

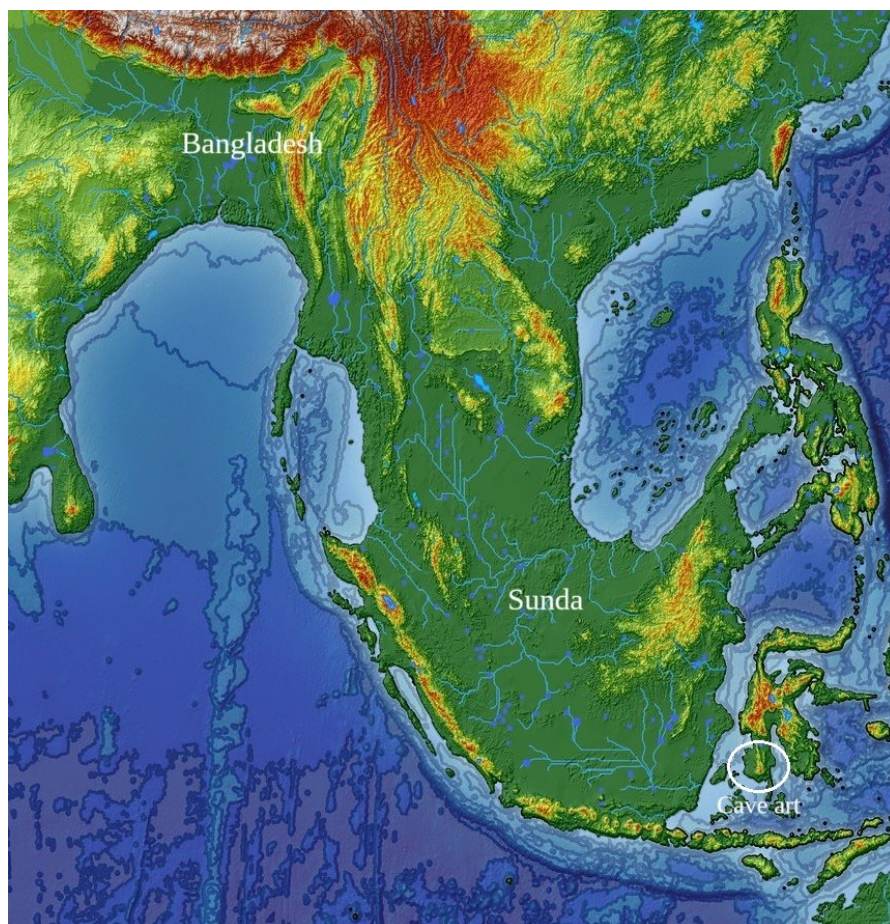
Sunda Land: An Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago, someone painted caves on the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia. The giant fertile valley that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia was called Sunda Land. The superb artwork compares with the best of paintings in the current art museums. It was the oldest known narrative art. The people who created it were the Asian Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, who voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago and lived near the caves around 60,000 BCE. They had nothing to do with the African Homo Sapiens, DNA A and B, or the European Homo Sapiens, DNA R1. The African, Asian, and European Homo Sapiens evolved independently of each other.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asian Homo Sapiens (C, F) lived in the Sunda Land.

The C and F were advanced cultures before they voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago in search of life-sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They discovered a continuous path of rainwater rivers from Ethiopia to the caves. They followed the monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were warm climate people. They lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty.



The cave paintings speak volumes of the now lost history of the Asian Homo Sapiens. The current version of human history is that of the European Homo Sapiens, who evolved only recently from the Stone Age.