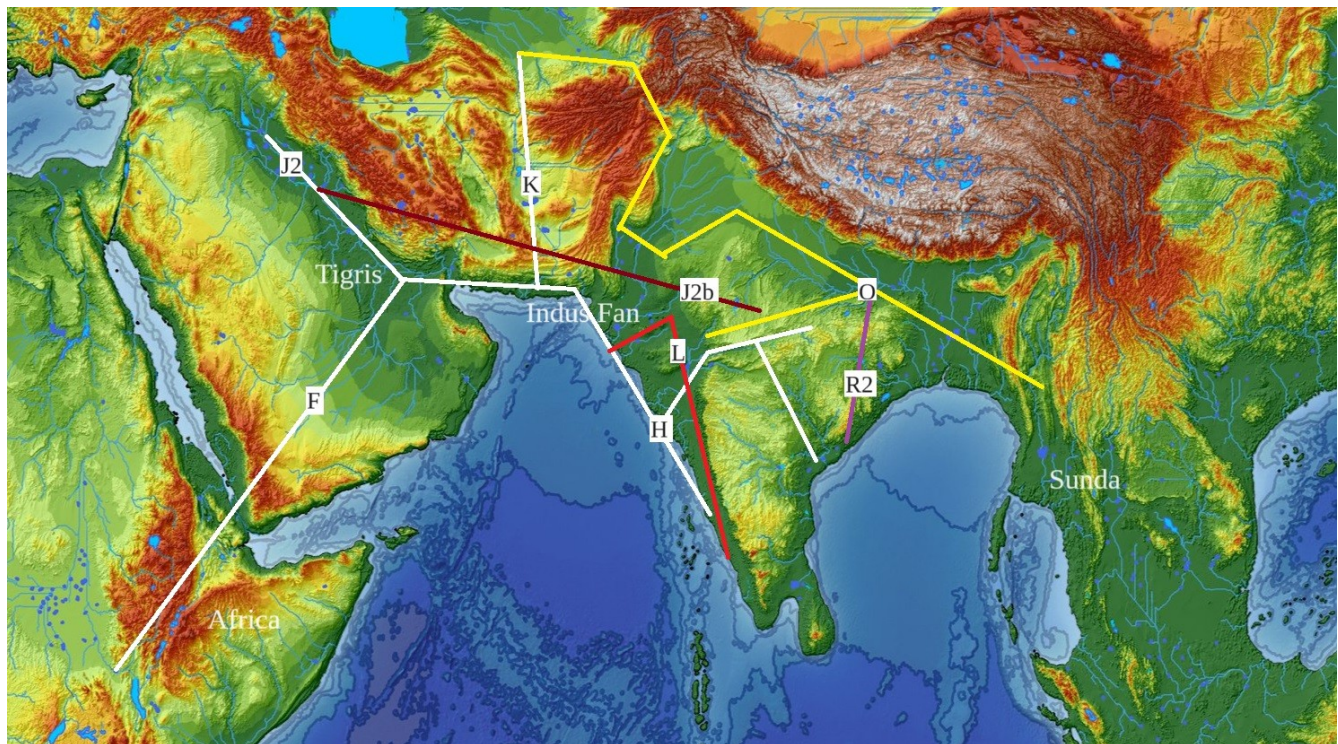


## The Cradle of the Ancient African Civilizations

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

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations suggested that the native Indians, the Hindu, migrated from Africa to the Vindhya. Originally, they were on the West Coast of India, along a stretch of a fertile valley from the present-day Kuwait city to Mumbai (Bombay). It was the cradle of the ancient African civilizations for forty thousand years. The fertile valley (land-bridge) is now submerged to form the current Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman. The people who lived on the land-bridge were forced to relocate to the mainland of India.

Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was 500 feet below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape. The following map is a reconstruction of the landscape of sixty thousand years ago.



Sixty thousand years ago, the Red Sea was a giant freshwater lake, the current Persian Gulf was the Tigris river, and the West Coast of India extended over 100 miles to reach the then Arabian Sea called the Indus Fan. The ancient India extended from the Red Sea to China to Australia. The mountain ridge on the west bank of the Red Sea lake separated India from Africa. The current political boundary of India is synthetic.

People who share the same DNA are called a Haplogroup. Sixty thousand years ago, the F Haplogroup voluntarily moved out of Africa in search of dependable perennial rainwater resources, to protect themselves from the unpredictable vagaries of nature. They discovered the Red Sea lake with inexhaustible supply of rainwater on the east side of the mountain.

Sixty thousand years ago, the F were only at the Red Sea, a giant oasis. They crossed the mountain ridge that stretched all along the west bank of the Red Sea lake that separated India from Africa. The F were the only people with the technical skills required to cross a mountain. They were a small group of self-selected visionaries who were willing to take the risk. They were intellectuals. The F at the lake were isolated from Africa, and evolved as an independent category of humans. Culturally, they were no longer Africans; they were Indians adapted to a new climate. They were an advanced logic-based culture that voluntarily left Africa.

