

Ethiopia, an Archeological View

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

Modern humans, *Homo sapiens*, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. They reached Ethiopia by 100,000 years ago. In Ethiopia, they were split into four branches, called clades, and dispersed in different directions. At that time, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The Red Sea was a giant lake, and the Persian Gulf was a giant fertile valley.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape when the Asia Clade, DNA C and F, moved out.

The Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal through the Persian Gulf. There was continuous dependable rainwater from Ethiopia to the Bay of Bengal along the path of monsoon winds.

The Asia Clade intuitively and voluntarily followed the monsoon winds to reach Peninsular India. They were in the Red Sea lake 100,000 years ago, in the Persian Gulf 80,000 years ago, and in the Peninsular India 60,000 years ago.

