

Ethiopia: An Archeological View

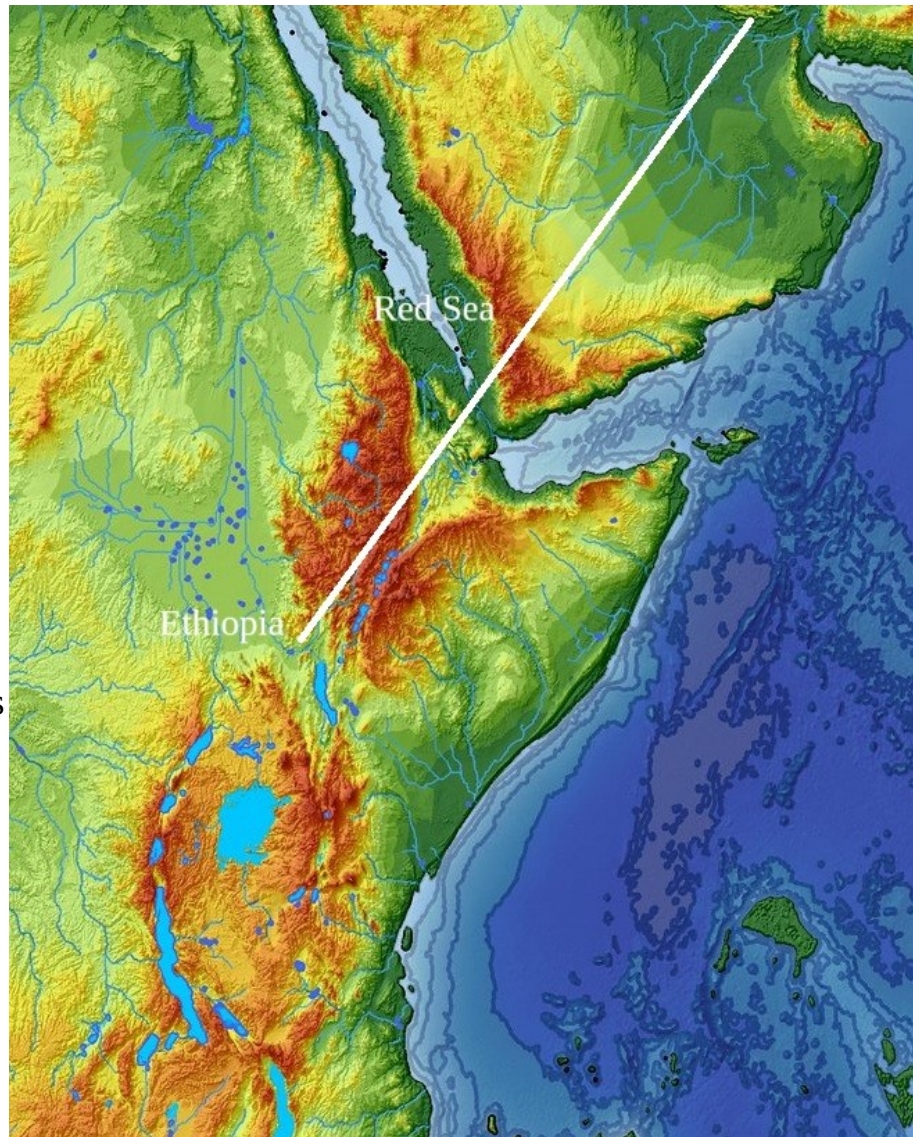
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

Modern humans, Homo sapiens, evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. They reached Ethiopia by 100,000 years ago. In Ethiopia, they were split and dispersed in different directions. They evolved independently of each other. 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 Asian Homo Sapiens (DNA C and F) moved out. They had nothing to do with the African Homo Sapiens (DNA A and B) or the European Homo Sapiens (DNA R1).

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 Asian Homo Sapiens followed the monsoon winds to reach Peninsular India.



The European Homo Sapiens (R1a) reached Pakistan only 4,000 years ago. The African Homo Sapiens (A, B) never reached India.