Africa and India had different climate, fauna, and flora; they were different worlds. The mountain cut off all communications between Africa and India. Africans (A, B, E) and Indians (C, F) had nothing to do with each other. They were split sixty thousand years ago. They lived in separate watertight compartments. The C discovered the lake ahead of the F. Currently, the C live in China and Mongolia, and the F live in the peninsular India. Africans (A, B, E) never left Africa. Indians (C, F) never went back to Africa.

Forty thousand years ago, the F moved to the land-bridge (Kuwait to Mumbai). They were split into the subgroups: H, L, K, and J2. The H were along the Narmada river delta (Mumbai), and the J2 were along the Tigris. Only the Tigris and Narmada rivers were rainwater resources. The F did not occupy the Indus river area; the Indus was not a rainwater resource. The Tigris side of the land-bridge was at a higher elevation than the Narmada side.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glaciers started to melt, and the rising sea levels gradually swallowed the land-bridge. The people were forced to relocate, and were dispersed in different directions.

The H group on the Narmada delta (Mumbai) followed the Narmada river to reach its headwaters, the Mt. Trikuta of the Vindhyas. The Trikuta was surrounded by a giant catch basin that collected rainwater tapped by the Satpura range. The basin had enough capacity to feed the rivers year-round even during the frequent droughts. All the H moved to the Trikuta.

The L group, who were at a slightly higher elevation than the H, were next in line. Unlike the rainwater fed Narmada, the Indus was silt laden snowmelt water from the Himalayas. The Indus was unstable, flood prone, and constantly changed its course. It was not suitable for human habitation. The L moved south along the coast to reach the Mumbai area vacated by the H. By then, the pathway used by the H was submerged, and the L were deprived of the opportunity to reach the Trikuta. The L settled on the coastal South India.

The K group, who were at a slightly higher elevation than the L, were next in line. They followed the rainwater rivers to reach the current Iran. A subgroup of the K, the O, moved further north to reach the current Bactria.

The O in Bactria discovered that there was already an established migration path from the Red Sea lake to Sunda, used by the C. They followed the C, along the migration path, to Sunda. The C lived only in Sunda. The F lived only on the land-bridge. Only the O, a subgroup of the F, moved to Sunda. The O adopted the C lifestyle.

Near the Patna city (Bihar), along the migration path of the C, the O discovered the Sone river with perennial rainwater. Some of the O moved along the Sone to reach its headwaters, the Trikuta. The R2 was a subgroup of the O; they moved to the East Coast of India.

The Tigris people, who were at a slightly higher elevation than the K, were next in line. By then, the J2 already moved to Syria. The few remaining people in the Tigris were pushed to the present-day Iraq. The present-day Persian Gulf was formed when the seawater reached the current levels eight thousand years ago. The original location of the H, near Mumbai, is now under 500 feet of water. The land-bridge was submerged.

The J2 in Syria were an advanced civilization. A subgroup of the J2, the J2b, evolved as a distinct subculture. They moved east to reach the Trikuta. They settled along the perennial Ken river.

The three civilizations (H, O, J2b) independently discovered the Trikuta with inexhaustible supply of rainwater. They instinctively followed the perennial rivers (Narmada, Sone, Ken) to their headwaters. The L stayed on the West Coast, and the R2 stayed on the East Coast. Some H followed the Godavari river to reach the East Coast.

The F (H, O, J2b, L, R2) lived only in the peninsular India, to the south of Delhi. They were forced to relocate from the land-bridge by the rising sea levels. The land-bridge

was totally submerged by ten thousand years ago. The relocation was done over a period of ten thousand years. They voluntarily left Africa sixty thousand years ago.

The native Indian population, the Hindu, consist of only the H, O, J2b, L, and R2. They were subgroups of the F. The F voluntarily left Africa sixty thousand years ago. They had nothing to do with the people in Africa. They evolved as an independent category, the Hindu. They were logic-based peace-loving compassionate people. They were intellectuals who took the risk of crossing a mountain. They respected other peoples' rights and property. They never had a war in sixty thousand years.

The only other current population in India are the recent immigrants from Europe, the DNA R1. The R1 entered India, to the north of Delhi, near Kashmir, four thousand years ago. DNA samples of the R1 are observed only to the north of Delhi. To the south of Delhi, DNA samples of the R1 are observed only along the path of Greek occupation of India. The Greeks crossed Delhi only after 500 CE. The current political boundary of India that includes Kashmir (R1) is a recent Greek invention. The ancient India of the Hindu (F) was only to the south of Delhi.

Culturally, the recent Europeans (R1) were the exact opposite of the ancient Hindu (F). The R1 evolved only six thousand years ago, in the Russian Steppe. Europe was covered with glaciers until recently. The concepts of King, War, Weapons, God, and Temple are trademarks of the R1. They never existed to the south of Delhi before the Greeks.

The current version of the Indian history was written by the R1 who were ignorant of the history of the F.

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