

Ethiopia: An Archeological View

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

Modern humans, Homo Sapiens, evolved on the east coast of Africa 200,000 years ago. Some of them reached Ethiopia by 100,000 years ago. In Ethiopia, they were split and dispersed in different directions. They evolved independently of each other. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Red Sea was a giant lake, and the Persian Gulf was a giant fertile valley. The area to the east of the Red Sea is called Asia. The Homo Sapiens who moved to the Red Sea were the Asians.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asian Homo Sapiens (DNA C and F) moved east. They had nothing to do with the African Homo Sapiens (DNA A and B) or the European Homo Sapiens (DNA R1).

The Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal through the Persian Gulf. There was continuous dependable perennial rainwater from Ethiopia to the Bay of Bengal along the path of monsoon winds. The Asians followed the monsoon winds to reach Peninsular India.

Asians were lowlanders. They lived only on the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They avoided the flatland that was prone to frequent floods.

