

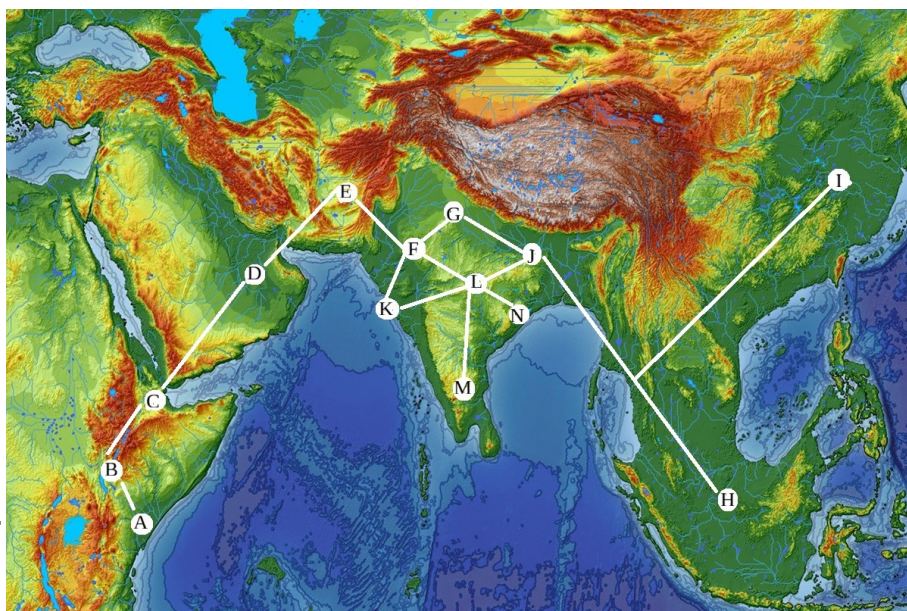
## The Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens: An Archeological View

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Homo sapiens originated in Africa 200,000 years ago. Some of them reached Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. From Ethiopia, they spread out in different directions. The Red Sea was formed when a part of the African plate was split and moved away ten million years ago; it is now called Asia. Technically, the Homo Sapiens that moved to the Red Sea were the Asia clade. They had nothing to do with the African or European clades.

The Asia clade instinctively followed the monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They lived only in the lowlands of the perennial rainwater rivers fed by the monsoon winds, with an abundant supply of food resources. They lived only in the areas shown by the white circles in the map below. The monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal for 20,000 years and reversed direction and moved from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea for another 20,000 years due to the Earth's rotation, called axial tilt. When the winds reversed direction, fertile land became wasteland and wasteland became fertile land. The Asia clade was forced to relocate from one fertile land to the next every 20,000 years.

The Asia clade was in Somalia (A) 200,000 years ago. They were in Ethiopia (B) 100,000 years ago. They were in the current Red Sea (C), which was a giant lake of rainwater. The (B) and (C) were connected by a valley of lakes formed when the plate was split. They were in the Tigris Valley (D) 80,000 years ago; at that time, the Persian Gulf was the Tigris River of perennial rainwater. They



were in Balochistan and Punjab (E, F, and G) 60,000 years ago; at that time, the Thar Desert and Balochistan were fertile lands. Some moved from (G) to (H), a giant fertile land that stretched from India to Australia, called Sunda, 60,000 years ago. Forty thousand years ago, monsoon winds reversed direction, and (E), (F), and (G) became wasteland. The people moved from (F) to (K) and (L). Twenty thousand years ago, the

glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels swallowed the (K) and (H). The (K) moved to (L). Some of the (H) moved to (I) the current China, Mongolia, and Japan. Some of the (H) moved back along the old migration path to (J); from (J) they moved to (L). At that time, some people at (L) discovered the Kaveri River (M) at the bottom of the peninsula, with perpetual rainwater. All the Asia clade assembled at the Trikuta (L). They followed different rainwater rivers that originated at the same hill. They lived along different rivers with their own languages and cultures. They were aware of each other and lived as separate siblings. Four thousand years ago, the winds reversed direction. The fertile land (L) turned to wasteland, and the wasteland (N) turned to fertile land. All the people at (L) moved to (N).

The native Indians, the Hindus, now live only in (M) and (N). They lived in Peninsular India for over 60,000 years. They are only traces in their old homelands. The current population along the Indus River and the Himalayas are recent immigrants from Europe who moved to India 4,000 years ago when the reversal of the wind direction caused a major global drought in Europe that lasted for almost 200 years. Hindus avoided the Indus and Himalayas like the plague; they lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers.

The current version of Indian history was written by Europeans who were unaware of the Asia clade. The archeological evidence helps us reconstruct the now lost Hindu history.