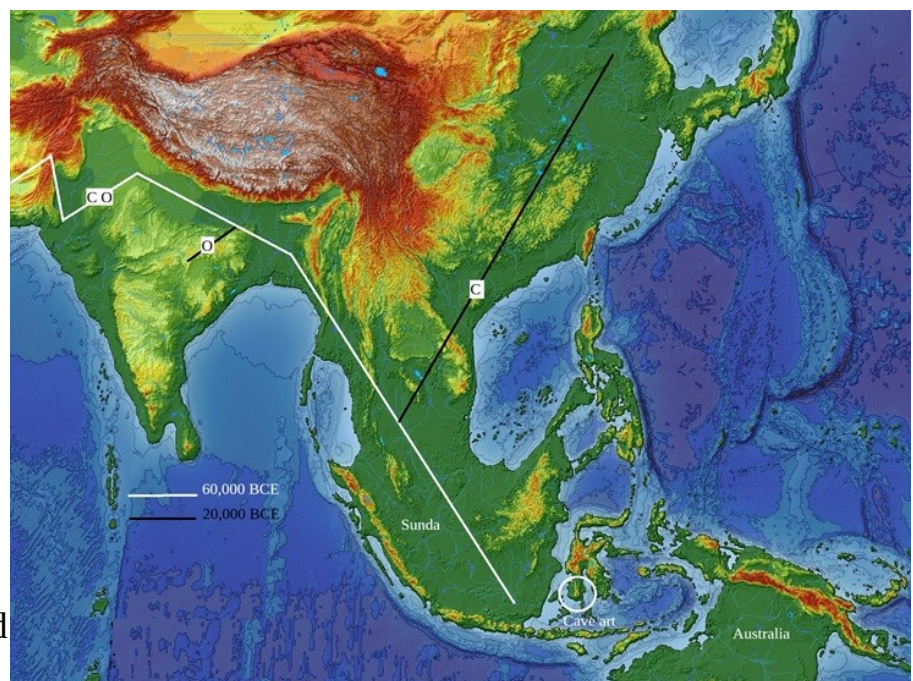


Chinese People: An Archeological View

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

Originally, Chinese and Hindus were the same people. They were the Asian Homo Sapiens who voluntarily left Ethiopia and Somalia 100,000 years ago to follow the monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. They were rainwater people. They lived only in the lowlands created by the perennial rainwater rivers along the path of the monsoon winds. They lived in the currently submerged Persian Gulf around 80,000 years ago. Chinese were the DNA C, and Hindus were the DNA F. The DNA O was a subgroup of the F.

Around 60,000 years ago, the C and O moved along the white line shown in the map to a giant fertile land that stretched from India to Australia, called Sunda. They painted caves on the Sulawesi island of Indonesia around 60,000 years ago.



The glaciers started to melt around 20,000 years ago, and the Sunda was submerged. The C moved east to the current China, Mongolia, and Japan. The O moved back to India along the old migration path and lived along the Sone tributary of the Yamuna River.

The Asian Homo Sapiens that lived as one family in the Gulf were split only 20,000 years ago. The DNA C are currently found only in traces in Balochistan, Gujarat State of India, and along the entire length of the Yamuna River from the Gulf to Southeast Asia. Hindus, DNA F, lived only in Peninsular India. The current Southeast Asia population is only DNA C and O that were left behind.