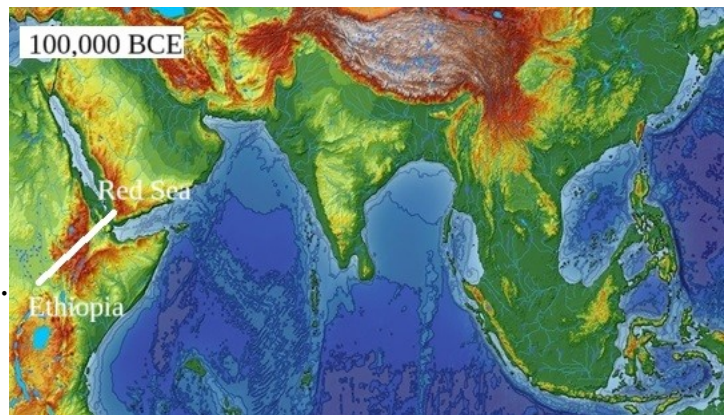


Migration of Homo Sapiens, an Archeological View

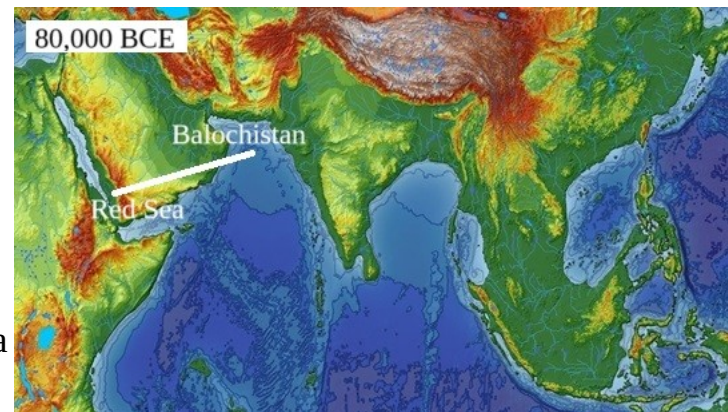
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Homo Sapiens, the modern Humans, evolved from the Homo Erectus in Central Africa 200,000 years ago. They were subdivided into three different groups called Clades: (1) Africa, (2) Asia, and (3) Europe. They lived in different parts of the world with no interaction between them. Culturally, the three Clades had nothing in common except their human form.

The Africa Clade moved from Central Africa to Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. The Asia Clade was split from the Africa Clade and moved east to the Red Sea, a giant oasis. The mountain range to the west of the Red Sea separated Asia from Africa. The Red Sea was Asia, not Africa. People on the west side of the mountain (Ethiopia) were the Africa Clade, and the ones on the east side (Red Sea) were the Asia Clade. They were split 100,000 years ago.

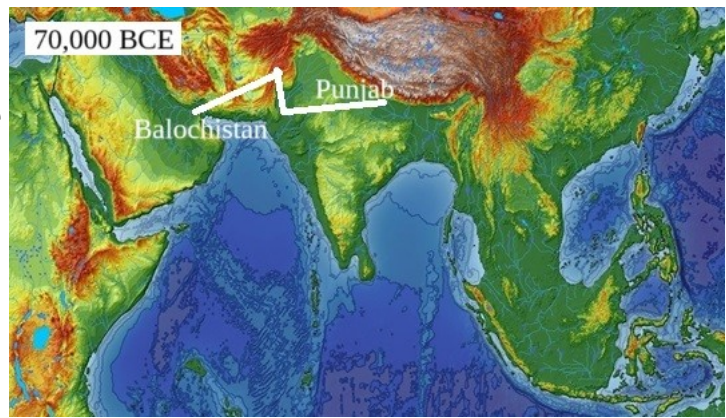


Before 20,000 BCE, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. At that time, there was no Persian Gulf or Gulf of Oman. It was a fertile valley called Balochistan. The map was computer generated to reflect the landscape before 20,000 BCE. The Africa Clade (Ethiopia) and Asia Clade (Red Sea) lived only in the tropical zone, around the Equator. They were warm and toasty. They had nothing to do with the Ice Age. They lived only along dependable perennial rainwater rivers. Around 80,000 BCE, the Asia Clade (Red Sea) moved to Balochistan.

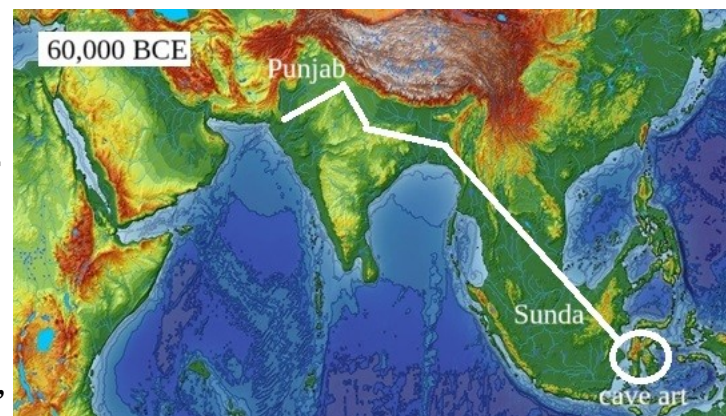


Around 80,000 BCE, homo sapiens lived in only three places: (1) Central Africa, (2) Ethiopia (Africa Clade), and (3) Balochistan (Asia Clade). They had nothing to do with each other. They evolved as distinct categories.

