

The East Coast of Africa: An Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Homo Sapiens originated on the east coast of Africa near Tanzania 200,000 years ago. The coastline was split from Madagascar and India 100 million years ago. The split created a unique landscape of lowlands in Somalia, Madagascar, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the northwest and the east coast of India. In the maps, lowlands (<1,000') are represented by the colors light blue, green, yellow, and orange. People who lived in highlands and lowlands evolved as if they were different species.

Indian monsoon winds blow from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal to supply dependable perennial rainwater to the lowlands.

Homo Sapiens were split into three clades: African, European, and Asian. The Red Sea was formed as a split when the plate was cracked. Technically it is in Asia. The people who moved from Somalia to the Red Sea were the Asians. The lowlanders followed the monsoon winds to reach Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. At that time the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The unique geology of the lowlands dictated the migration path of the Asians.



