

Persian Gulf, an Archeological View

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

One hundred thousand years ago, the Persian Gulf was a fertile river 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 the glacial melt of 20,000 years ago swallowed it.

The map of the Persian Gulf at the time of migration of the Asia Clade 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 to the Gulf.

They were in the Gulf 80,000 years ago. They moved to the Peninsular India 60,000 years ago. They scouted far and wide for the life sustaining perennial rainwater resources. They were visionaries, pioneers, explorers, artists, and intellectuals. They were the cream of the humankind. They painted caves in the Sulawesi Island of Indonesia 60,000 years ago.

