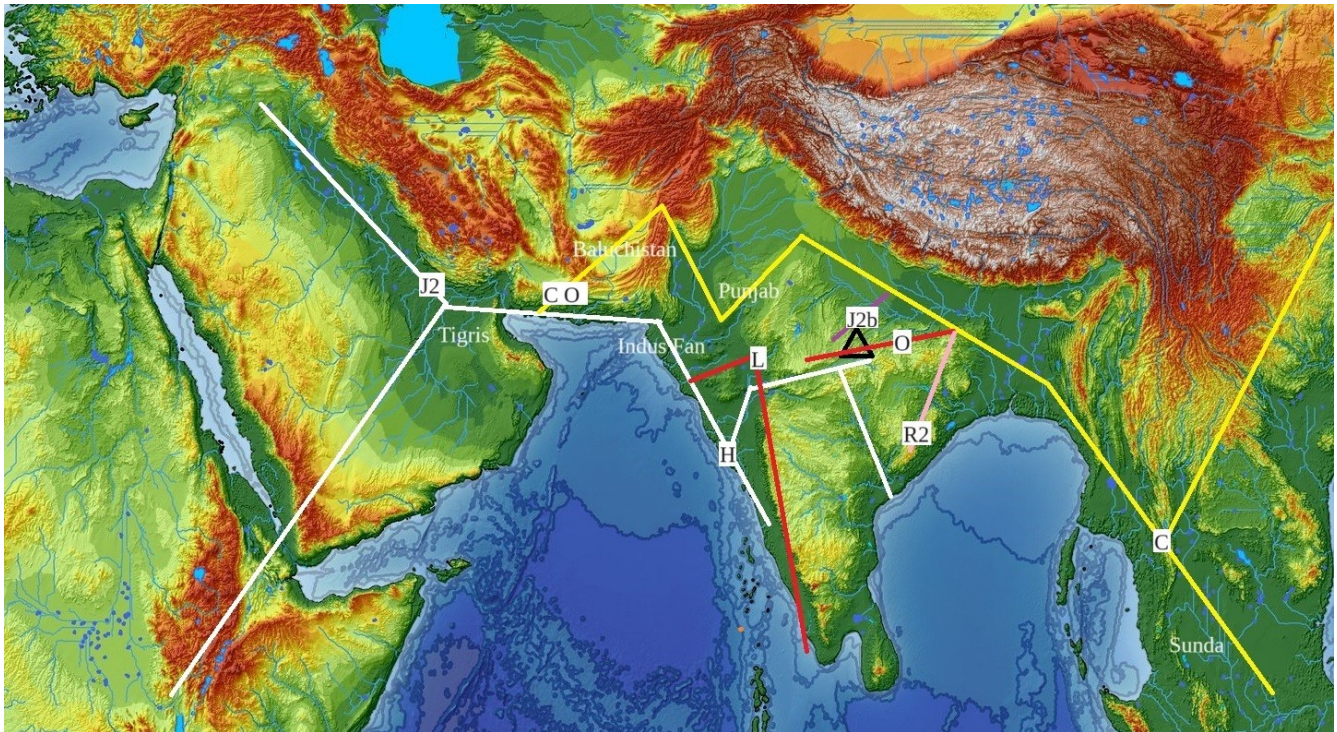


The Cradle of the Ancient African Civilizations

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

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the native Indians, the Hindu, migrated from Africa to the Vindhya. Originally, they were on the West Coast of India, along a stretch of a fertile valley from the present-day Kuwait city to Mumbai (Bombay). It was the cradle of the ancient African civilizations. The fertile valley (land-bridge) is now submerged to form the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. The people were forced to relocate to the Mt. Trikuta area of the Indian Vindhya. They were the native Indians, the Hindu.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape.



The above map is a computer simulation of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago, when the Red Sea was a giant lake, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. The mountain ridge on the west side of the Red Sea lake separated Asia from Africa.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Eighty thousand years ago, the C and F Haplogroups voluntarily moved out of Africa to Asia in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources, to protect themselves from the unpredictable vagaries of nature. Their scouts discovered the Red Sea lake (oasis), with inexhaustible supply of rainwater, on the east side of the mountain. They were the Asia Clade. They evolved as an independent category of humans. They had nothing to do with the Africans.

Eighty thousand years ago, the C and F were only at the Red Sea lake. They crossed the mountain ridge. They were the only people with the technical skills required to cross a mountain. They were a small group of self-selected visionaries, technicians, engineers, and intellectuals. They were an advanced logic-based culture.

Seventy thousand years ago, the C and F moved from the Red Sea lake to the land-bridge (Kuwait to Mumbai). The F was split into the subgroups: H, L, O, and J2. The H were along the Narmada river delta (Mumbai), and the J2 were along the Tigris (Kuwait). The C and O were in the middle along the current Gulf of Oman. The L were in the current Rann of Kutch (Gujarat).

Some of the C and O moved north to Balochistan. In Balochistan, they discovered a mountain pass and moved east to a giant fertile valley, Punjab the current Thar desert. At that time, the Thar was a fertile valley with rainwater rivers and lakes. In Punjab, they discovered the rainwater river Yamuna that flowed all the way to another giant valley that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia, called Sunda.

Fifty thousand years ago, the C were near Australia. They painted caves in the current Sulawesi island of Indonesia of the animals they hunted for food (pig and dwarf buffalo). We have solid proof that the C were near Australia before fifty thousand years ago.

The Asia Clade (C, F) moved out of Africa in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. They lived only along rainwater rivers and lakes. The Indus river was snowmelt water, not rainwater. The Asia clade avoided the Indus like the plague.

The Himalayan ridge was a vast wasteland. It was occupied by the recent European immigrants(DNA R1) only four thousand years ago. They were not Hindu. Hindu, the Asia Clade, lived only to the south of the Yamuna river. People to the north of the Yamuna were the Europeans.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels gradually swallowed the land-bridge and Sunda. The people were forced to relocate, and were dispersed in different directions.

The H group on the Narmada delta (Mumbai) followed the Narmada to reach its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhya. The Trikuta was surrounded by a giant catch basin that collected rainwater tapped by the Satpura range. The basin had enough capacity to feed the rivers year-round even during the frequent droughts. All the H moved to the Trikuta.

The L group, who were at a slightly higher elevation than the H, were next in line. They were in a fertile valley, the current Rann of Kutch. The rising sea levels transformed some of the lowlands into salt marshes. It was time for the L to vacate. By then, the pathway used by the H to reach the Trikuta was submerged. The L had no other option. They could not go along the Indus, because Indus was not a rainwater river. They were forced to move south along the coast.

The C and O who were at a slightly higher elevation than the L, were next in line. They were mostly in Balochistan and all along the path to Sunda, except for a few left on the coast. They vacated the coast.

The Tigris people, who were at a slightly higher elevation than the C, were next in line. By then, the majority of the J2 already moved to Syria. The few remaining people in the Tigris were pushed to the current Iraq. A subgroup of the J2, called J2b, who were along the Gulf of Oman, followed the C to the Trikuta.

When Sunda was submerged, some of the C moved east to China, some of the O moved to the Trikuta, and the rest stayed in the current South East Asia. A few C were lost in Australia, and they are now known as the aborigine.

The Trikuta was populated only after the glacial melt, by the H, O, and J2b. Before the glacial melt, the C and O were only along the Yamuna river, the transit path from Punjab to Sunda.

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