

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 computers. The Indian monsoon winds blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal along a path shown by the white line. The Gulf had dependable perennial rainwater that attracted humans from Ethiopia.

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

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 Gulf and Sunda. The Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and Sunda are now submerged under 500 feet of water.

