

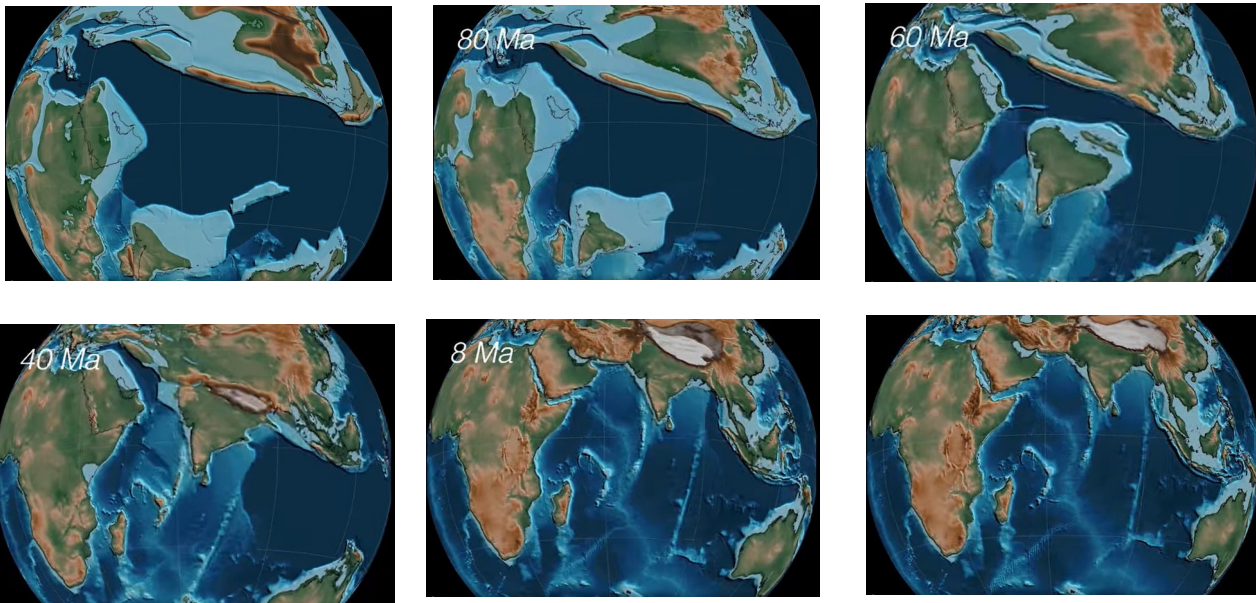
## Asia: An Archeological View

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

Asia was a unique geological formation created when the Antarctic plate was split and met the Eurasian plate millions of years ago. The split created the Indian monsoon wind stream of ocean currents that reverse direction every 20,000 years. Over millions of years the monsoon rains carried rich fertile soil and created delta areas that are now lowlands. The rich lowlands were formed only along the cracks: Madagascar, Somalia, the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, Sunda, and the northwest and east coasts of India.

Homo Sapiens who evolved along the east coast of Africa near Tanzania 200,000 years ago were split into three clades and lived at different elevations. The African clade lived in highlands and moved west. The European clade followed the Homo Neanderthal and moved north. The Asian clade lived only in the lowlands and moved east. They evolved as if they were three different species with nothing in common.

The lowlanders lived only along the monsoon path of the rich delta soil. They instinctively followed the path from Somalia to the Red Sea to the Persian Gulf to the northwest of India to the east coast of India. They followed the rainwater and the lowlands it created. The unique geology of the lowlands, called Asia, was created by the continental drift.



Asia was formed when the crack expanded into the Red Sea. Technically the Red Sea was in Asia. Somalia is now a part of Africa. The rest of the lowlands are now called Asia. The seawater was 500 feet below the current levels when the Asian Homo Sapiens moved out of Somalia and lived in Asia. At that time, the Red Sea was a giant lake of rainwater, the Persian Gulf was a fertile valley, and the Sunda was a giant fertile land that stretched all the way to Australia. The rivers Yamuna, Narmada, Tapi, Godavari, and Mahanadi were formed when India was cracked by the impact force. All the rivers emptied monsoon rainwater to the lowlands. The migration path was a cakewalk. Much of the migration path is now submerged under 500 feet of water.

