

The Ancient Migration Paths, an Archeological View *by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)*

An analysis of DNA samples of Indian populations revealed that humans migrated from Africa to India. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. We used computer simulations to reconstruct the landscape at the time of the migrations. The landscape revealed a fascinating story.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant lake, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the Thar desert (Punjab) was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea. There was a giant fertile valley from Bangladesh to Australia called Sunda.

Homo Sapiens (Humans) evolved in Central Africa 200,000 years ago.

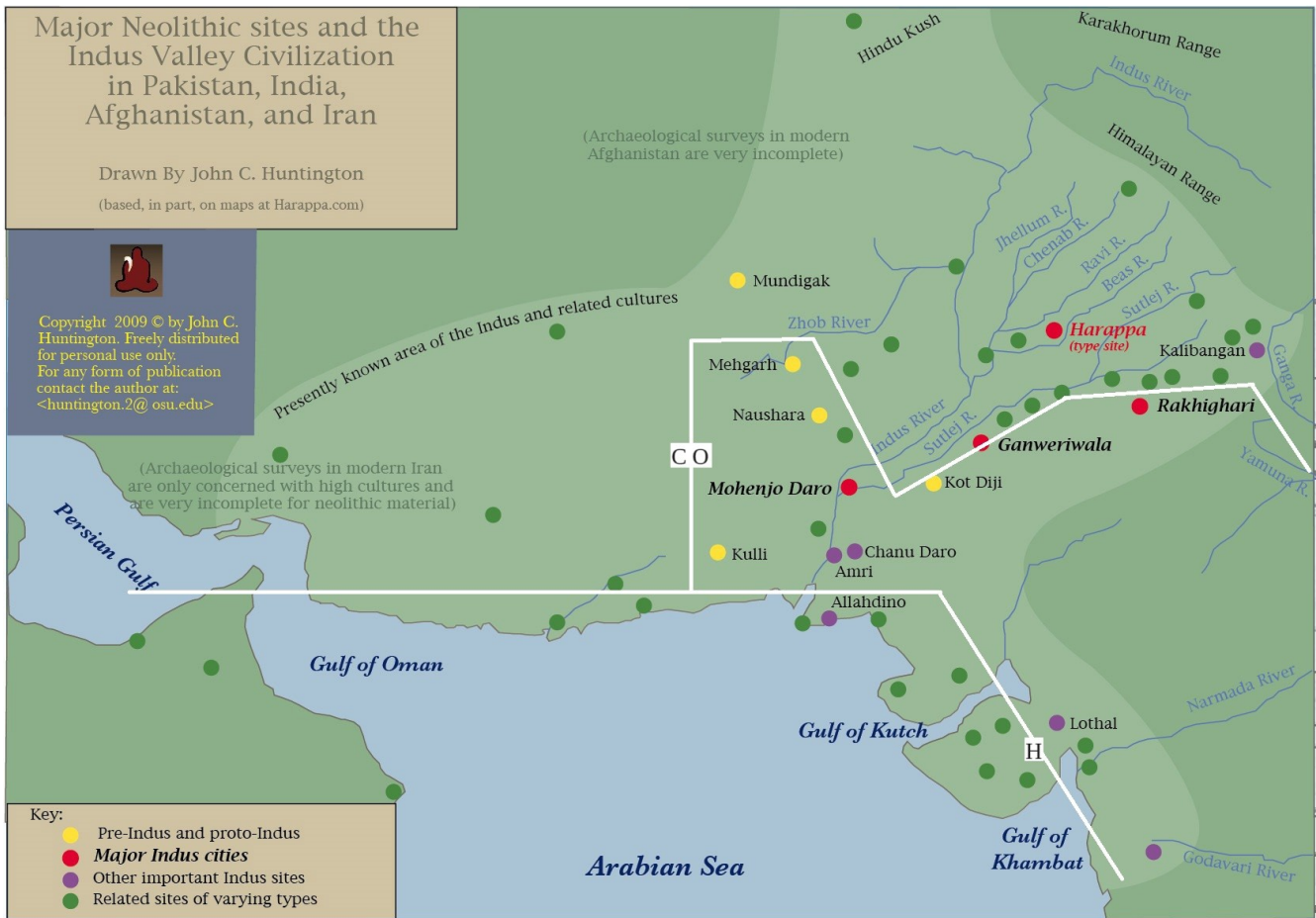
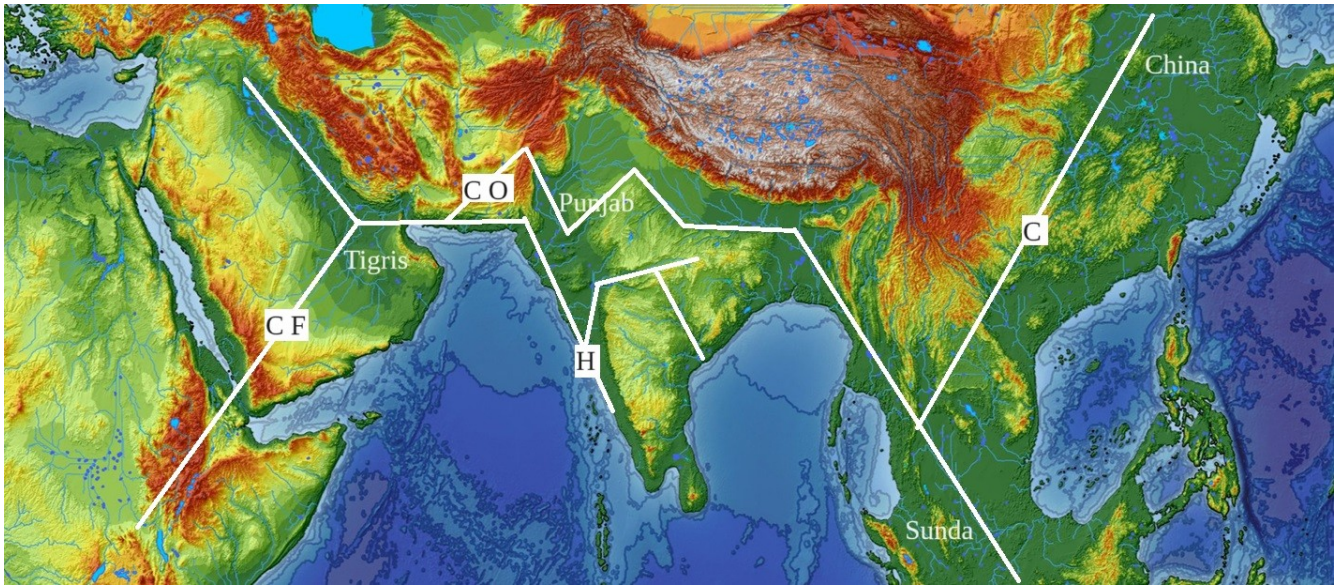
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. The C and F Haplogroups voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) and moved east to reach the Red Sea, a giant oasis of rainwater, 100,000 years ago. They were an advanced logic-based culture that scouted far and wide for life sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They evolved as a distinct category of Homo Sapiens, the Asia Clade.

