

Red Sea: An Archeological View

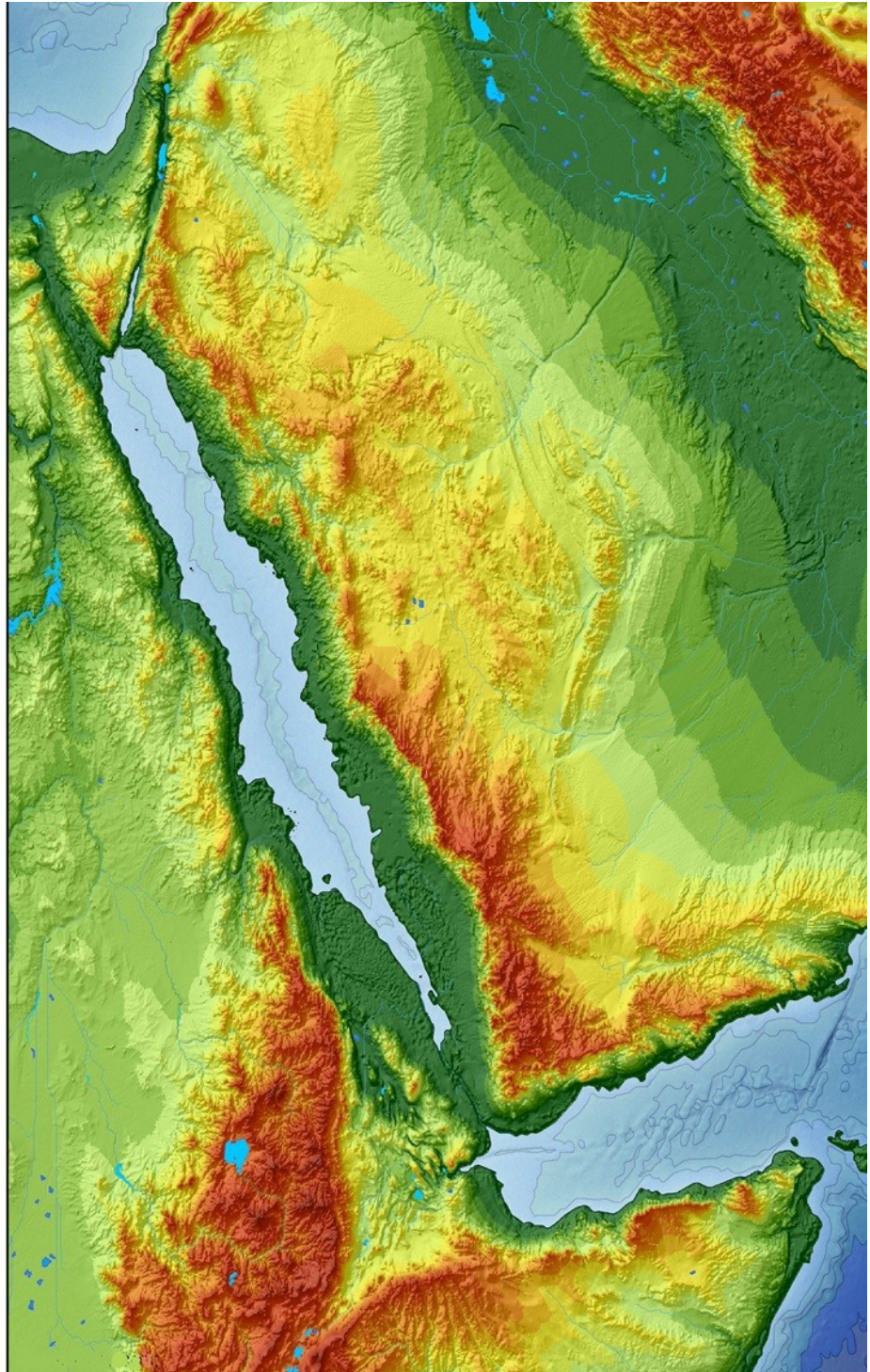
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

