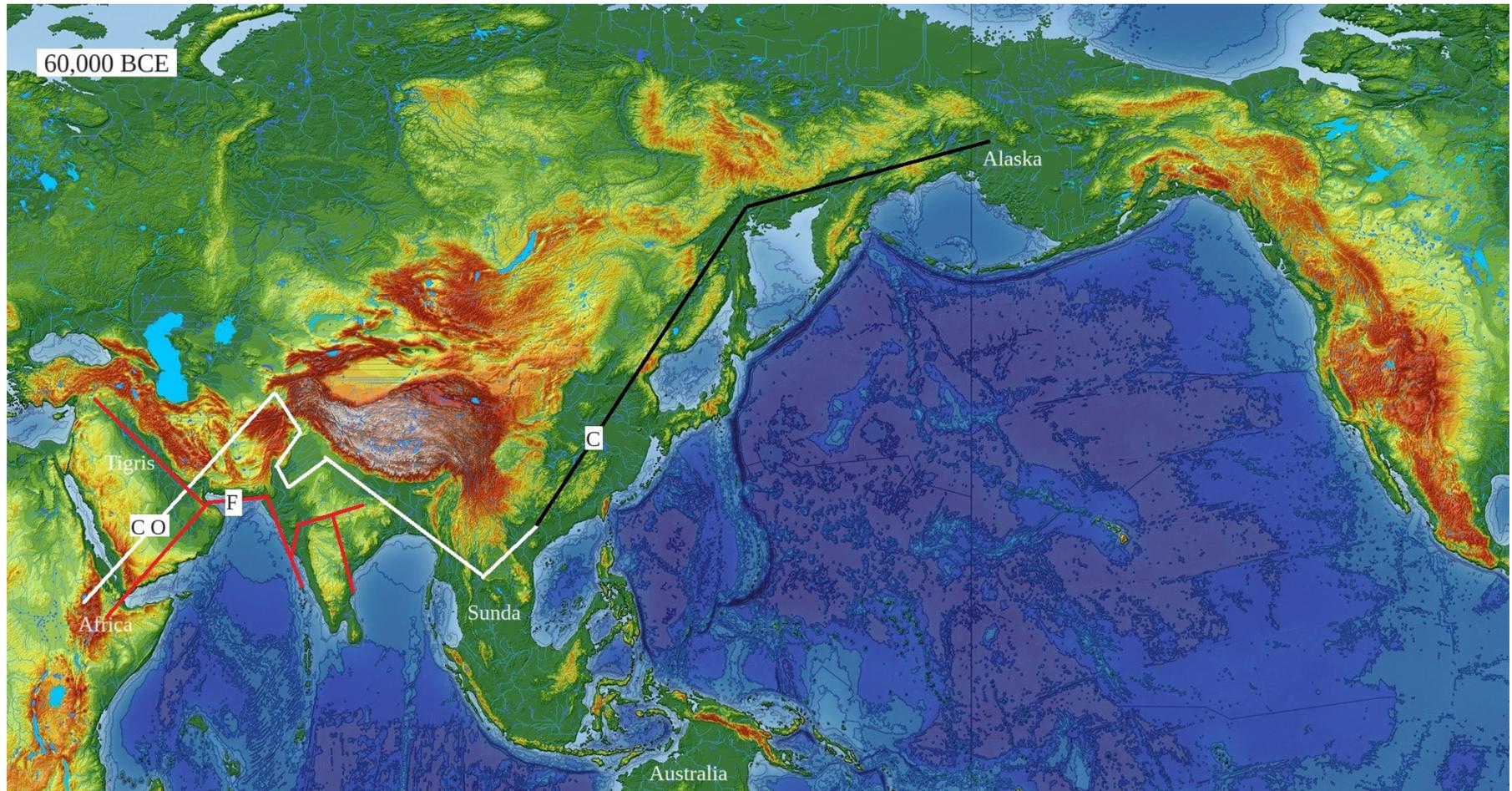


The DNA C in Alaska, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)



The above map is a computer generated landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. The Red Sea was a giant lake of freshwater, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the land from India to Australia was Sunda, and Russia and Alaska were connected. The Thar desert in India was a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes.

One hundred thousand years ago, two highly advanced logic-based cultures, the DNA C and F, evolved at the Victoria Lake in Africa. Sixty thousand years ago, they discovered a mountain pass and moved east to reach the Red Sea Lake, a giant oasis with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. At the Red Sea, a subgroup of the DNA F, called the DNA O, evolved. The three DNA groups (C, O, F) lived at the Red Sea Lake for thousands of years.

The C and O were nomadic in nature. They lived off of what Nature offered. Their lifestyle made it easy for them to travel great distances. They scouted for dependable rainwater resources. They wanted insurance against vagaries of nature. They moved from Africa to Alaska, along the white and black lines, as shown in the above map. The C and O moved together up to South East Asia. Only the C moved east to Alaska.

The F were sedentary in nature. They domesticated crops and animals and invested in permanent settlements. They moved along the red line, as shown in the above map.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt. The current sea levels were reached ten thousand years ago. The rising sea levels gradually swallowed much of the land. The C, O, and F were forced to relocate. The Red Sea became saltwater. The Tigris became the Persian Gulf. Punjab in India became the Thar desert. The Sunda land was submerged. Russia and Alaska were separated. The F were split between Syria and India. The O moved to India and South East Asia. The C moved to South East Asia, China, Japan, and Mongolia.

The computer generated landscape of sixty thousand years ago offers a new perspective on history of migrations. People followed the rainwater. Dependable perennial rainwater was the lifeline that dictated the migration paths. They had to adapt to the changing climatic conditions. People migrated from Africa to Alaska along rainwater resources.

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