The mountain range to the west of the Red Sea separated Asia from Africa. Technically, the Red Sea was in Asia, not Africa. The Asia Clade originated at the Red Sea.

The Asia Clade discovered the Tigris river and moved over. The Tigris was the cradle of the Asia Clade. Unlike Africa, the Tigris had dependable perennial rainwater with abundant supply of food resources.

Sixty thousand years ago, two subgroups of the F evolved: (1) the H, and (2) the O. The H group moved south, along the coast, to Narmada delta, 200 miles to the west of Mumbai (Bombay). The Narmada was a perennial rainwater river. They lived only along perennial rainwater rivers. They skipped the Indus which was not a rainwater river. The C and O moved to Balochistan. At that time, Punjab and Balochistan were fertile valleys with perennial rainwater rivers.

The C and O moved from Balochistan to Punjab. In Punjab, they discovered a rainwater river, the Yamuna, that flowed east to reach Sunda. The Sunda cave art is a solid proof that the Asia Clade was in Sunda before 50,000 years ago. They must have been in the Tigris by at least 60,000 years ago.

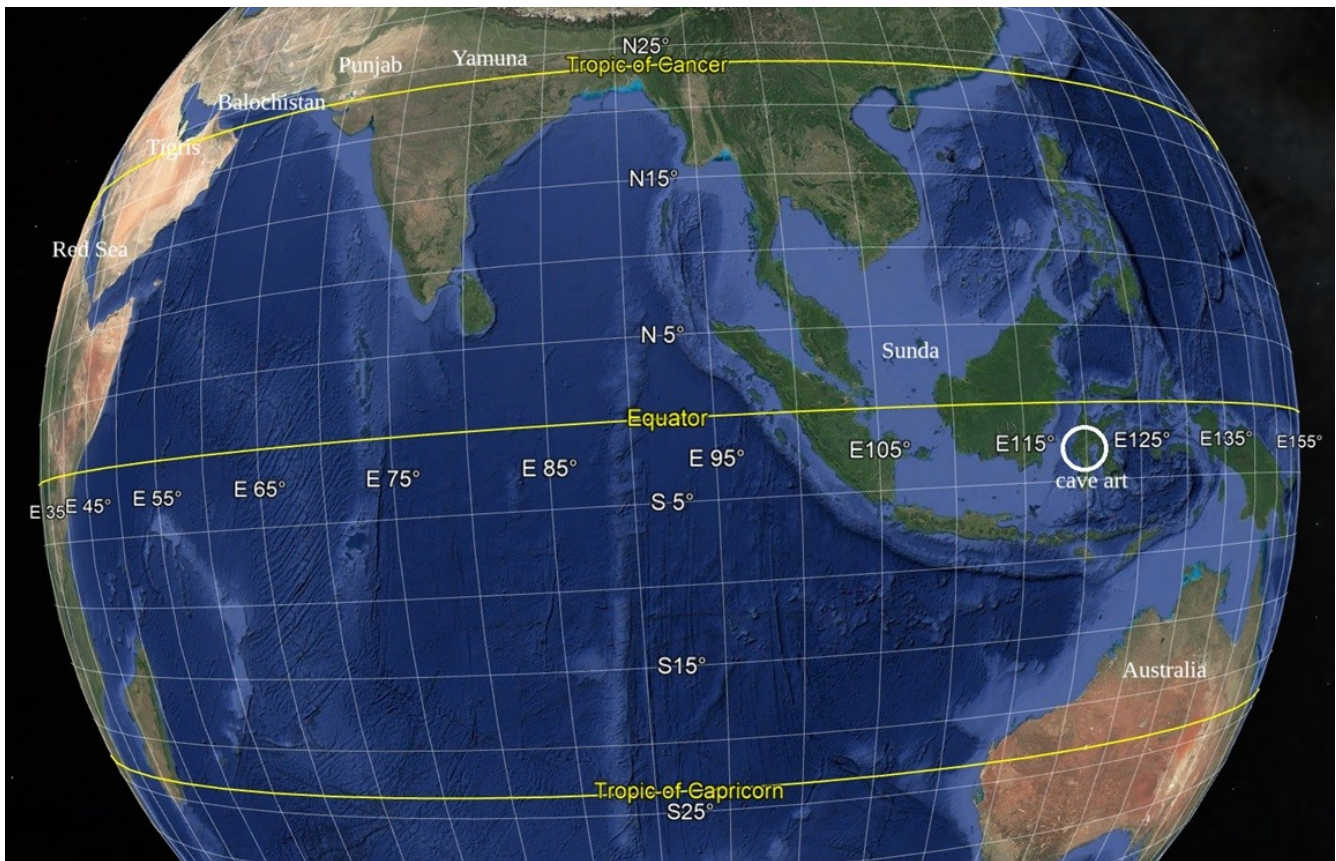


The archeological excavation sites found in Balochistan, Thar desert, and the West Coast of India belonged to the Asia Clade. People who lacked scientific skills, falsely attributed these sites to a new category of Homo Sapiens, the Europe Clade (DNA R1).

Europe was covered with glaciers during the Ice Age. The Europe Clade (R1) evolved only 10,000 years ago, after the glacial melt, from a primitive Stone Age culture.

The Asia Clade lived only in the tropics. During the 100,000 years of the Ice Age, they lived to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty. Their entire migration path, from Ethiopia to Sunda, was in the tropical climate. The concepts of Ice Age and Stone Age belong to the Europe Clade, not the Asia Clade.

The Asia Clade (C, F), Europe Clade (R1), and Africa Clade (A, B) had nothing to do with each other. They evolved as independent distinct categories of Homo Sapiens, in different parts of the world. Functionally, they are subspecies of the parent Homo Sapiens, and should be treated as such for analytical purposes.



The computer generated landscape of 60,000 years ago has a fascinating story to tell.

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