

Persian Gulf, an Archeological View

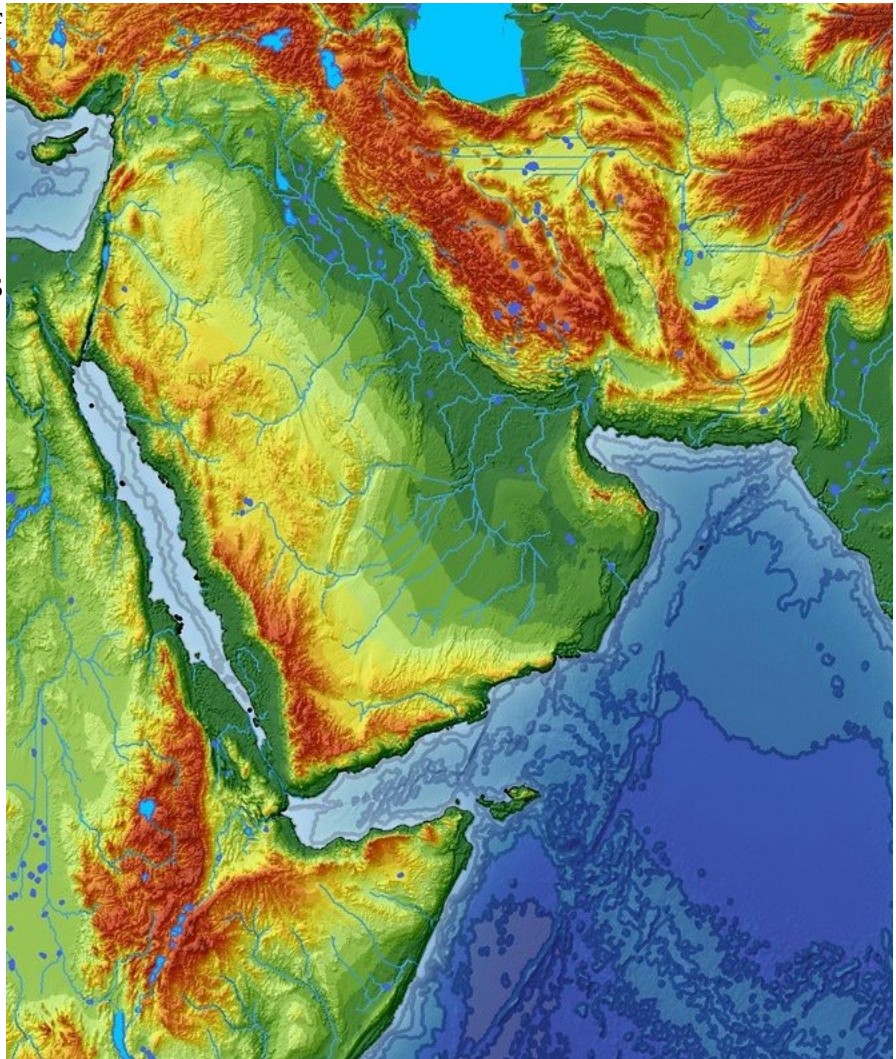
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

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.

The map of the Persian Gulf at the time the Asia Clade lived there was recreated using computer simulations. It was a different climate and 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, an Oasis, and the Persian Gulf a fertile valley of perennial rainwater rivers.

The Asia Clade were advanced cultures before they voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia.



The Persian Gulf was submerged only 10,000 years ago. The Asia Clade lived in the Gulf from 80,000 BCE to 10,000 BCE. They were in the Red Sea lake from 100,000 BCE to 80,000 BCE. They voluntarily moved out of Ethiopia in search of dependable perennial rainwater. They were warm climate people.