

## The Ravi River: An Archeological View

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

The Harappa excavation site is along the Ravi River, a now partially dried-out rainwater tributary of the Indus River. It was falsely promoted as being along the Indus River by the people who invented the false hypothesis of the Indus Valley Civilization. The people who lived in Harappa, 60,000 years ago, were Hindus, the DNA F. They were rainwater people. They were lowlanders. They lived only along the lowlands of the now dried-out rainwater tributaries of the Indus River.

In the map, the yellow area is the current Thar Desert. Sixty thousand years ago, it was fertile land, the home of Hindus. Notice that near Quetta City in Pakistan there is a partially dried-out rainwater river. It was the Baloch Pass used by Hindus to move from Balochistan to the then fertile Thar. The people who lived in Harappa and the Thar 60,000 years ago were Hindus.



The current version of human history is based on a set of false assumptions not supported by archeological evidence. Hindus (F) were highly advanced logic-based cultures who voluntarily moved out of Somalia 100,000 years ago and lived only in Peninsular India. They intuitively followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They lived only along lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They were the Asian Homo Sapiens; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens.