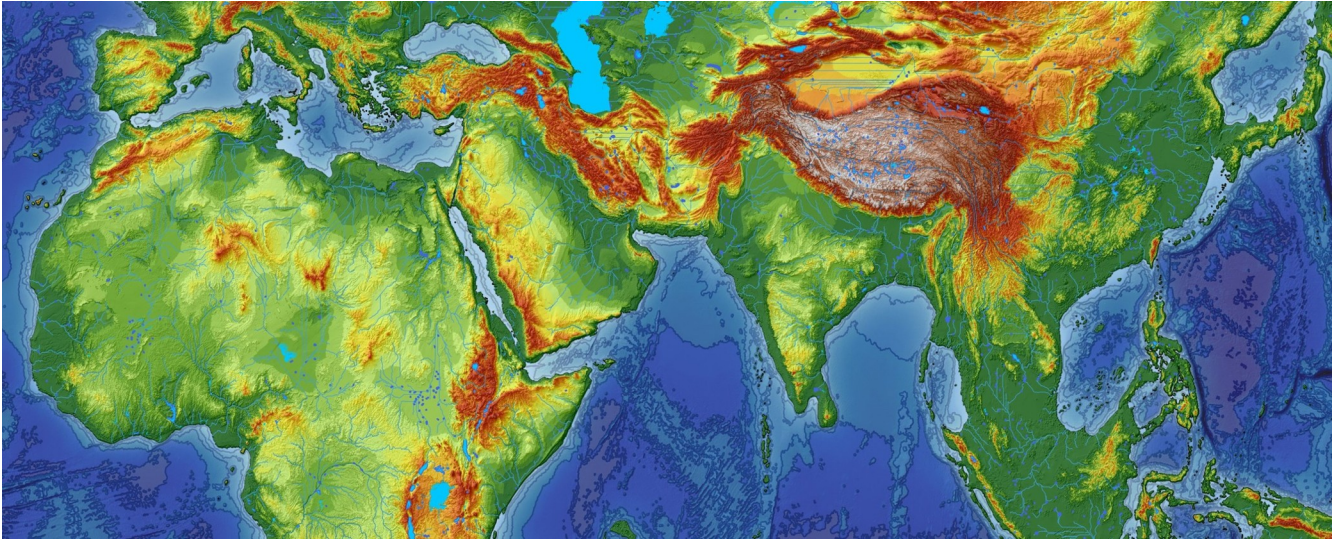


## **The Red Sea was a Lake, an Archeological View** *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

It is generally taken for granted that the Red Sea was a sea of saltwater all along. The false assumption led to misinterpretation of human history. The Red Sea was a giant rainwater lake until as recently as ten thousand years ago. It was an oasis. Sixty thousand years ago, the natural oasis attracted humans from Central Africa.



The above map is a reconstruction of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago.

Sixty thousand years ago, the seawater was far below the current levels, and much of the world was covered with glaciers. It was a different landscape. Some adventurous explorers discovered the giant Lake hidden behind the mountains. The mountains on the west bank of the long and narrow lake split Africa into two parts. People on the west side followed the Nile river. People on the east side lived at the lake. Originally, both of them lived at the Victoria Lake. They evolved as two separate unrelated categories of humans. Culturally, they had nothing in common.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The people who discovered the lake were the C and F groups. They were the India-Clade. The people who lived along the Nile were the E group. They were the Nile-Clade. The Nile and India clades who used to live at the Victoria Lake were separated one hundred thousand years ago.

There was another giant lake in the Indian Vindhyas surrounding the Mt. Trikuta. It was as big as the Victoria Lake. It had inexhaustible supply of rainwater.

Dependable perennial rainwater was the lifeline. People followed the rainwater, not animals for food. They had abundant supply of food resources. Rainwater was a scarce commodity. They scouted far and wide in search of dependable rainwater resources.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt and the rising sea levels swallowed the Red Sea lake. The people at the lake moved east to the Trikuta Lake.

The C group moved beyond the Trikuta to reach dependable rainwater resources in China and Japan. The F group stayed at the Trikuta Lake. The India-Clade (C, F) was split into two. They evolved as independent categories of humans. Culturally, they had nothing in common.

The original people, who lived at the Victoria Lake one hundred thousand years ago, were split into three categories: (1) Nile people (E), (2) India people (F), and (3) China people (C). They followed the rainwater, not animals for food.

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