The Asian People, an Archeological View

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

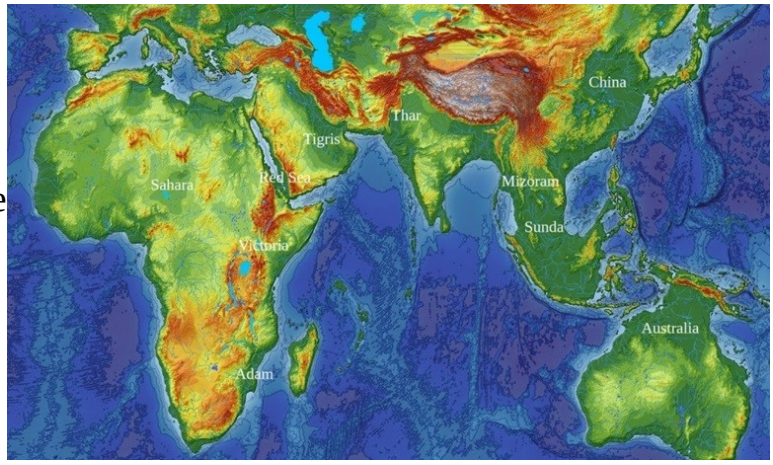
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. There is a great deal of research done to trace the human migration patterns based on DNA samples. We have enough material to propose a hypothesis of human migrations that is both Necessary and Sufficient. Our hypothesis incorporates data from the DNA samples (Genography), Geography, Geology, and Climatology.

The current version of humans originated in Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. They spread out in different directions. Their migration paths exhibit a predictable logical pattern.

We hear about global warming and the disastrous consequences that follow. Glaciers form and melt on a regular basis with a twenty thousand year cycle, based on earth's rotation called Precession. Every twenty thousand years, Sahara, Red Sea, Thar desert, and Sunda land alternated between wasteland and fertile valley. They match highs and lows of the sea levels. Human migration paths were dictated by the climatic cycles. Glaciation is a recurring natural process.

Starting from one hundred thousand years ago, every twenty thousand years, humans were forced to move from one valley to the next. They were split and evolved into different categories called Clades (branches).

There are four mountain ridges that run north to south that are crucial for our hypothesis: (1) the ridge on the west side of the Red Sea, (2) the ridge on the east side of the Red Sea, (3) the Himalayan ridge that separates Iran from Pakistan, and (4) the Aravalli ridge that separates Pakistan (Punjab, Thar) from India. The ridges have narrow passages (Pass) that were accessible only to the people who were in the know.



Every twenty thousand years, the monsoon winds changed direction, depending on highs and lows of the sea levels. When the winds blow from west to east, the mountain ridges

that go north to south, made areas on the west side fertile lands and the areas on the east side wastelands. Similarly, when the winds blow from east to west, the areas on the east side were fertile lands and the areas on the west side were wastelands. Consequently, the ridges always have both valleys and wastelands on either side, like the two faces of a coin. Every twenty thousand years, Valleys become wastelands and vice versa.

People who were in the know, took advantage of the mountain passes to cross over the ridges to move from one fertile valley to the next to adjust to the climatic changes. That made humans split into different Clades (branches), every twenty thousand years, and evolve as totally independent categories.

Humans followed the Geology and Geography to migrate from Africa to Alaska with bursts every twenty thousand years as dictated by the glacial cycles.

Two hundred thousand years ago, the modern humans were only in Central Africa. The X (female) and Y (male) Chromosomes are commonly known as the Eve and Adam. We follow the migration patterns of only the Y Chromosome (Adam).

The original people in Central Africa were the Y-DNA Haplogroups A and B. They were the trunk of the human tree with roots in Tanzania. All the human Clades (branches) evolved from the trunk. Each clade evolved as an independent category with its own distinct culture. The clades had nothing to do with each other or the trunk. They spread out in different directions. Their migration paths were dictated by the climate, geology, and geography.

Humans recognized long ago that climate was unpredictable, and their survival depended on locating dependable perennial rainwater resources. It was the rainwater that dictated the migration paths, not the animals for food. They constantly scoured the area far and wide in search of rainwater resources.

One hundred thousand years ago, a clade sprouted from the trunk and reached the Victoria lake, the present-day Ethiopia. At that time, winds blew from west to east. The west side of the west ridge of the Red Sea was a valley and its east side was a desert. Humans lived in the valley for twenty thousand years.

