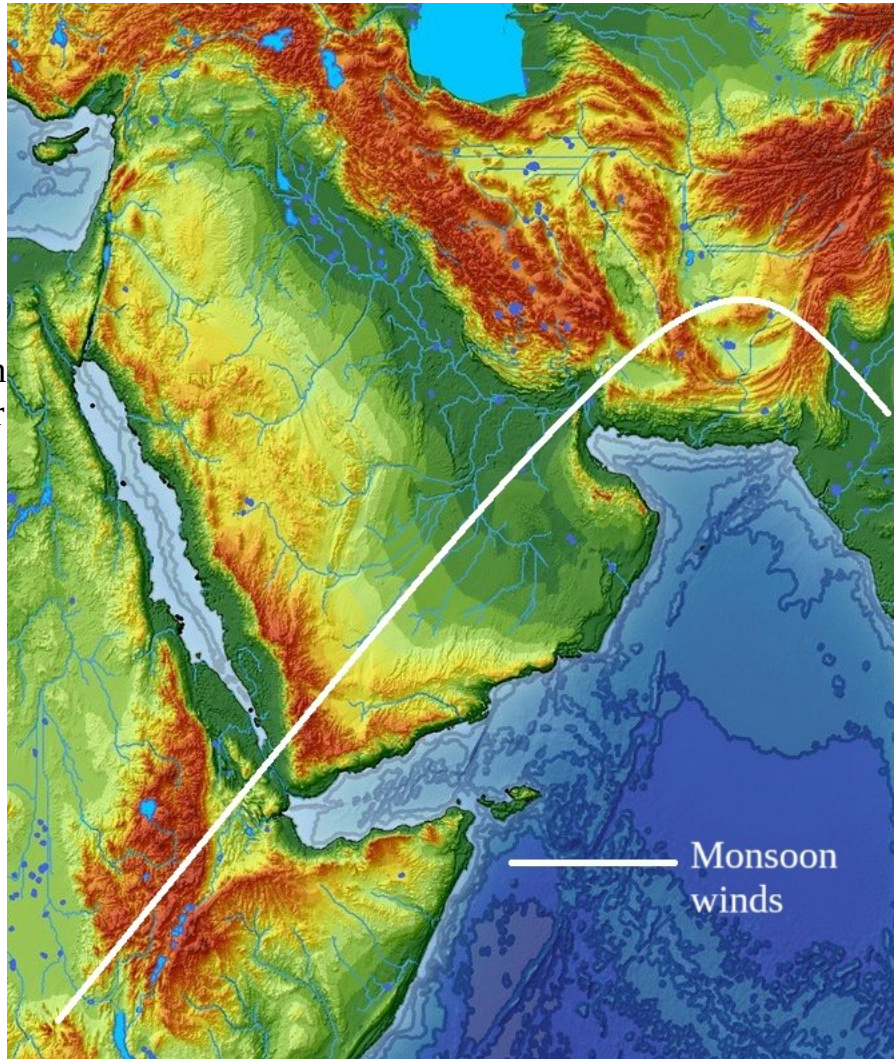


## Persian Gulf: An Archeological View

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

Eighty thousand years ago, the Persian Gulf was a fertile valley with perennial rainwater rivers that attracted some Homo Sapiens from Ethiopia. The Asian Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, lived in the Gulf until it was swallowed by the glacial melt. They had nothing to do with the African or the European Homo Sapiens.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asian Homo Sapiens lived there. The Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal along a path shown by the white line. The C and F followed the monsoon winds. They were rainwater people. They lived only along rainwater resources. At that time, the Bay of Bengal was a giant fertile valley, called Sunda, that stretched to Australia. The perennial rainwater river Yamuna connected the Gulf and Sunda. The C and F were warm-climate people. They lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, from the Gulf to Sunda, warm and toasty. When the Gulf was submerged due to the glacial melt, they relocated to Peninsular India.



Before the glacial melt, the west coast of India extended over 200 miles to the west to reach the then Arabian Sea. The Gulf and the west coast were one piece of land.

