

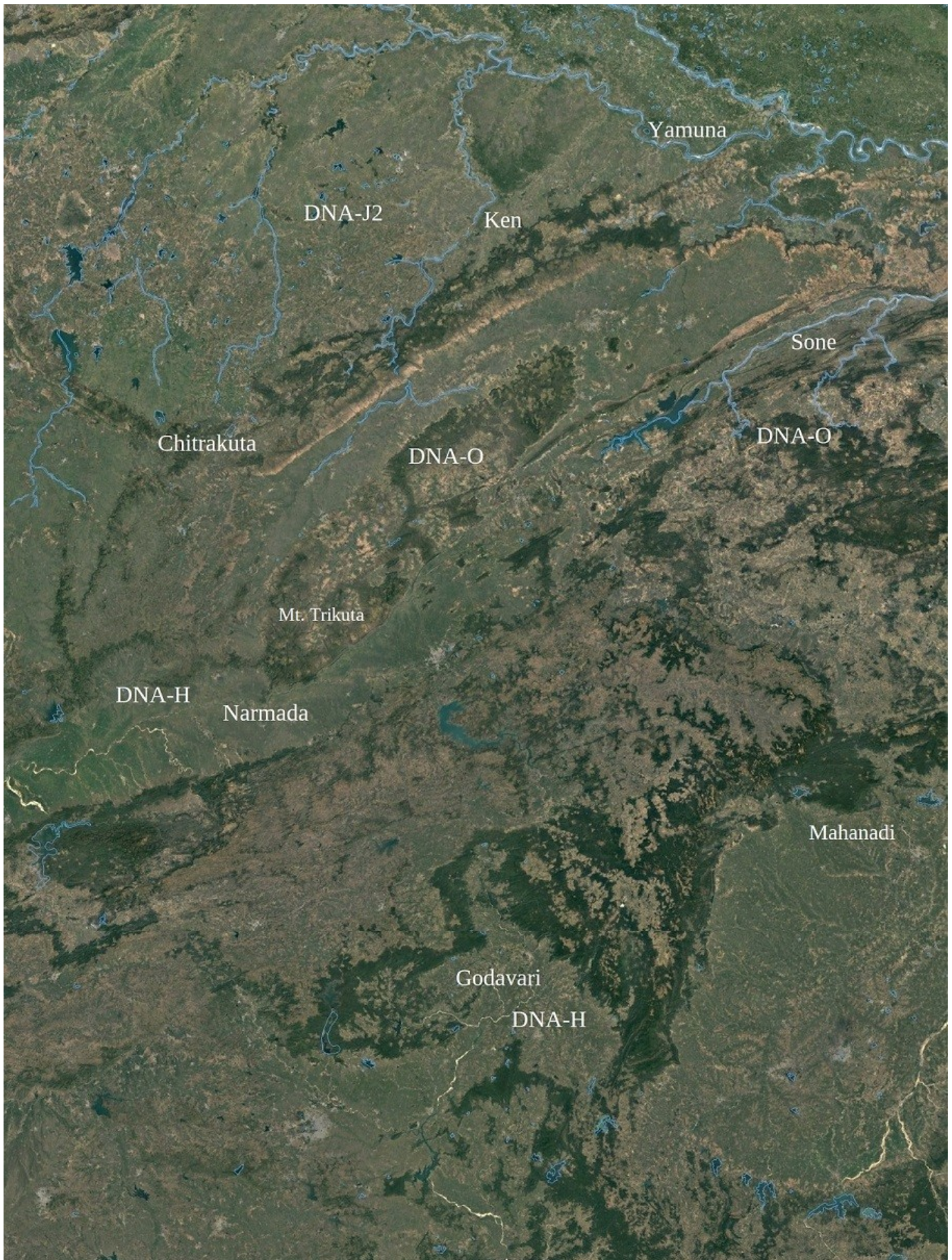
The Yamuna River, an Archeological View
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

It is generally taken for granted that the Yamuna river started in the Himalayas and flowed to the Prayagraj city (UP), to join the Ganges. Much of the Indian history is built around such false assumptions, based on total ignorance of Geology and Geography.

The satellite image presented below shows that the Yamuna river at the Prayagraj city originated at the Vindhya, not the Himalayas. The Vindhya was a cluster of natural reservoirs that stocked rainwater and released it in a measured manner, year-round, through narrow gorges. The rivers Yamuna, Ken, Sone, Narmada, Godavari, and Mahanadi originated at the Vindhya. They had dependable year-round rainwater, even during droughts.

Narmada, Ken, and Sone attracted three advanced civilizations (DNA H, J2, O) from Africa over thousands of years. Only they sustained the ancient migrations.