Eighty thousand years ago, the first twenty thousand year cycle, the people in Ethiopia were split into two different clades. Winds changed direction and blew east to west. The west side became a desert and the east side became a valley. One clade moved north to Sahara that became a valley; they were the Nile Clade. Another clade crossed the ridge to reach the valley on the east side; they were the Asia Clade.

At that time, the east sides of all the ridges were valleys, and the west sides were wastelands.

The Nile and Asia clades had nothing to do with each other or the Trunk. The Trunk was the A and B Haplogroups. The Nile (Sahara) was the E group. The Asia (Red Sea) was the C and F groups.

Sixty thousand years ago, the second twenty thousand year cycle, the Asia Clade in the Red Sea were forced to move east to the present-day Persian Gulf. The winds blew west to east. The west sides of ridges were valleys and the east sides were deserts. At that time, there was no Persian Gulf. It was the Tigris river. The seawater was 200 feet below the current levels. The Asia Clade were forced to move out of the Red Sea valley that became a desert, to the Tigris river. They crossed the mountain ridge on the east side of the Red Sea.

At that time, west sides of the ridges were valleys and east sides were wastelands. The ridge on the east side of the Red Sea had no west side, it was steep. The next valley was the Tigris.

Sixty thousand years ago, some of the Asia Clade discovered a pass in the Himalayan ridge and moved east to the west side of the Aravalli ridge, the present-day Thar desert. At that time, the Thar desert was a fertile valley that attracted the people from the Tigris. The west sides of the ridges were valleys, and the east sides were wastelands.

Forty thousand years ago, the third twenty thousand year cycle, the west sides of ridges became wastelands, and the east sides became valleys. People on the west side of the Aravalli ridge moved over to the east side. The Yamuna river that originated on the east side of the ridge flowed all the way to the Bay of Bengal. The people followed the river to reach the Bay of Bengal (Sunda) which was a giant fertile valley that reached all the way up to Australia. At that time, the sea levels were 200 feet below the current levels.

In the Tigris, the O group sprouted out of the F branch. The C and O clades (branches) lived in the Thar. They were forced to move to the Bay of Bengal. The F stayed in the Tigris.

Twenty thousand years ago, the fourth twenty thousand year cycle, the west sides of the ridges were valleys and the east sides were wastelands.

In the Tigris, the J2b group sprouted out of the F branch. They followed the old migration paths to reach the newly formed fertile valley of the Thar (Punjab).

Twenty thousand years ago, the F branch was in the Tigris, the J2b branch was in the Thar, and the C and O branches were in Sunda land, to the north of Australia. They all sprouted out of the Asia Clade that left Africa eighty thousand years ago. They had nothing to do with Africa.

The F branch stayed in the Tigris and avoided the forced migration every twenty thousand years. They were along an east west ridge, not a north south ridge.

Before twenty thousand years ago, the seawater fluctuated below 200 feet. The Tigris was well above the sea levels.

The current glacial melt started only twenty thousand years and the seawater reached current levels only ten thousand years ago. The Tigris was submerged to form the Persian Gulf only ten thousand years ago.

Today, the fifth twenty thousand year cycle, the west sides of the ridges are wastelands and the east sides are valleys.

The Tigris became the Persian Gulf. Sunda land was submerged. The C branch moved east to reach China, Japan, and Mongolia. The O branch moved to South East Asia. The J2b branch reached the Mt. Trikuta, along the Ken river. The H branch sprouted out of the F and moved to the Trikuta along the Narmada river. The rest of the F branch was spread out from South India to Syria.

The majority of the current India population are the F branch who took shelter in India after the Tigris was submerged.

The J2b is found only at the Trikuta. The C and O are only traces, found only along the old migration path from Punjab (Thar) to Sunda, the Yamuna river. The DNA samples of J2b, C, and O supply the proof that the hypothesis meets the sufficient condition.

The majority of the China population are the C branch. The Aborigine in Australia are also the C. Australia had no rainwater resources. The C lived in Sunda land, not Australia. The Aborigine in Australia are traces.

The majority of the South East Asia population are the C and O branches.

The Africa clades, the Trunk (A, B) and Nile (E), never left Africa. The Asia clade (C, F) never visited Africa. The Africa and Asia clades had nothing to do with each other. They were separated eighty thousand years ago.

The Asia populations are the descendants of the C and F Haplogroups. They have nothing to do with the Africans. They were forced to move east in bursts every twenty thousand years by the glacial cycles. They left Africa eighty thousand years ago, not yesterday. They never visited Africa. They are found from the Red Sea to Alaska along a straight line. The DNA samples collected so far are in total agreement with the hypothesis.

Human history was dictated by the climatic conditions, geology, and geography.

Reading material Home