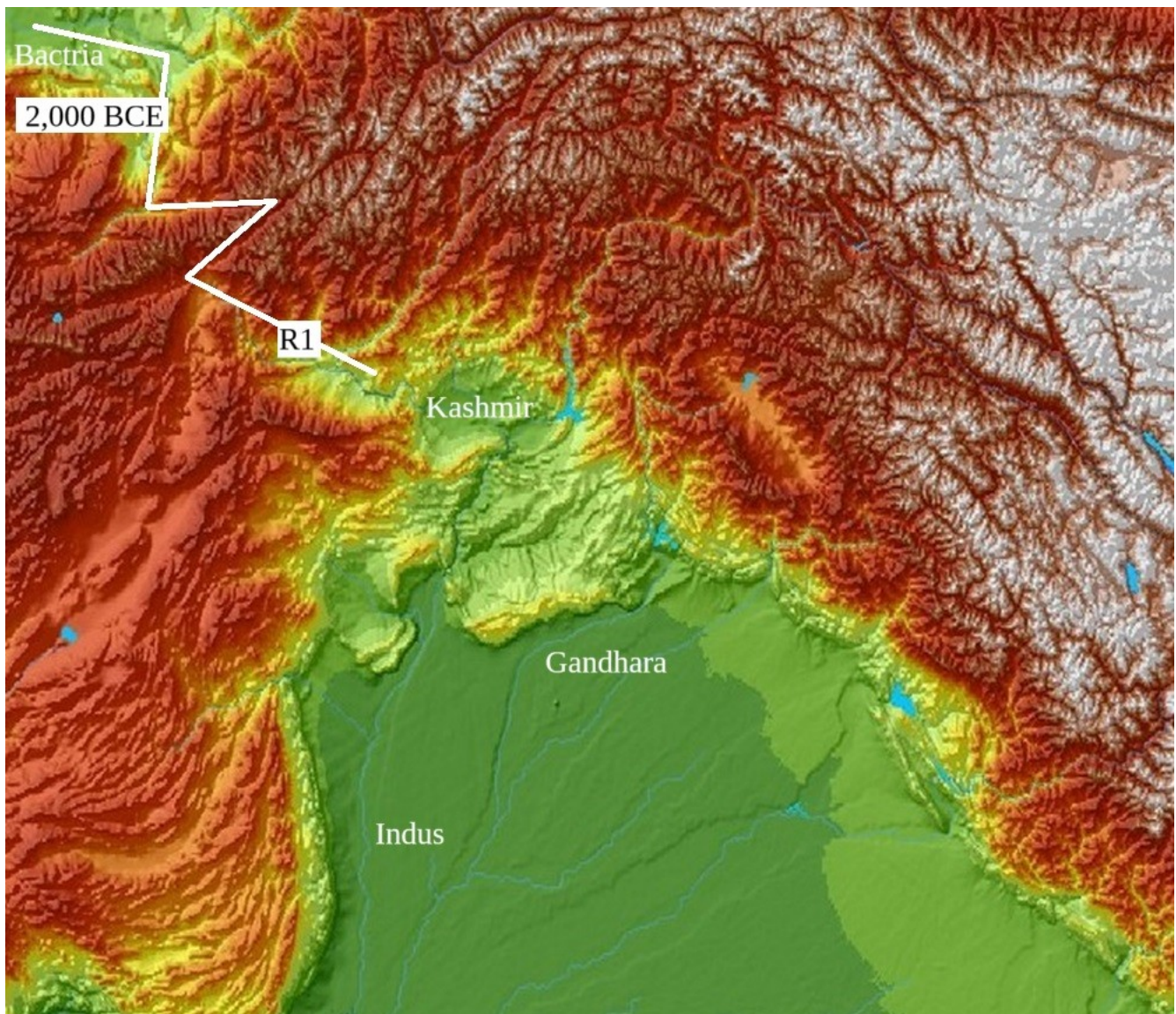


## The European Immigrants, an Archeological View

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

Much of the current Indian history was written by people who were ignorant of geology and geography of India. They were fictional stories. Archeological evidence contradicts much of the current history.



The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape at the time of the Ice Age when much of the world was covered with glaciers. The North-West of India was impregnable.

India consisted of two different worlds bifurcated by the Yamuna river that runs from Punjab to the Bay of Bengal. Contrary to the popular myth, the Yamuna is a rainwater river that originated at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas, see [The Yamuna river](#).

The area to the south of the Yamuna is serviced by rainwater rivers that originated at the Trikuta. Let us call this area the Peninsular India. The area to the north of the Yamuna is serviced by the snowmelt water rivers of the Himalayas. Let us call this area the Himalayan ridge.

The Peninsular India was occupied by the Asia Clade (DNA C and F) of the African origin for sixty thousand years. The Himalayan ridge was occupied by the Europe Clade (DNA R1), the recent European immigrants, for four thousand years.

There was no population in the Himalayan ridge before the R1 moved in from Bactria, after the global drought of the 2,200 BCE. They moved from Bactria to Kashmir, and from Kashmir to Gandhara and beyond. Gandhara is the Indus river belt of many tributaries that originated in the Himalayas. It was the snowmelt water, not rainwater.

The Asia Clade (C, F) never lived along the Indus, Kashmir, Gandhara, or the Himalayan ridge. They learned their lesson the hard way sixty thousand years ago. The Himalayan rivers carry gravel and rocks along with silt. The rocks accumulate to dams that block streams and divert the flow. The rivers were unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course. On an average, every one hundred years the floods break the dams to destroy everything in their path and rearranged the landscape. As recently as in 2010 the entire Indus river area from Kashmir to the Arabian Sea was buried under ten feet of water for two months with no dry place in sight. It was an unfathomable tragedy.

The Europe Clade (R1) evolved only recently, after the glacial melt, from the Stone Age culture. They were ignorant of the ancient wisdom of the Asia Clade. They evolved in the Russian Steppe, a giant swamp with scarce food and melting glaciers. They were forced to move south during the global drought of 2,200 BCE that lasted for almost two hundred years. To them, the snowmelt water of the Himalayas was godsend. They worshiped the Himalayas as the abode of gods and the rivers as a sacred gift.

All the stories that venerate the Himalayas were the history of the R1. They were composed after 2,000 BCE, and reflected the European culture.

The R1 were constantly at war to rob each other. It was their culture, acquired in the Steppe of scarce food. War and god were trademarks of the R1 culture.

The peninsular India was occupied by the Asia Clade (C, F) for over sixty thousand years. They voluntarily left Africa one hundred thousand years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They lived along the Tigris river, the current Persian Gulf, for forty thousand years before they moved to the Yamuna river. They painted caves in the Bay of Bengal (Sunda) sixty thousand years ago, see [Sunda cave art](#). They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers like the plague. They learned their lesson the hard way. They never had any reason to invent fictional stories of wars or gods. They never had a war or god. They were compassionate peace loving people. They were logic based and had only textbooks on logic.

The current Indian history was written by the R1, the recent European immigrants, from their myopic perspective. It was the history of the Himalayan ridge of the last four thousand years of kings, wars, gods, and the culture of robbing each other. It had nothing to do with the native Indians who lived only in the peninsular India for over sixty thousand years in peace and tranquility.

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