

## Persian Gulf, an Archeological View

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

Eighty thousand years ago, the Persian Gulf was a fertile valley with perennial rainwater rivers that attracted humans from Ethiopia. The Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, lived in the Gulf until it was swallowed by the glacial melt 10,000 years ago.

The map of the Persian Gulf at the time the Asia Clade lived there was recreated using computer simulations. It was a different landscape that explained human migrations of the now lost human history.

Modern humans evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. Some of them moved to Ethiopia. Around 100,000 years ago the Asia Clade discovered the Red Sea a giant lake, and the Persian Gulf a fertile valley of perennial rainwater rivers.

The Asia Clade were advanced logic based cultures. They intuitively and voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia to follow the Indian monsoon winds that

blew from the Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal. At that time, the Bay of Bengal was a giant fertile valley, called Sunda, that stretched to Australia. The Asia Clade moved along the perennial rainwater river Yamuna that connected the two fertile valleys. Both valleys are now submerged under 500 feet of water. They were submerged only 10,000 years ago. We have solid proof, the Sunda Cave Art, that the Asia Clade were in Sunda 60,000 years ago.

