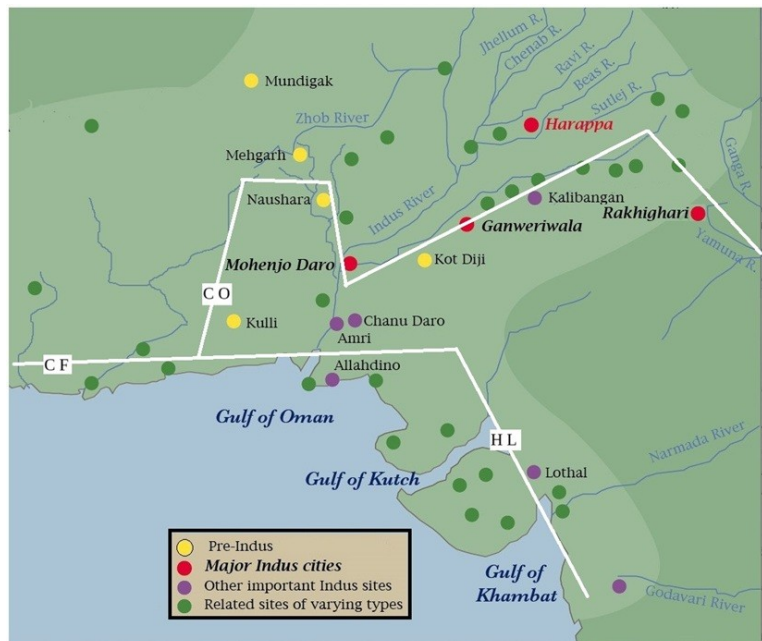


Indus Valley, an Archeological View

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

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. At that time, the Persian Gulf and Thar deserts were fertile valleys that attracted humans from Ethiopia. The people who lived in the Persian Gulf were the DNA C and F, the Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens. The C moved on to China. The F lived only in India. The F were subdivided into H, L, and O. The O moved along with C to the Bay of Bengal. The H and L moved south to the West Coast of India.

The C and F were highly advanced cultures that voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia in search of life sustaining perennial rainwater. They scouted far and wide and discovered a continuous path of rainwater as shown by the white line in the map. They were rainwater people, and lived only along rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers like the plague. At that time, the Indus river had two rainwater tributaries and six snowmelt water tributaries. The rainwater tributaries are now dried out to form the Thar desert.



The excavation sites as shown in the map are only along the rainwater rivers.

Forty thousand years ago, there was a climate change and the rainwater tributaries of the Indus dried out to form the Thar desert. The C and O preferred to move east to the Bay of Bengal. They avoided the snowmelt water tributaries of the Indus like the plague.

The current population who live along the snowmelt water tributaries of the Indus river are the recent European immigrants who moved south to Bactria only 4,000 years ago. Culturally, the Europe Clade of Homo Sapiens were the exact opposite of the Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens who lived only along the rainwater rivers.