

## **The Sumerians in Mesopotamia, an Archeological View**

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

The Sumerians in Mesopotamia and Indians along the West Coast of India are genetically the same people. They are found only along a straight line. They belong to the DNA L group. Sixty thousand years ago, they lived in a fertile valley, what is now the Gulf of Oman. They are a subgroup of the Asia Clade (C, F) that voluntarily left Africa eighty thousand years ago in search of life sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They were a highly advanced logic-based culture.

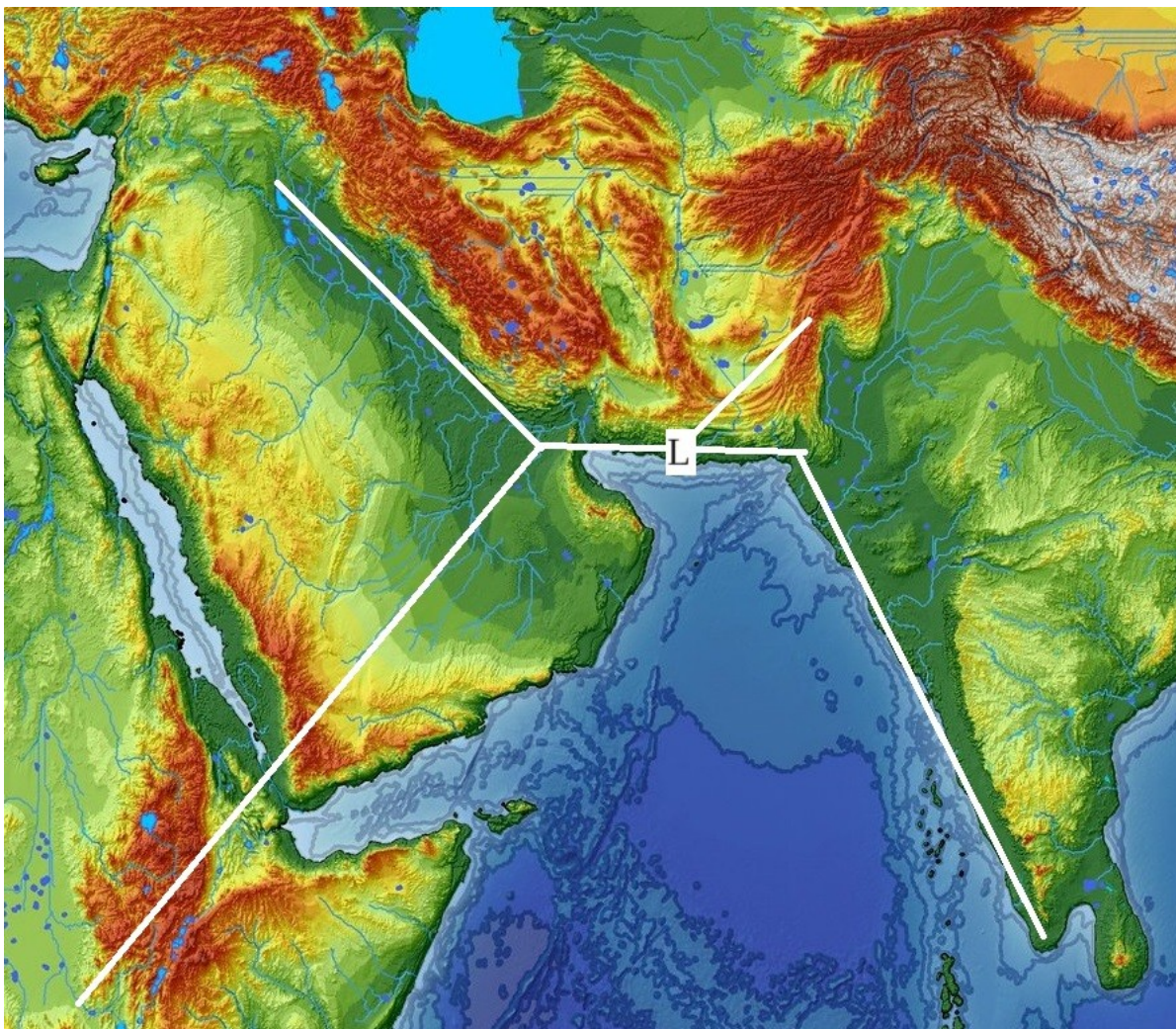
The seals excavated at Mohenjodaro and Lothal, and falsely attributed to a mysterious Indus Valley Civilization, with letters and figures to identify maritime merchandise, belonged to the L. They spoke the Kui language, the predominant Indian language of today (Tamil, Telugu, Koya). In Balochistan, the Kui is called Brahui. The Kui is mistakenly called the Dravidian.

The paved roads, public bath houses, indoor plumbing, shopping centers, baked bricks, and warehouses, found at Mohenjodaro, belonged to the L. They were abandoned when the melting glaciers swallowed the Gulf of Oman ten thousand years ago. Their original homeland is now submerged under 500 feet of water.

