

Asia Clade of Homo Sapiens, an Archeological View

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

Homo sapiens evolved in Africa 200,000 years ago. They reached Ethiopia 100,000 years ago. From Ethiopia, they spread out in different directions. The group that moved to Asia is called the Asia Clade (DNA C and F). They lived in only small areas that were favorable to human habitation, the white circles in the map below. They followed the Indian monsoon winds that blew from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal. The white circles alternated between fertile lands and wastelands every 20,000 years, for millions of years, due to the earth's rotation, called the 41,000-year cycle.

Twenty thousand years ago, the glacial melt swallowed the areas B, C, G, and I. Currently the areas D (Balochistan), E (Thar), and F (Vindhya) are wastelands. All the people at the F were forced to move to the east of the Satpura only 4,000 years ago. The J (Nilgiri hills) with perpetual rainwater was discovered 20,000 years ago. The H (China) was occupied only after the G (Sunda) was swallowed 20,000 years ago.

