

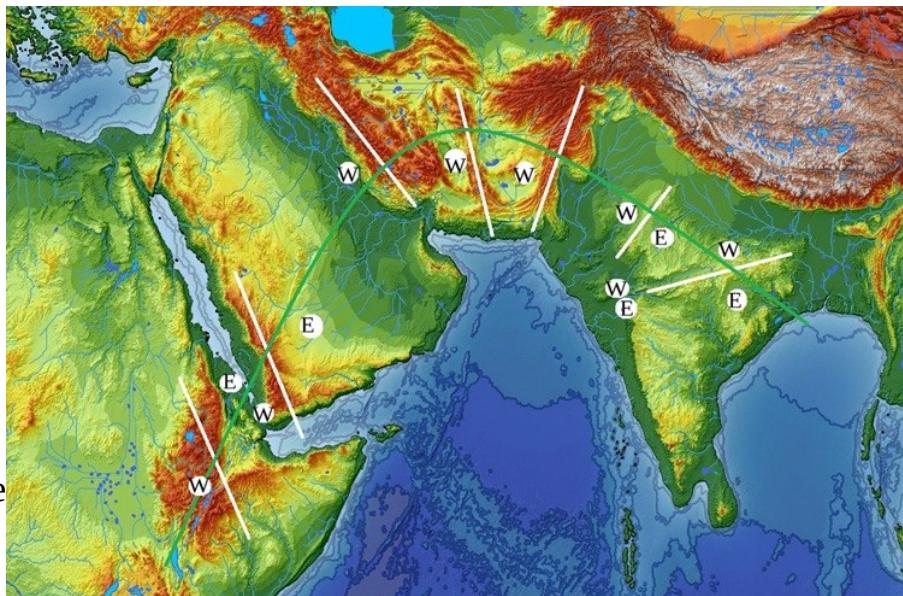
The Asian Migration Path: An Archeological View

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

The Asian Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, instinctively followed the Indian monsoon winds from Somalia to Peninsular India. They left Somalia 100,000 years ago and were in Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. They were rainwater people and lived only along lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They had an abundant supply of food resources year-round.

The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called Axial tilt. When the winds blew west to east, the west side of a ridge had an abundant supply of rainwater, and the east side was deprived of rainwater. Similarly, when the winds blew from east to west, the east side had rainwater, and the west side was a wasteland.

In the map, the green line is the path of monsoon winds, and the white lines are ridges perpendicular to the monsoon winds. The white circles with the letter W had rainwater when the winds blew west to east, and the circles with the letter E had rainwater when the winds blew from east to west. Asians moved from one side to the other of a ridge every 20,000 years to follow the changing wind direction.



The Red Sea, the Tigris River, and the Narmada Delta had perpetual rainwater no matter which way the winds blew; they were forced to vacate only when the lands were submerged by the glacial melt of 10,000 years ago. Both the 100,000-year glacial cycle and the 41,000-year monsoon cycle of Milankovitch dictated the migration path of the Asians.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of the now lost human history to tell.