

The Sumerians in Mesopotamia, an Archeological View

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

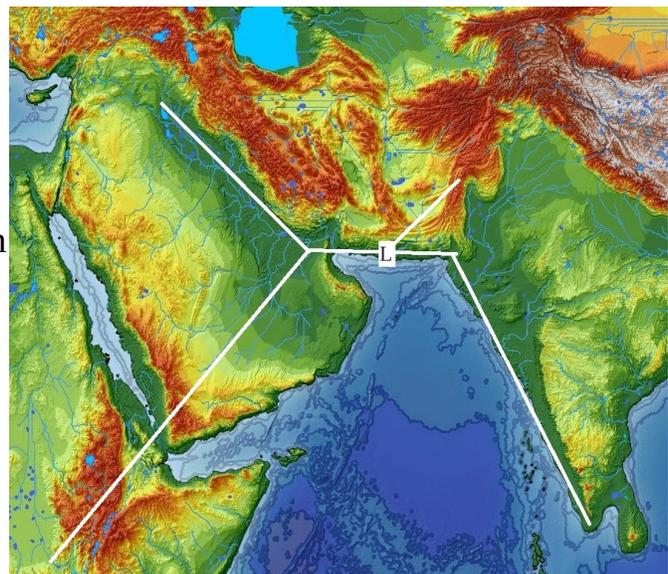
The Sumerians in Mesopotamia and Indians along the West Coast of India are genetically the DNA L group, a subgroup of the DNA F. They are found only along a straight line from Mesopotamia to the Kerala State of India. Sixty thousand years ago, they lived in a fertile valley, currently the submerged Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman, called Balochistan. They were a highly advanced logic-based culture that voluntarily left Ethiopia (Africa) in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources.

The seals excavated at Mohenjodaro and Lothal, with letters and figures to identify maritime merchandise, belonged to the L. They spoke the Kui language, the predominant Indian language of today (Malayalam, Tamil, Telugu, Kannada). In Balochistan, the Kui is called Brahui.

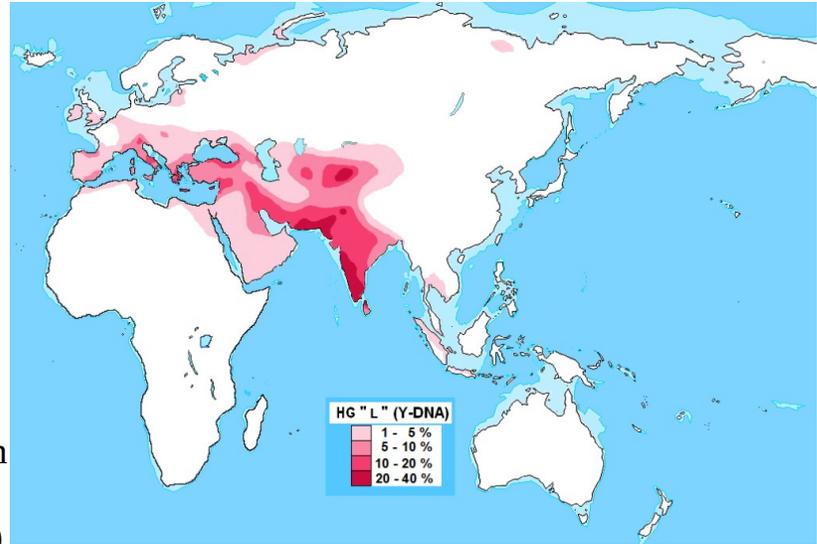
The baked bricks, warehouses, paved roads, public bath houses, indoor plumbing, shopping centers, found at Mohenjodaro, belonged to the L. They were abandoned when the melting glaciers swallowed the Persian Gulf 10,000 years ago. Their original homeland is now submerged under 500 feet of water.

Mohenjodaro and Lothal were remote outposts to collect and process raw materials for the manufacturing industry located at the sea level. They imported food supplies and exported processed raw materials. They did not depend on the land for food. They lived only along perennial rainwater rivers. The Indus was not a rainwater river. They avoided the silt laden Indus like the plague, except for the raw materials.

Sixty thousand years ago, it was a different climate and landscape. Much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The map is a reconstruction of landscape of that time. It shows migration of the L from Africa to the Gulf of Oman and their dispersal when their homeland was submerged 10,000 years ago. They lived in the Persian Gulf from 60,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE. When the Gulf was submerged, some moved to Mesopotamia and the rest moved to Kerala.



The map shows the current density of the L. They are distributed only along a straight line from Mesopotamia to the Kerala State in India, with a high concentration at their original homeland, the Persian Gulf.



The people on the West Coast of India who speak the Malayalam language are the L. They lived on the West Coast for over 60,000 years. They left Ethiopia (Africa) 100,000 years ago.

The excavation sites on the West Coast belonged to the L. They had active maritime trade from Mesopotamia to Kerala for over 20,000 years.

The archeological evidence has a fascinating story of human history to tell.