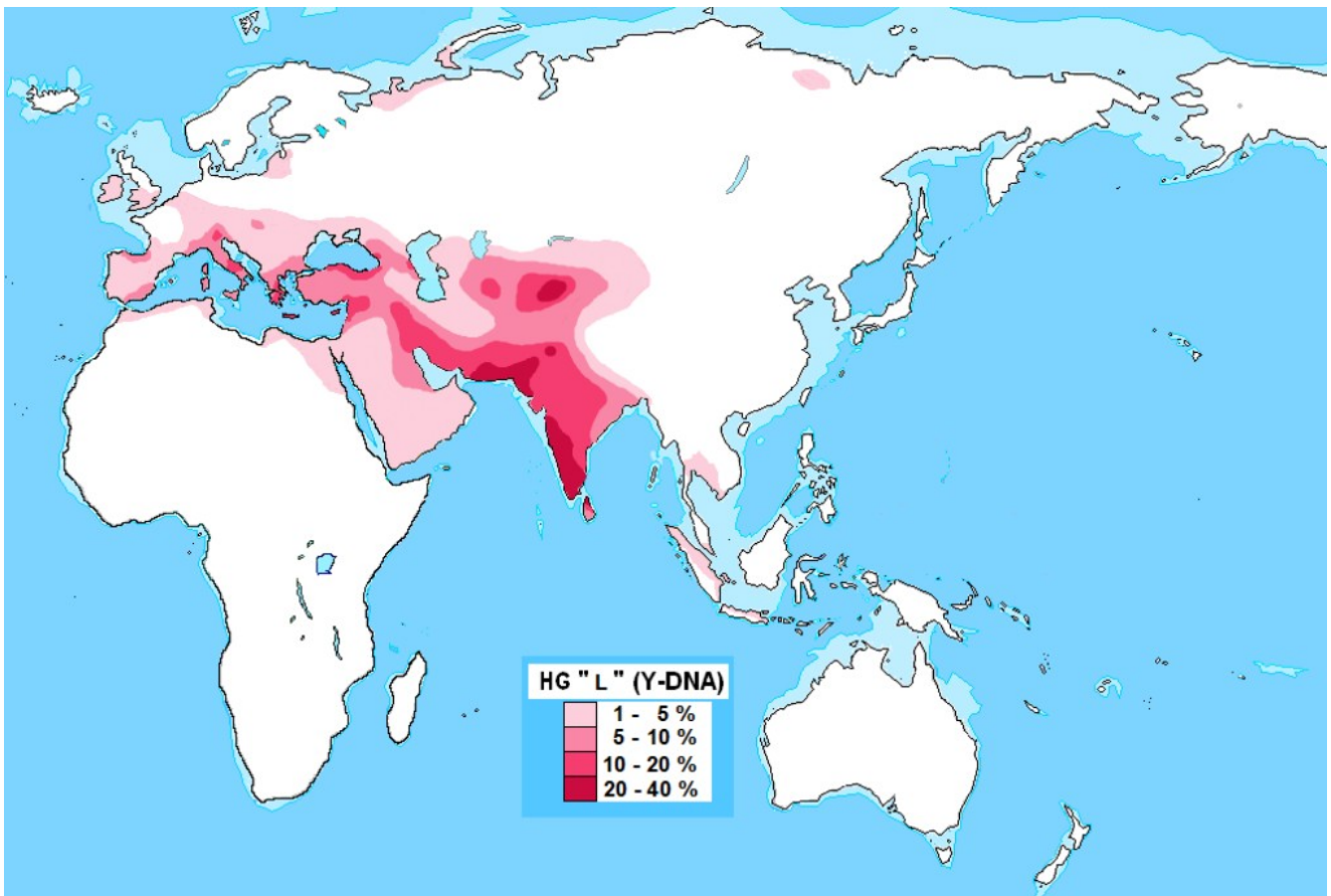
Mohenjodaro and Lothal were remote outposts at a high elevation to collect and process raw materials for the manufacturing industry located at the sea level. They imported food supplies and exported processed raw materials. They did not depend on the land for food. The Indus was not a rainwater river. They avoided the Indus like the plague, except for the raw materials.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. Much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman were 500 feet above the then sea level. They were fertile valleys. The West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. It was a different world.

Using computer simulations we reconstructed the landscape when the L were living in the Gulf of Oman. The map below shows migration of the L from Africa to the Gulf of Oman and their dispersal when their homeland was submerged. They voluntarily left Africa eighty thousand years ago. Their homeland was totally submerged ten thousand years ago.



The above map shows the migration path of the L. They voluntarily left Africa eighty thousand years ago. They were in the Gulf of Oman seventy thousand years ago. Their homeland was totally submerged ten thousand years ago.



The above map is the current density map of the L. They are distributed only along a straight line from Mesopotamia to the Kerala State in India, with a high concentration at their original homeland.

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