

## **The Indus river, an Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

An analysis of DNA samples of Indian populations revealed many logical inconsistencies in the current version of human history. The current version is the history of the Europe Clade (DNA R1), not that of the Asia Clade (DNA C and F).

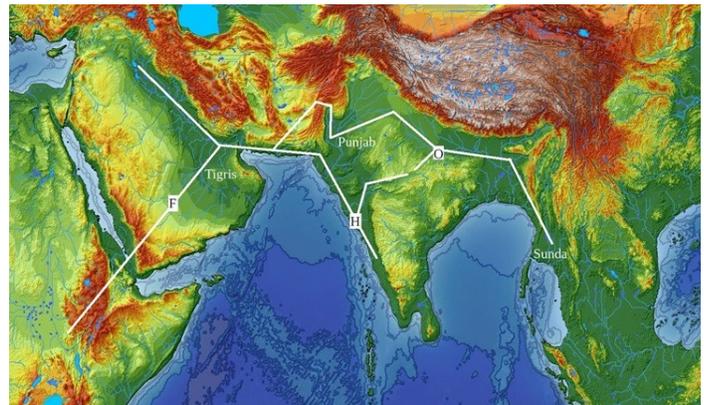
The Europe Clade (R1) evolved only recently, after the glacial melt, from the Stone Age cultures. They lived only to the north of the Caspian Sea, in the Glacial Zone. They were the Africa Homo Sapiens who moved from Africa to Europe. They moved south only after the global drought of 2,200 BCE. They entered India from Bactria, 4,000 years ago. They lived along the Himalayan ridge and the Indus river.

The Asia Clade (C, F) were the Africa Homo Sapiens who crossed over a mountain ridge, 100,000 years ago, from Ethiopia to the Red Sea, a giant oasis of rainwater. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, along the Equator, to the east of the Red Sea. They were warm and toasty. They never heard of Ice Age or Stone Age. They were advanced logic based cultures. They discovered a continuous rainwater path to India to Sunda. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas and the Indus.

The tropical Asia Clade (C, F) and glacial Europe Clade (R1) lived in different worlds with nothing in common. They were the exact opposite cultures. They were unaware of each other until the recent Greek occupation of India.

The current political boundaries of India represent the Greek occupied land. The ancient India of the Asia Clade excluded all the land to the north of the Yamuna river.

The map shows the migration path of the Asia Clade from Ethiopia to India to Sunda. They left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. They lived only along the white line path. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers of snowmelt water. They were along the Yamuna river 60,000 years ago. They were along the West Coast of India 40,000 years ago. They painted caves in Sunda 50,000 years ago. They moved inland only after the glacial melt, 20,000 years ago. They lived only along rainwater rivers.



The question naturally arises: Why did the Asia Clade not occupy the Indus river? They lived there long enough to realize that the Indus was unstable and flood prone. They avoided it like the plague.

Although the 2010 floods in Pakistan were an unprecedented human tragedy, floods of similar extent have occurred in the past along the Indus.



This photograph shows sand deposited by previous monsoon floods near Thatta, in southern Pakistan. (Photograph ©2004 Peter Clift, University of Aberdeen.)



In 2010, an estimated 5.4 million acres of crops were destroyed, along with an estimated 1.2 million head of livestock. The economic losses from the floods totaled \$43 billion.

The Himalayan rivers carry gravel and rocks along with silt. The rocks accumulate to form dams, like beaver dams. The rivers were unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course.

Core samples of sediment layers of the Indus revealed that on an average, once in a century, the floods break the rock dams to destroy everything in their path. 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 a human tragedy of biblical proportions.

A recent core sample study of settlement areas in the Indus Valley revealed that all of them were along now dried-out rainwater rivers, not the Himalayan rivers. They belonged to the Asia Clade (C, F), not the Europe Clade (R1).

The Asia Clade avoided the Himalayas and its rivers like the plague. They lived only along rainwater rivers. They learned their lesson the hard way. They were drowned once too many times.

The people who lived along the Himalayas were the recent immigrants, the Europe Clade (R1), not the Asia Clade (C, F).

The Asia Clade learned their lesson the hard way 60,000 years ago. They never lived along the Indus or the Himalayas.

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