Around 70,000 BCE, the current Thar desert, between Pakistan and India, was a giant fertile valley, called Punjab. The Asia Clade discovered a mountain pass. Some people moved to Punjab. They lived only along perennial rainwater rivers. The Indus was not a rainwater river. It was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed course. It was avoided like the plague. People lived only along the rainwater rivers of Punjab.

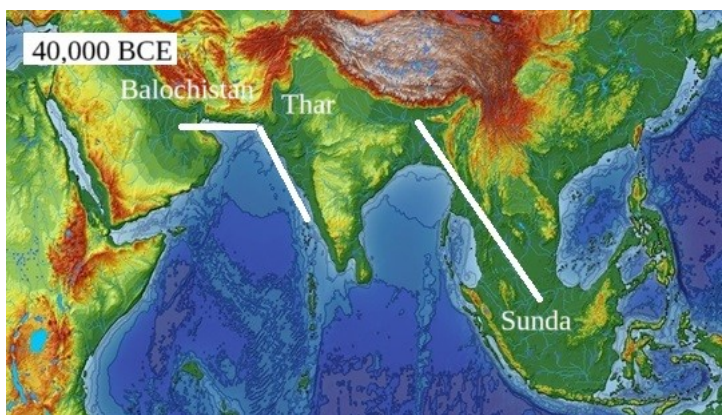


Around 60,000 BCE, the Asia Clade in Punjab discovered a giant fertile valley, called Sunda. Punjab and Sunda were connected by a perennial rainwater river the Yamuna. Some people instinctively followed the Yamuna and moved to Sunda. In Sunda they painted caves of the animals they hunted for food. The Sunda cave art, found along the Equator, was dated to be more than 50,000 years old. The cave art is a solid proof that the Asia Clade was in Sunda by 60,000 BCE.



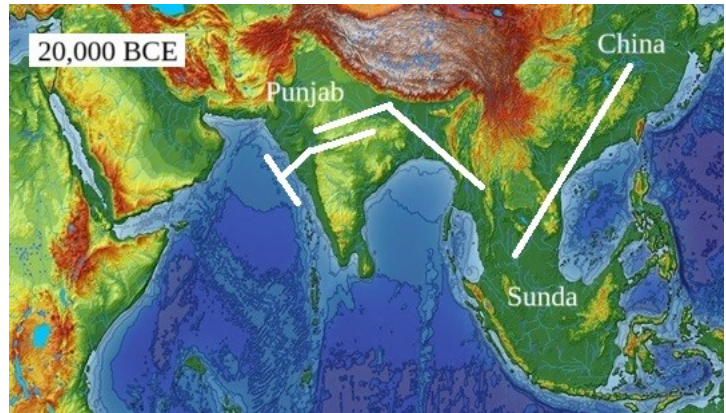
Around 60,000 BCE, homo sapiens lived in only five places: (1) Central Africa, (2) Ethiopia, (3) Balochistan, (4) Punjab, and (5) Sunda.

Around 40,000 BCE, there was a dramatic climate change, and Punjab was converted into the Thar desert. Punjab was vacated, and all the people moved to Sunda. At that time, the West Coast of India extended over 200 miles to reach the then Arabian sea. The Narmada river originated at the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas and flowed to the Arabian sea and formed a giant fertile valley, the Narmada delta. The people in Balochistan who lost Punjab discovered the Narmada delta and moved over. They avoided the Indus like the plague.



Around 40,000 BCE, the Asia Clade lived in only three places: (1) Balochistan, (2) Narmada delta, and (3) Sunda. Punjab and Yamuna were vacated. There were no people on the mainland of India.

Around 20,000 BCE, the glaciers started to melt and the seawater reached the current levels by 10,000 BCE. The Narmada delta and Sunda were submerged under 500 feet of water. A major portion of Balochistan was submerged to form the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. The people in the Narmada delta moved along the river to reach its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta.



Some people in Sunda moved east to reach China. Some people in Sunda retreated along the old migration path to reach the Sone river, and moved to its headwaters the Trikuta.

Around 20,000 BCE, the Asia Clade lived in only three places: (1) Balochistan, (2) Mt. Trikuta, and (3) China.

Around 20,000 BCE, the Thar desert became a fertile valley again. Some people in Balochistan moved to Punjab. Around 5,000 BCE, Punjab became a desert again. The people in Punjab moved along the Yamuna to the Ken river, and followed it to its headwaters the Mt. Trikuta.

The Asia Clade from Balochistan, Narmada delta, and Sunda converged to the same location, the Mt. Trikuta, along the rivers Ken, Narmada, and Sone. They were the same people with different cultures and spoke different languages. They were aware of each other, and lived in peace and harmony, as siblings. They were the natives, the Hindu. They shared the common core values of the Asia Clade. They were a distinct category. They had nothing to do with the homo sapiens who lived in Central Africa, Ethiopia, or Europe.

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