

Ethiopia, an Archeological View

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

Modern Humans, Homo Sapiens, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. They reached Ethiopia by 100,000 years ago. At Ethiopia, they were split into four branches, called Clades, and dispersed in different directions. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Persian Gulf was a giant fertile valley with dependable perennial rainwater rivers and abundant food resources, and the Red Sea was a giant lake.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asia Clade, DNA C and F, voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia. It explains why, how, and when they moved out of Ethiopia.

The Red Sea was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply of rainwater. Some explorers followed a string of lakes to reach the Red Sea.

The Asia Clade were in the Red Sea lake 100,000 years ago. They were in the Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago. They were in the Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. They painted caves in the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia 50,000 years ago.

Every 20,000 years, there was a dramatic climate change caused by the earth's Precession. Over a period of 200 years, fertile lands became wastelands, and wastelands became fertile lands. The Asia Clade were forced to relocate only every 20,000 years. They abandoned the old fertile lands and moved to the new ones next door. Migration of the Asia Clade was dictated by the geology and earth's Precession.

