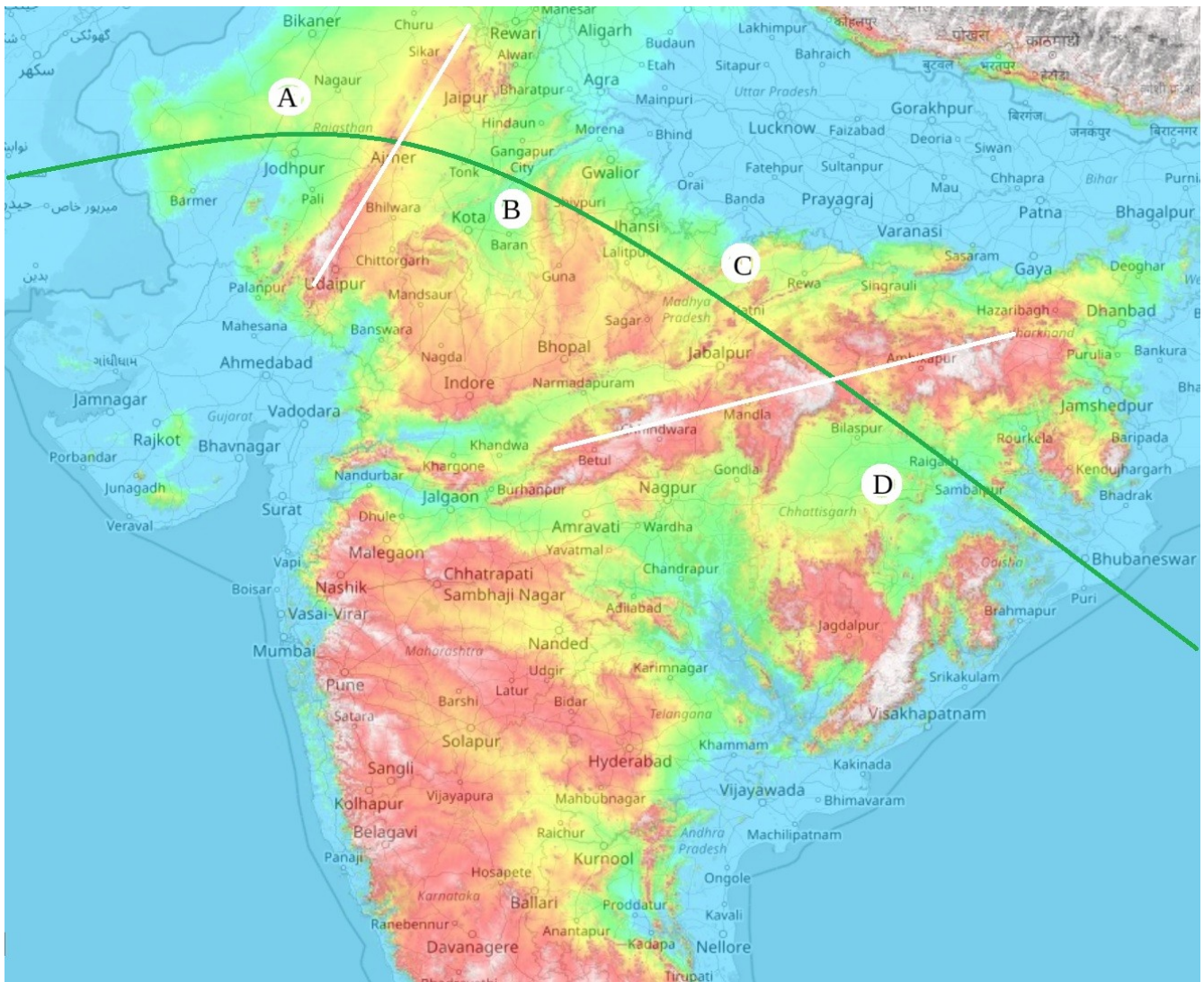
Peninsular India, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

The unique geology of the Peninsular India suggested an empirically verifiable hypothesis of human history that is both Necessary and Sufficient. Homo Erectus and Homo Sapiens were born in Africa. Some of them lived in Asia, from the Red Sea to China, for 100,000 years. The Java Man and China Man were Homo Erectus.



The above is a computer generated map to reveal the natural drainage of rainwater. The two yellow lines are mountain ridges: Aravalli, and Satpura. The green line is the path of Indian monsoon winds. The red line is a marker of rain shadow. The land is divided into four sections: A, B, C, and D.

Every 20,000 years, monsoon winds changed their direction based on the earth's rotation called Axial Precession. Currently the winds blow from east to west. When the winds blew from east to west, the east sides of the ridges (B) and (D) collected rainwater tapped by the ridges, and the (A) and (C) were in the rain shadow deprived of rainwater. Similarly, when the winds blew from west to east, the west sides of the ridges (A) and (C) collected rainwater tapped by the ridges, and the (B) and (D) were deprived of rainwater. The areas alternated between fertile lands and wastelands every 20,000 years, for millions of years.



The west sides of the ridges were fertile lands 20, 60, and 100 thousands of years ago. They are now wastelands.

Every 20,000 years, people were forced to move from fertile lands that turned into wastelands to wastelands that turned into fertile lands.

One hundred thousand years ago, west sides of ridges were fertile lands and east sides were wastelands. Modern humans, Homo Sapiens, who were in Ethiopia at that time, intuitively and voluntarily followed the monsoon winds. They were aware that always one side of a ridge was fertile lands and the other side was wastelands. When monsoon winds reversed direction they simply moved over to the east. They lived only along the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds and tapped rainwater.