

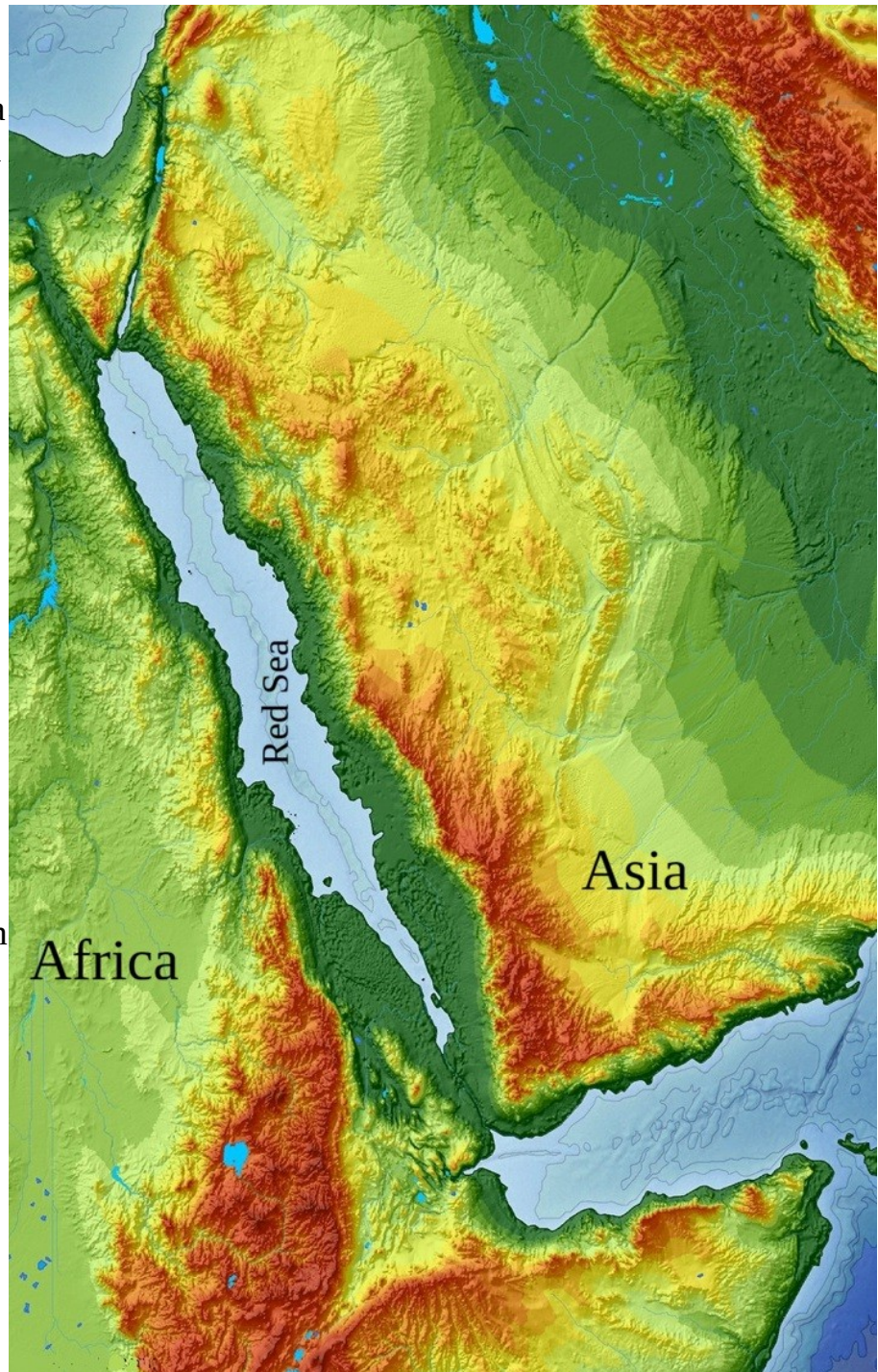
The Red Sea: An Archeological View

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

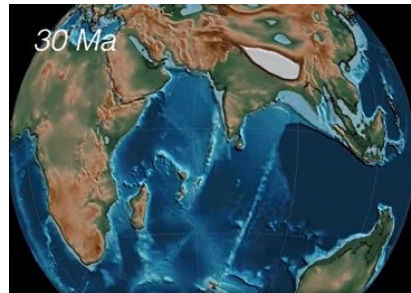
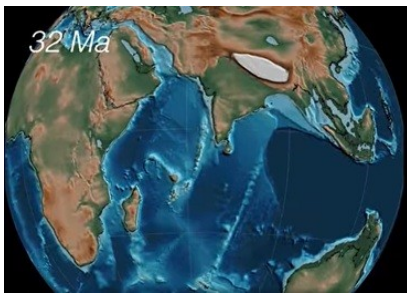
The Red Sea was formed as a rift when the Africa Plate was split and the Asia block moved east. It was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply of rainwater until it was submerged only recently after the glacial melt of 10,000 years ago. Both the Red Sea and Persian Gulf were swallowed.

The south end of the lake was a fertile valley that attracted some Homo Sapiens from Somalia who preferred to live in the lowlands of rainwater rivers of mountain ridges. The Asian Homo Sapiens were the DNA C and F; they had nothing to do with the African or European Homo Sapiens. They followed the monsoon winds from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They lived only in the lowlands of perennial rainwater rivers of the mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. They

lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty. They never heard of the Ice Age or the Stone Age. They were highly advanced logic-based cultures.



The following maps show when and how the Red Sea was formed 12 million years ago (12 Ma).



When the Asia block was separated from the Africa Plate, the mountain range was pulled apart into three pieces, A, B, and C, as shown in the map. The rift between A and B was a valley of lakes; it connected Ethiopia with the Red Sea. The rift between A and C was the Gulf of Aden. The rift between B and C was the Red Sea.

The map was digitally generated to reflect the landscape before the glacial melt. Much of the old migration path of the Asians is now submerged under water or turned into desert.