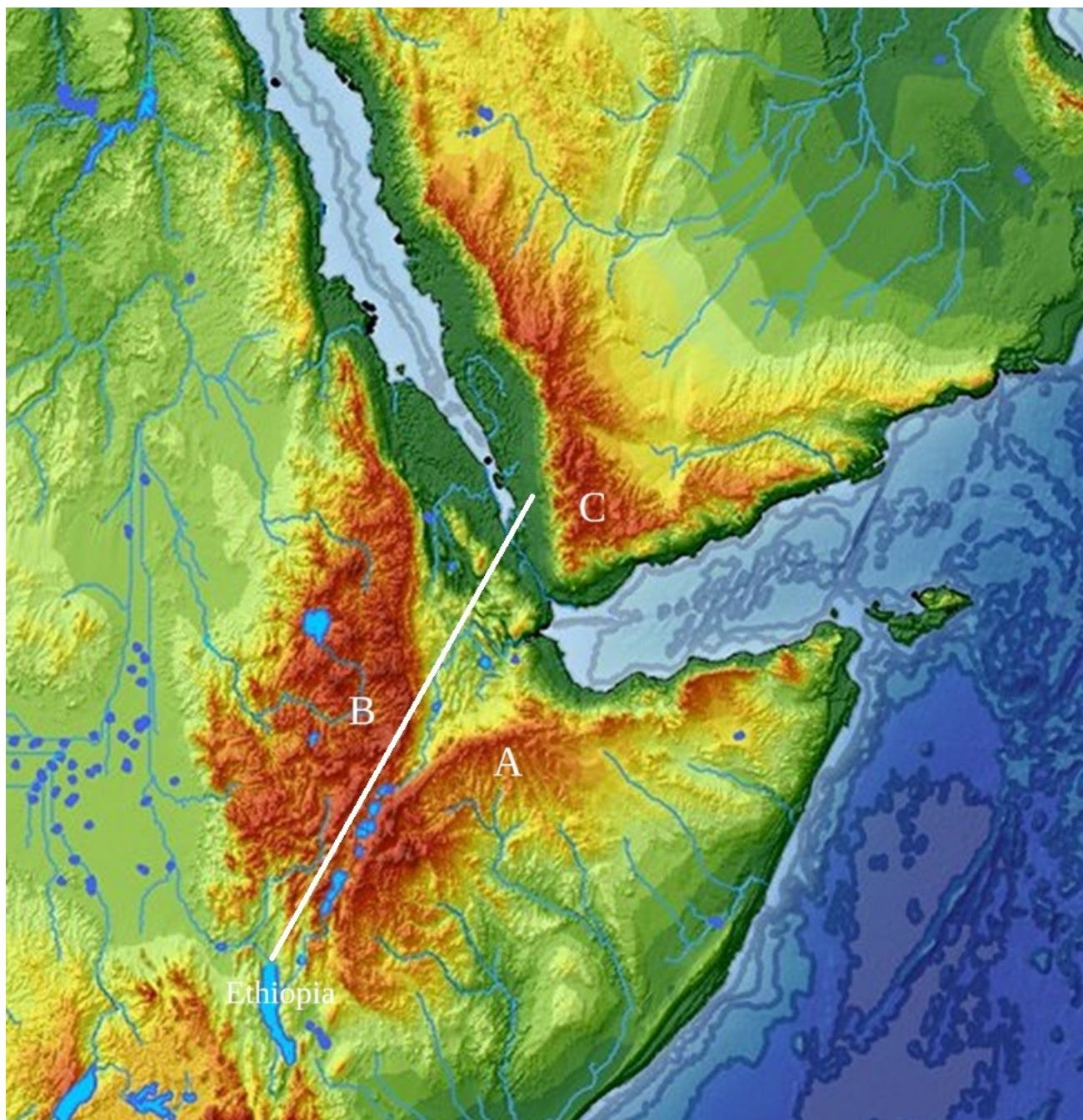
The Red Sea was formed as a rift when the Asia plate was separated from Africa. Technically, it is in Asia, not Africa. It was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply of rainwater until it was swallowed only recently. Both the Red Sea and Persian Gulf were swallowed at the same time.

The south end of the lake was a fertile valley that attracted some Homo Sapiens from Ethiopia. The Asian Homo Sapiens that moved to the Red Sea were the DNA C and F. They evolved independently of the African Homo Sapiens (DNA A and B) and the European Homo Sapiens (DNA R1).

The Asian Homo Sapiens were warm-climate people. They lived only along rainwater resources.

They lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer, warm and toasty. They never heard of the Glacial Age or the Stone Age. They left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago.





When the Asia plate was separated from Africa, the mountain range was pulled apart into three pieces, A, B, and C, as shown in the map. The rift between A and B was a valley of lakes. It connected Ethiopia with the Red Sea. The rift between A and C was the Gulf of Aden. The rift between B and C was the Red Sea lake.