

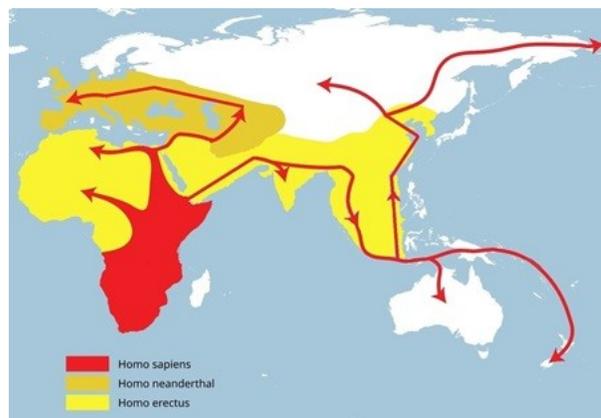
The Ancient Migration Paths, an Archeological View

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

An analysis of DNA samples of Indian populations revealed that humans migrated from Africa to India 60,000 years ago. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. We used computers to artificially lower the seawater levels to reconstruct the landscape at the time of the migrations. The landscape revealed a fascinating story.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the Thar desert (Punjab) was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. There was a giant fertile valley from Bangladesh to Australia called Sunda. The rainwater river Yamuna connected Punjab to Sunda. There was a continuous perennial rainwater path from Ethiopia to Sunda.

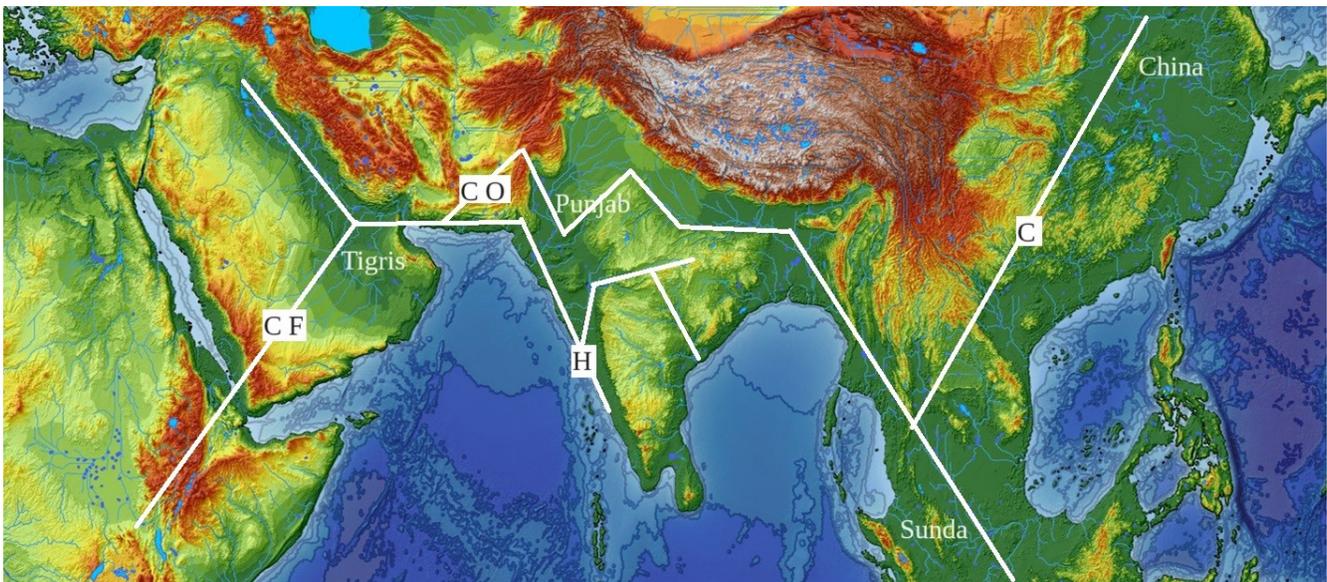
Homo Sapiens (Humans) evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. Around 100,000 years ago, some of them left Africa along four different paths. One group, called the Asia Clade, moved all the way to reach China. They were the DNA C and F. The C moved on to China, but the F remained in India.



At that time, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley called Punjab. The perennial rainwater resources of Punjab attracted the Asia Clade from Ethiopia. They were in Balochistan by 80,000 years ago, and in Punjab by 60,000 years ago. They painted caves in Sunda, and the painting were dated to be more than 50,000 years old.

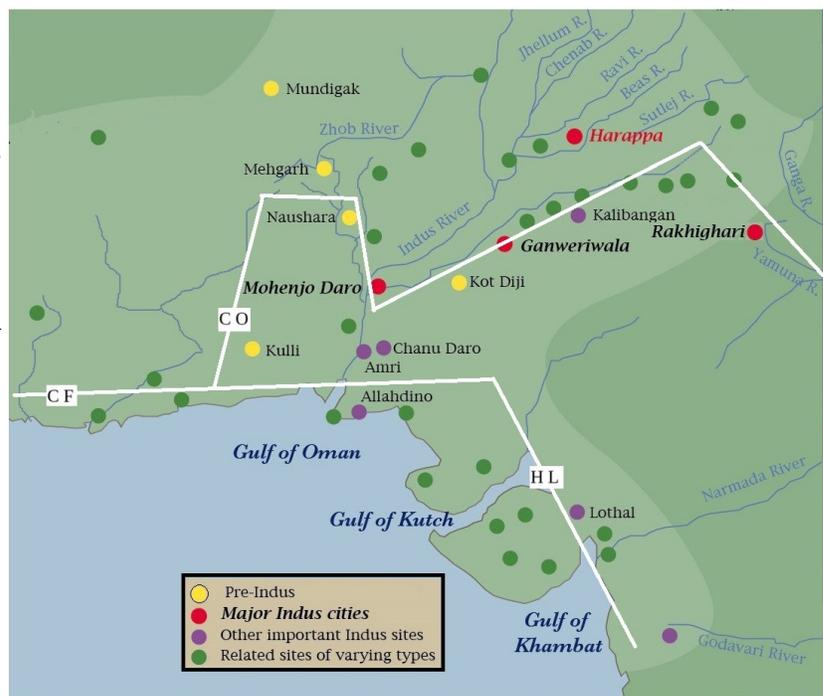
The Asia Clade were warm climate people. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, around the Equator, warm and toasty. They were rainwater people. They avoided the Himalayas and its rivers of snowmelt water like the plague.

