

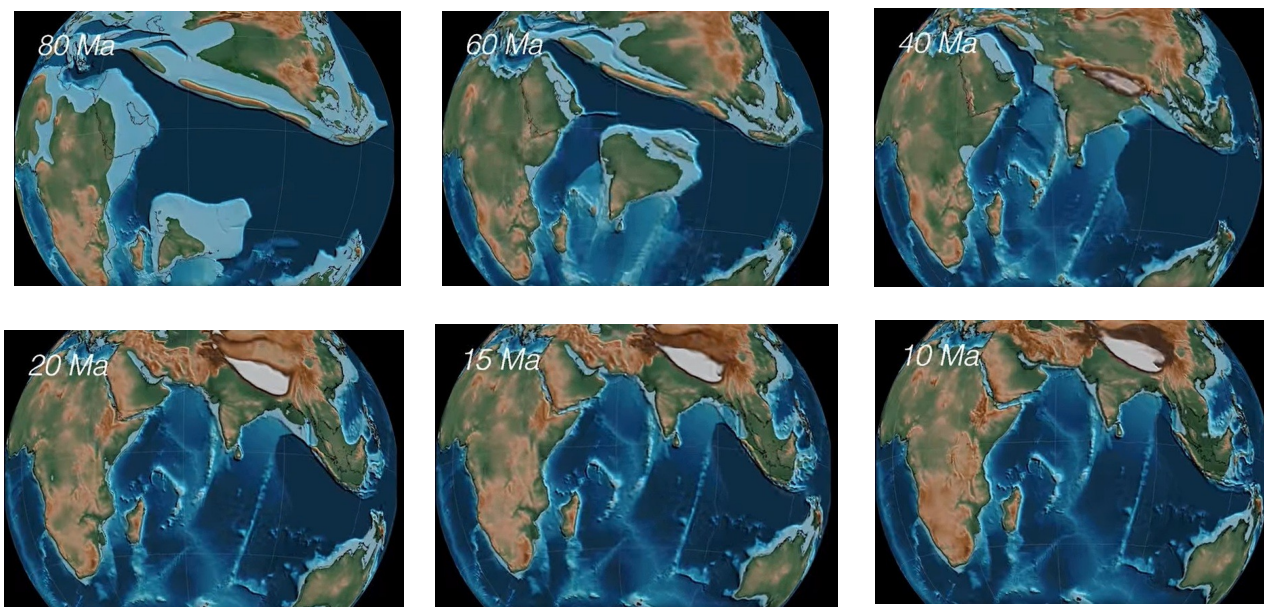
Asia: An Archeological View

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

Asia was a unique geological formation created when the Antarctic plate was split and met the Europe plate millions of years ago (Ma). The split created the Indian monsoon winds that blow from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. Over millions of years the monsoon rains carried fertile soil and created delta areas of rainwater rivers that are now lowlands; the lowlands were formed only along the cracks of ridges.

Homo Sapiens evolved along the east coast of Africa 200,000 years ago. Some Homo Sapiens who preferred lowlands of rainwater rivers moved to Asia and followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal.

The lowlanders lived only on the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They instinctively followed the monsoon winds from Somalia to the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf to the northwest of India (Punjab) to the Bay of Bengal (Sunda).



Asia was formed when a crack on the Africa Plate expanded into the Red Sea 15 million years ago (15 Ma). The lowlands to the east of the Red Sea are now called Asia. The west side of Asia is on the Africa Plate, and the east side is on the India Plate. When the Asians (DNA C and F) moved out of Somalia and lived in Asia, the seawater was far below the current levels; the original homeland of the Asians is now submerged under water or turned into desert.

The following digitally generated maps reflect the geology of Asia from different perspectives.

