The Ancient Migration Paths, an Archeological View

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

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that humans migrated from Africa to India about sixty thousand years ago. 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 of ancient human migrations that is consistent with the DNA samples.

Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant lake of rainwater, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, the current Thar desert (Punjab) was a fertile valley, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea.

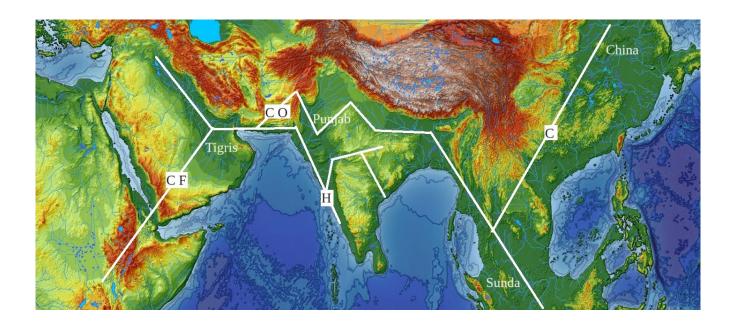
Humans evolved in Central Africa 200 thousand years ago.

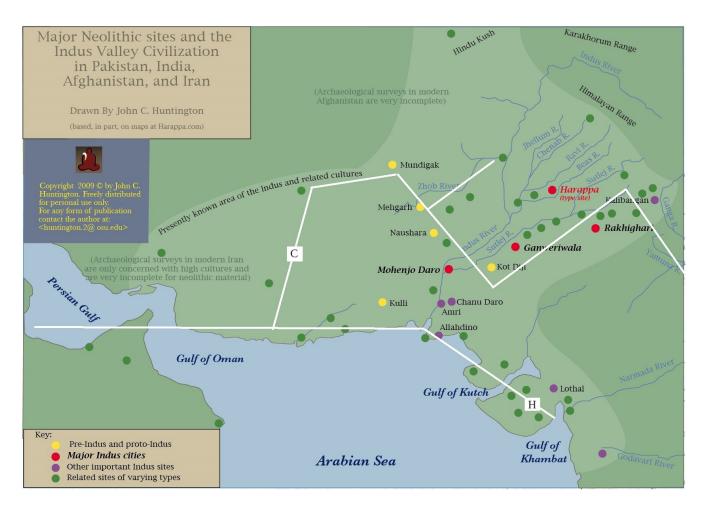
People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Eighty thousand years ago, the C and F Haplogroups voluntarily left Africa and moved east to reach the Red Sea, a giant oasis. They were an advanced logic-based culture that scouted far and wide for life sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They evolved as an independent category of humans, the Asia Clade. They had nothing to do with the Africans.

Seventy thousand years ago, the Asia Clade discovered the Tigris river and moved over.

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 skipped the Indus river which is not a rainwater resource. The snowmelt water of the Himalayas was avoided like the plague. The C and O groups moved to the current Balochistan. At that time, the current Thar desert and deserts of Balochistan were fertile valleys with perennial rainwater rivers and lakes. In Balochistan they discovered a mountain pass in the Iran Ridge, the Baloch Pass, that connected fertile valleys on both sides of the ridge.

The C and O moved from Balochistan to the Thar desert (Punjab), via Baloch pass. In Punjab, they discovered a rainwater river, the Yamuna, that flowed east to reach another giant fertile valley called Sunda. They lived only along perennial rainwater resources. They avoided all the rivers that originated in the Himalayas. The Himalayan rivers had snowmelt water, not rainwater.





The archeological excavation sites found along the West Coast of India and the Thar desert (Punjab) belonged to the Asia Clade (C, F). People who lacked scientific skills,

falsely attributed these sites to a new category of humans, the European Clade (DNA R1).

The European Clade (R1) evolved only six thousand years ago, in the Russian Steppe, after the glacial melt. They evolved from a primitive Stone Age culture. They had nothing to do with the Asia Clade that voluntarily left Africa seventy thousand years before the European Clade came into existence.

The Asia Clade (C, F) and European Clade (R1) had nothing to do with each other.

Only the European Clade that moved south from Europe four thousand years ago lived along the Indus river. Compared to the Russian Steppe the snowmelt water of the Indus was heavenly. They worshiped the Indus as a sacred river. The Asia Clade avoided the Indus like the plague.

The excavation sites to the east of the Sutlej river were actually along now dried out rainwater rivers of Punjab. They belonged to the Asia Clade (C, F). The researchers who lacked scientific skills falsely attributed them to the Sutlej river.

The people who lived between the Indus and Sutlej rivers were the European Clade (R1). They moved south from Europe only four thousand years ago. The European cultures evolved only six thousand years ago. The European Stone Age Culture evolved only ten thousand years ago, after Europe emerged out of glaciers.

The Asia Clade (C, F) was an advanced logic-based culture. They voluntarily left Africa eighty thousand years ago in search of life sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They avoided the Indus like the plague. They had nothing to do with Africans or Europeans.

Reading material Home