

Sunda Land, an Archeological View

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

Sixty thousand years ago, someone painted caves on the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia. The giant fertile valley that stretched from Bangladesh to Australia was called Sunda Land. The superb artwork compares with the best of paintings in the current art museums. It was the oldest known narrative art. The people who created it were the Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens, DNA C and F, who voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago and lived near the caves around 60,000 BCE. The melting glaciers swallowed the Sunda Land by 10,000 BCE.

The scientific curiosity of how the Asia Clade managed to reach the caves by 60,000 BCE encouraged us to recreate a map of the landscape at the time of the migration. We artificially lowered the sea levels to 500 feet below the current levels. Using the altitude data, we reconstructed a topographic image of the Sunda Land.

The Asia Clade were advanced cultures before they voluntarily left Ethiopia 100,000 years ago in search of life-sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They discovered a continuous path of rainwater rivers from Ethiopia to the caves.

