

## **DNA C F R1, an Archeological View**

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

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. There is a great deal of research done to trace the migration patterns of humans based on DNA samples. We have enough material to propose a general theory of human history.

Humans originated in Central Africa 200 thousand years ago. One hundred thousand years ago, they were split into different clades, and evolved as independent categories of humans. Culturally, the clades had nothing to do with each other. It is a mistake to treat all the clades as one category. Humans come in different flavors. There is no such a thing as a Vanilla flavor. A Haplogroup is not a clade. A clade may consist of many Haplogroups. A Haplogroup may consist of many subgroups.

One hundred thousand years ago, when humans were split into clades, it was a different climate and landscape. The migration paths of the clades were dictated by the availability of life-sustaining dependable perennial rainwater. They followed the rainwater, not animals for food. There was plenty of food resources where there was rainwater. Climate was unpredictable, fertile valleys turned into deserts, and vice versa, without a warning. At one time, Sahara and Thar deserts were fertile valleys that supported human habitation. The people were forced to move out in search of dependable perennial rainwater.

Super imposing the DNA samples data on the climatic changes over time offered a new perspective on human migrations.

We now have databases compiled by the HydroSheds.Org and NaturalEarthData.Com that offer free access to reconstruct landscapes of any part of the world.

We hear about global warming and the disastrous consequences that follow. Glaciers form and melt on a regular basis with a predictable twenty thousand year cycle.

One hundred thousand years ago, the seawater levels were exactly like today. Some humans moved from Central Africa to the Victoria lake in Africa with dependable perennial rainwater. As the seawater levels started to go down they moved out of the Victoria lake. They were constantly forced to move to new locations, based on the seawater levels, every twenty thousand years. It was a predictable cycle.

We reconstructed the landscape at twenty thousand years apart starting from one hundred thousands years ago when the humans were split into separate clades.

We reached a tentative conclusion that the DNA samples match the glacier cycles.

The A and B Haplogroups remained in Central Africa, they were the African Clade. The E moved along the Nile river, they were the Nile Clade. The C and F moved east to the Red Sea, they were the Asia Clade. The C and F were split sixty thousand years ago. The C were the China Clade, and the F were the India Clade. The R1 was split from the Nile Clade twenty thousand years ago, they were the Europe Clade.

New clades were formed every twenty thousand years, to follow the glacier cycles, and resulting mass relocation.

The Africa and Nile clades (A, B, E) never left Africa. The China and India clades (C, F) never visited Africa. They were separated one hundred thousand years ago.

Culturally, the clades have nothing in common. The only thing that is common to all the clades is their human form. For all practical purposes, the clades act as different species.

It is a mistake to think of all humans as one animal with identical behavioral pattern.

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