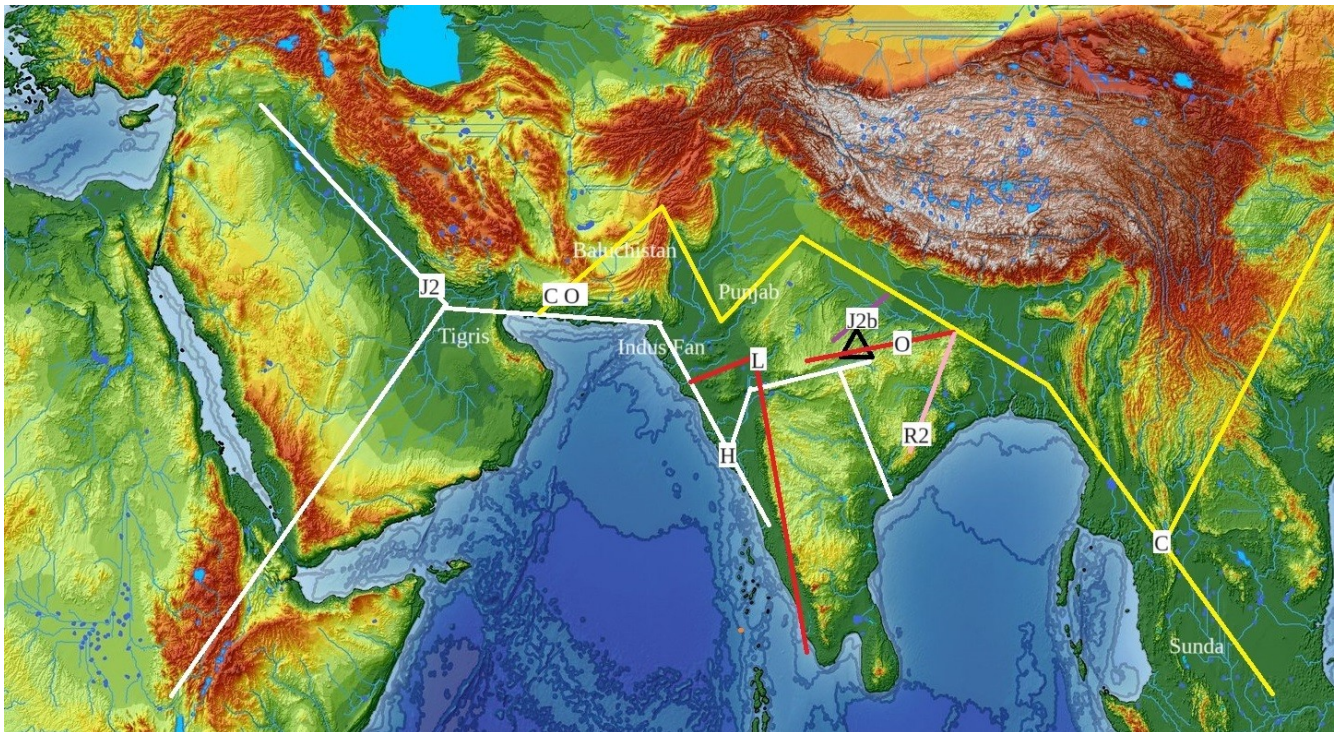


The Cradle of the Ancient African Civilizations

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 Vindhya.

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 generated landscape of sixty thousand years ago. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant lake, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Thar desert was a fertile valley, the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea, and there was a giant fertile valley from Bangladesh to Australia called Sunda.

The mountain ridge on the west side of the Red Sea separated Asia from Africa. The Red Sea was in Asia, not Africa.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. One hundred thousand years ago, the C and F Haplogroups voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia (Africa) to the Red Sea (Asia) in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources. Their scouts discovered the Red Sea, an oasis, with inexhaustible supply of rainwater, on the east side of the mountain. They evolved as an independent category of the Africa Homo Sapiens. They were the Asia Clade.

Eighty thousand years ago, the Asia Clade were only at the Red Sea. 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 Asia Clade moved from the Red Sea 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), the J2 were along the Tigris (Kuwait), and the C and O were in the middle. The L were a subgroup of the H. They were in the current Rann of Kutch (Gujarat). The H and L shared the same language and culture.

Some of the C and O moved 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. In Punjab, they discovered the rainwater river Yamuna that flowed all the way to Sunda.

Fifty thousand years ago, the C were in Sunda near Australia. They painted caves in the current Sulawesi island of Indonesia of the animals they hunted for food. We have solid proof that the paintings were at least 50,000 years old.

The Asia Clade of the Africa Homo Sapiens moved out of Ethiopia (Africa) in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources, 100,000 years ago. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, along the Equator, only along perennial rainwater rivers. They were warm and toasty. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age or Stone Age. They avoided the Himalayas and the Indus that were not rainwater resources. They lived only in the land-bridge (Kuwait to Mumbai) and Sunda. The Yamuna was a conduit.

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 Vindhyas. 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 it 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 Sunda, except for a few in the low lands on 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 Balochistan.

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 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 Balochistan to Sunda.

The Asia Clade of the Africa Homo Sapiens originated at the Red Sea, 100,000 years ago. They lived only in the Tropical Zone, from the Red Sea to Sunda. They had nothing to do with the Homo Sapiens in Africa or Europe. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age or Stone Age. They were advanced logic based cultures before they left Ethiopia. They discovered a continuous path of rainwater rivers to Sunda. They left their signature in the caves of Sunda, along the Equator, 50,000 years ago.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of human history to tell.

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