The glaciers started to melt around 20,000 years ago. The rising seawater levels swallowed much of their original homelands. They were forced to vacate and relocate. The C moved to China, Japan, and Mongolia. The F moved to the foot of the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The H, L, and O were subgroups of the F. The H and L lived on the West side, and the O on the East side.

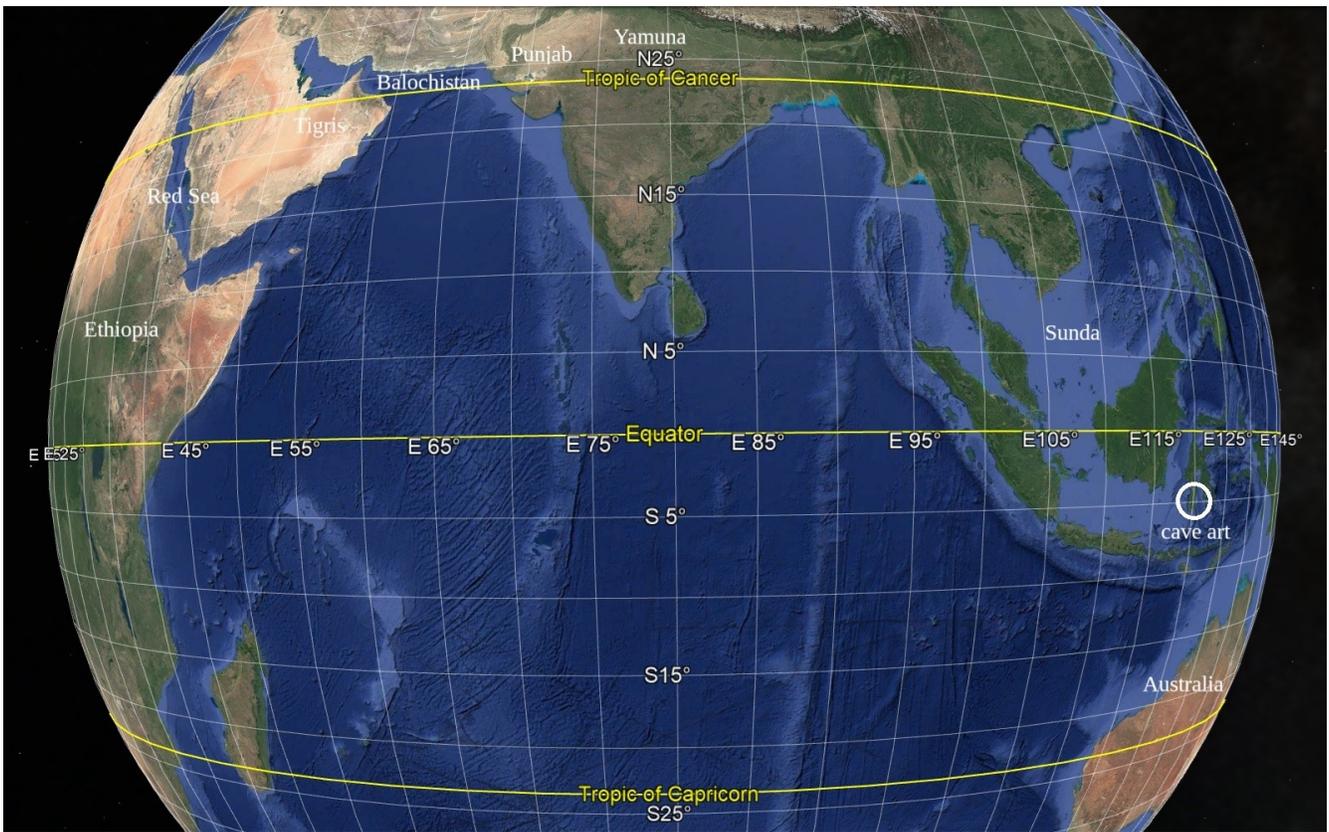


The archeological excavation sites found in Balochistan, Thar desert, and the West Coast of India belonged to the Asia Clade. People who lacked scientific skills, falsely attributed these sites to a new category of Homo Sapiens, the Europe Clade (DNA R1).

Europe was covered with glaciers during the Ice Age. The Europe Clade (R1) evolved only 10,000 years ago, after the glacial melt, from a primitive Stone Age culture.



The Asia Clade lived only in the tropics. During the 100,000 years of the Ice Age, they were warm and toasty. Their entire migration path, from Ethiopia to Sunda, was in the tropical climate. The concepts of Ice Age and Stone Age belong to the Europe Clade, not the Asia Clade. Unlike the Europe Clade, the Asia Clade was 100,000 years old.



Before the glacial melt, all the medium blue area in the above map was fertile valleys. It was the home of the Asia Homo Sapiens who voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia 100,000 years ago in search of dependable perennial rainwater. It is now submerged under 500 feet of water, beyond the reach of conventional Archeology. The reconstructed landscape of the submerged area has a fascinating story to tell.