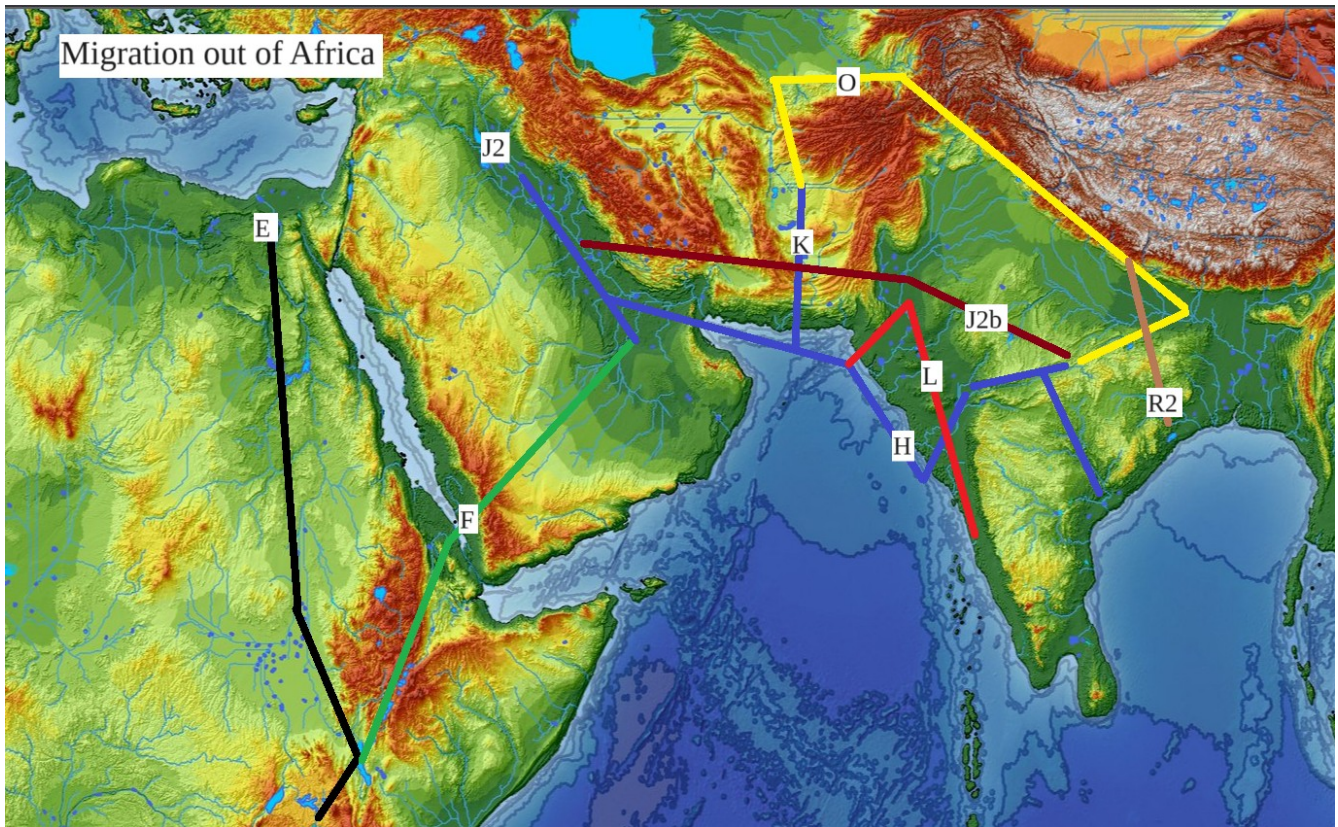


The Himalayan Yamuna of snowmelt water and the Yamuna of rainwater in the Vindhyas were two unrelated rivers. They were misnamed and treated as one river by the people who were ignorant of geology. To the south of Delhi, the Himalayan Yamuna existed only during the monsoon season as a drainage channel.

Gandhara, the land between the Himalayan Yamuna and Ganges rivers to the north of Delhi, had no population before the recent Eastern Europeans (DNA R1a) moved south from the Russian Steppe to escape the global drought of 2,200 BCE.

The Satpura range constantly tapped the rain-clouds to replenish the reservoirs. It was a natural flood control mechanism, and offered shelter from droughts and other vagaries of nature. The narrow gorges regulated outflow. Only the rivers at the Vindhyas had dependable supply of rainwater, year-round, even under adverse climate. On the subcontinent, people existed only along the dependable Vindhyas rivers.

Around 40,000 BCE, the ancient advanced civilizations in Africa sent out scouts in search of a dependable water supply. They were mature civilizations. They were not primitive hunters and gatherers like the recent Europeans in the Steppe. They were compassionate and never had a war. They were democratic republics with open borders. Their cream (intellectuals) wanted to explore the new worlds in search of opportunities. They discovered the Vindhyas, the only place with year-round rainwater even under adverse climatic conditions. Three different civilizations (H, J2, O) independently reached the Vindhyas and settled along different rivers. They instinctively followed the dependable rainwater to its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta. Only they survived the test of time. All the other migration attempts failed.



The Vindhya was the human history of forty thousand years of the African explorers. Unfortunately, it is now lost.

The civilizations at the Vindhya (DNA H, J2, O) were the exact opposite of the recent primitive European civilizations (DNA R1a, R1a1, R1b) of hunters and gatherers that evolved in the Russian Steppe only after the glaciers started to melt.

Gandhara had only the R1a, only after 2,000 BCE. The Mt. Trikuta had the H, J2, and O for nearly forty thousand years. Gandhara (R1a) and the Vindhya (H, J2, O) were the exact opposite civilizations. They were unaware of each other until recently.

Only the perennial rivers Ken, Sone, and Narmada that originated at the Mt. Trikuta supported the ancient migrations from Africa. People on the subcontinent existed only around the Mt. Trikuta for nearly forty thousand years. They were the ancient advanced logic-based civilizations from Africa. They existed as three separate civilizations. They reached the Vindhya at different times, along different paths. Sixty thousand years ago, they were the same people in Africa (DNA F) around the giant freshwater lake, the current Red Sea.

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