

Ethiopia, an Archeological View

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

Modern Humans, Homo Sapiens, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. They reached Ethiopia by 100,000 years ago. At Ethiopia, they were split into four branches, called Clades, and dispersed in different directions. The Asia Clade moved east to reach the Persian Gulf. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers and the seawater was far below the current levels.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asia Clade voluntarily moved out of Africa. It explains why, how, and when the Asia Clade moved out of Ethiopia.

The Red Sea was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply of rainwater. Some explorers followed a string of lakes to cross the mountain ridge. Technically, the Red Sea lake was in Asia, and the people were the Asia Clade.

The Asia Clade were in the Red Sea lake 100,000 years ago. They were in the Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago. They were in the Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. They painted caves in the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia 60,000 years ago. The Asia Clade were rainwater people. They scouted far and wide for dependable perennial rainwater resources. They discovered a continuous path of rainwater from Ethiopia to the caves.

