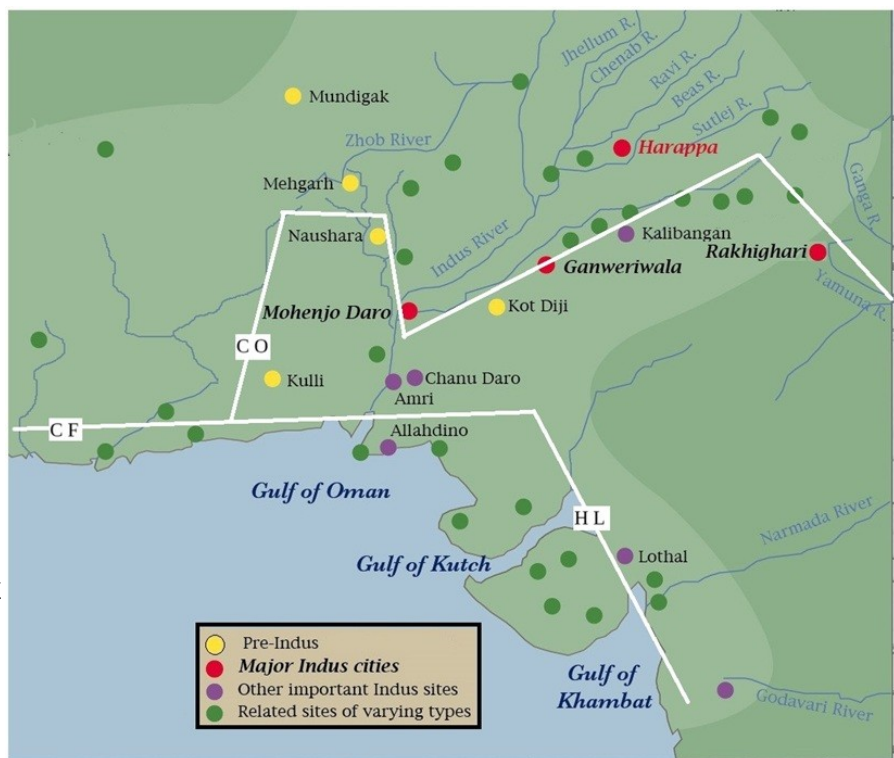


Indus Valley: An Archeological View

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

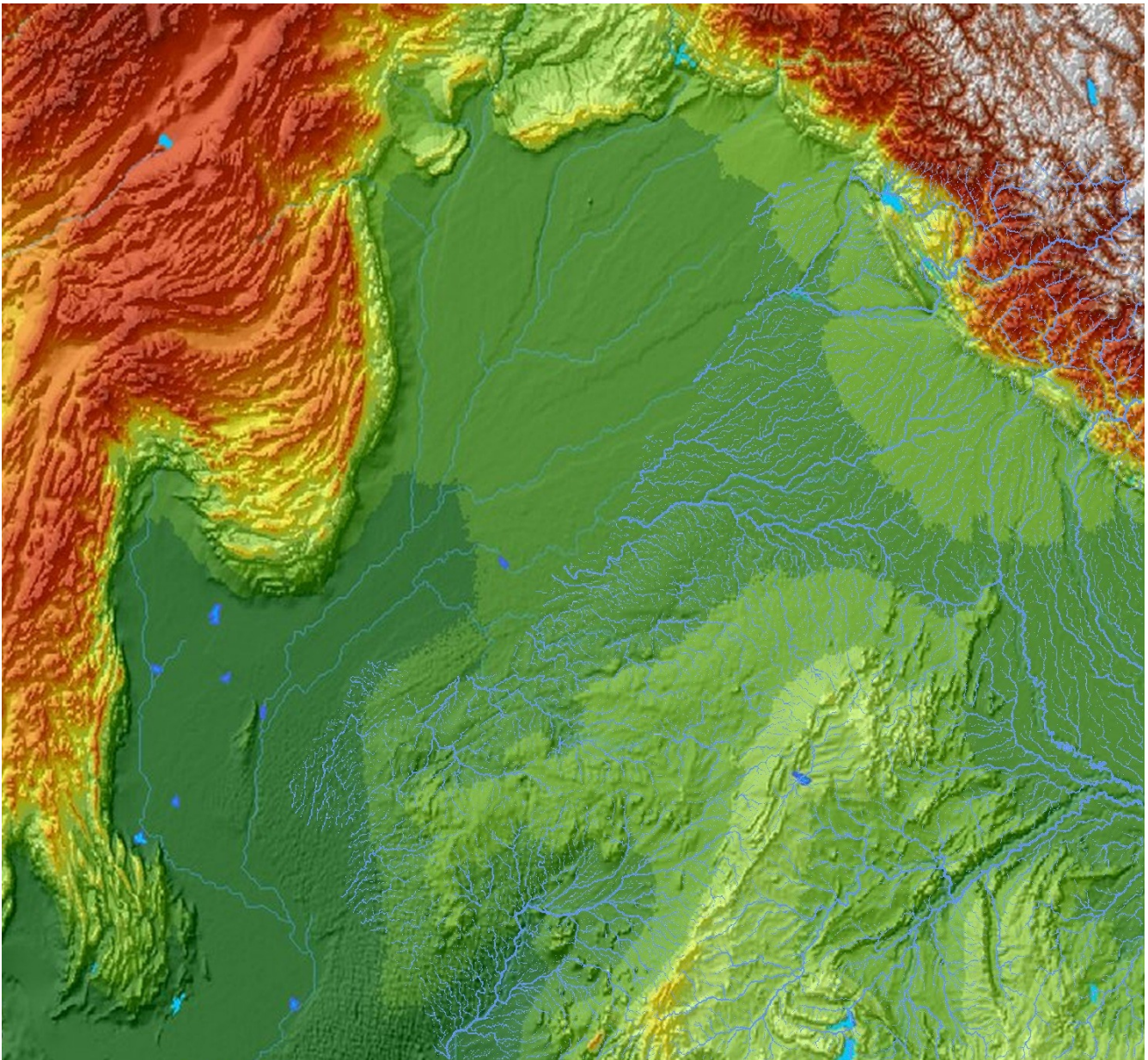
Sixty thousand years ago, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. It was a different climate and landscape. At that time, the Persian Gulf and Thar deserts were fertile valleys that attracted humans from Ethiopia. The people who lived in the Persian Gulf were the DNA C and F, the Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens. The C moved on to China. The F lived only in India. The F were subdivided into H, L, and O. The O moved along with C to the Bay of Bengal. The H and L moved south to the West Coast of India.

The C and F were highly advanced cultures that voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia in search of life-sustaining perennial rainwater. They scouted far and wide and discovered a continuous path of rainwater as shown by the white line in the map. They were rainwater people and lived only along rainwater rivers. They avoided the Himalayas and its snowmelt water rivers like the plague. At that time, the Indus had both rainwater and snowmelt water tributaries.



The rainwater tributaries are now dried out to form the Thar desert. The Ravi is a rainwater tributary. Harappa was along the Ravi, a rainwater tributary.

The excavation sites as shown in the map are only along the rainwater tributaries that are now dried out. When the rainwater tributaries dried out, people preferred to move east to the Bay of Bengal along the Yamuna River. They avoided the snowmelt water tributaries of the Indus. Hindu (F) never lived along the Himalayas or its rivers.



The above map is a digital reconstruction of the landscape of 60,000 years ago when the C and F lived there. Notice that the Indus River had an entirely different path than the current. The current Indus is an avulsion carved out recently in the flood plain. Mohenjodaro was along a now dried-out rainwater river, 100 miles to the west of the ancient Indus. The current avulsion goes right through Mohenjodaro. The Indus changes its course every few years. It is flood-prone and unstable. Hindus avoided it like the plague. Harappa, the other well-known excavation site, was along the Ravi River, a rainwater tributary of the Indus. Unlike the Indus and Sutlej, the Ravi did not originate in the glaciers of the Himalayas.