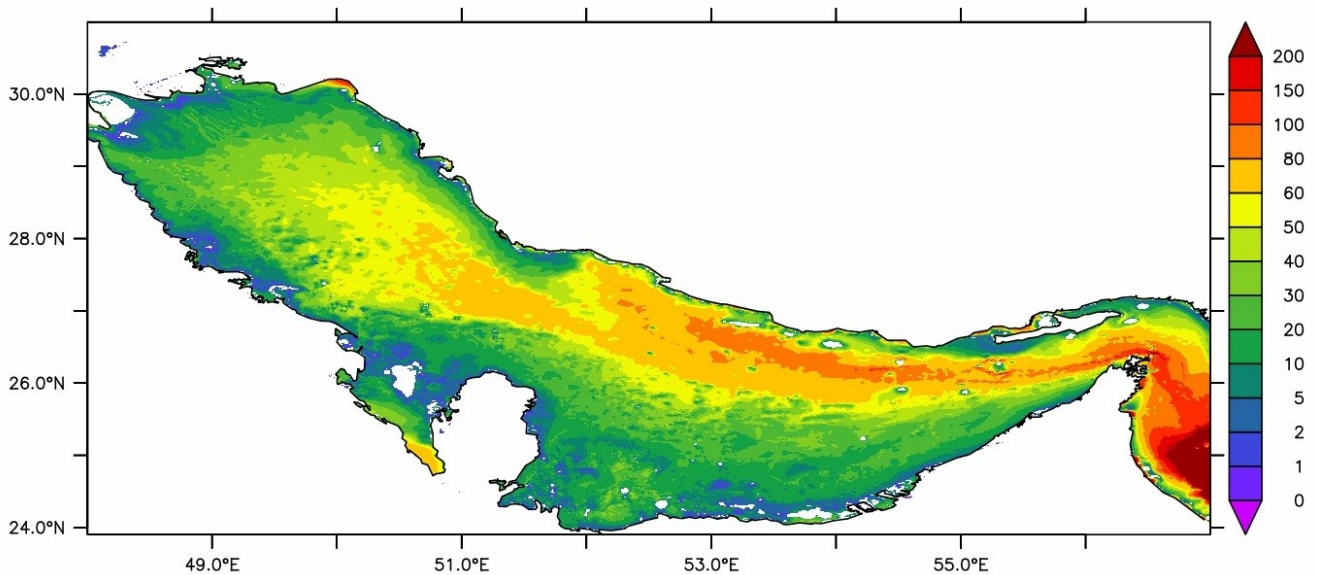
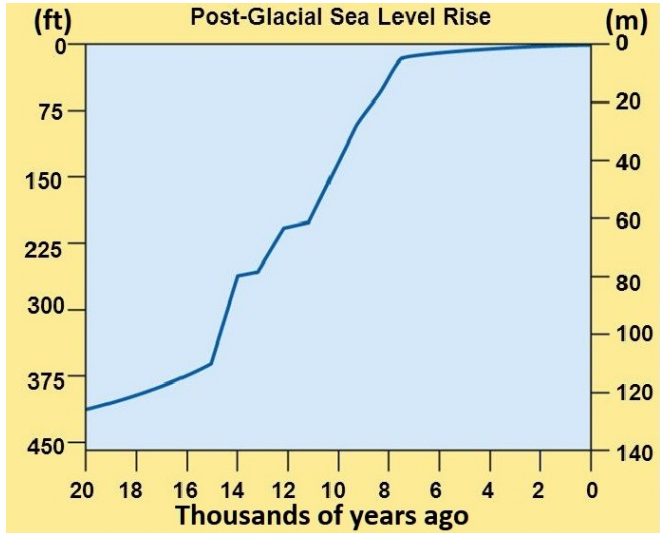
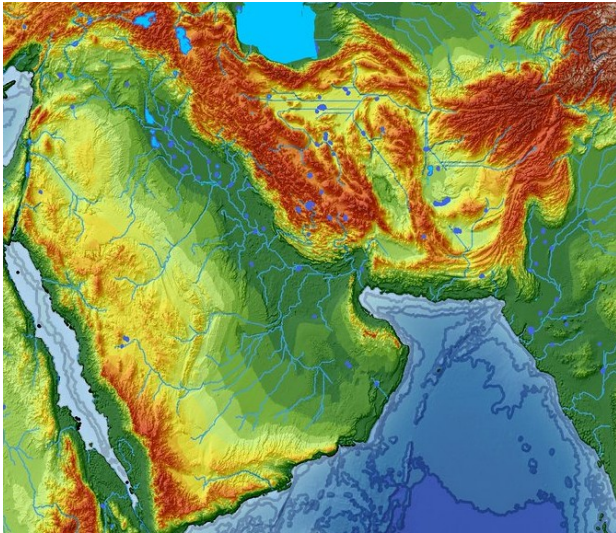


The Tigris River: An Archeological View

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

The current Persian Gulf was a fertile land, called the Tigris River, until it was submerged 10,000 years ago. It was the home of Hindus (DNA F). Hindus followed the monsoon winds and moved from Somalia to Peninsular India. Before the glacial melt, the seawater was far below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape.



The above image is depth of the current Persian Gulf, called bathymetry. It was the home of Hindus until it was submerged.



The Tigris River was a geological wonder that shaped human history. It was sandwiched between two mountain ridges that were perpendicular to the monsoon winds. No matter which way the winds blew, it had perpetual rainwater. The rising seawater from the glacial melt destroyed it. The perpetual rainwater was the magnet that attracted Hindus from Somalia. Hindus moved from the Tigris to Peninsular India.