

Red Sea, an Archeological View

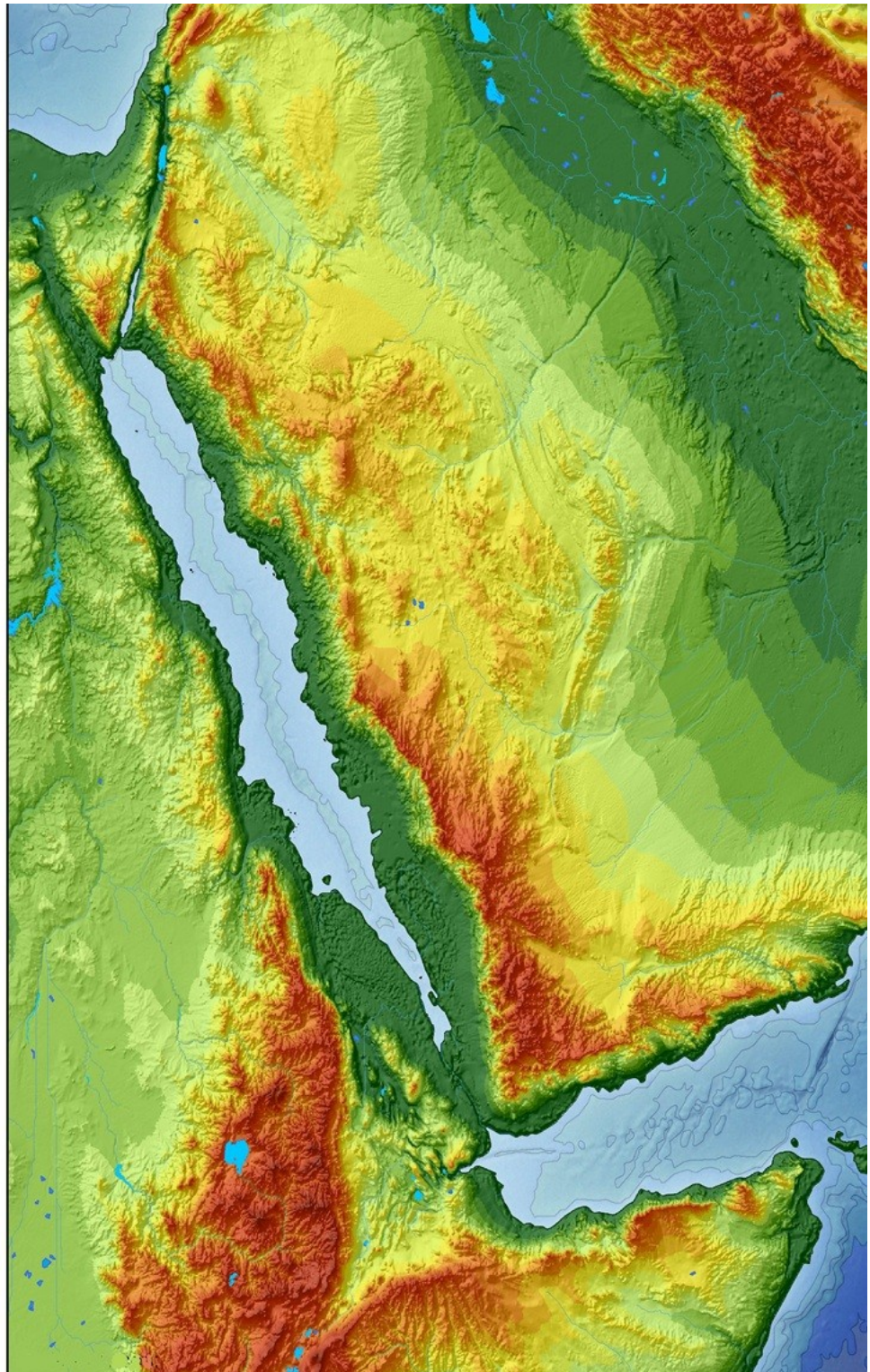
by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

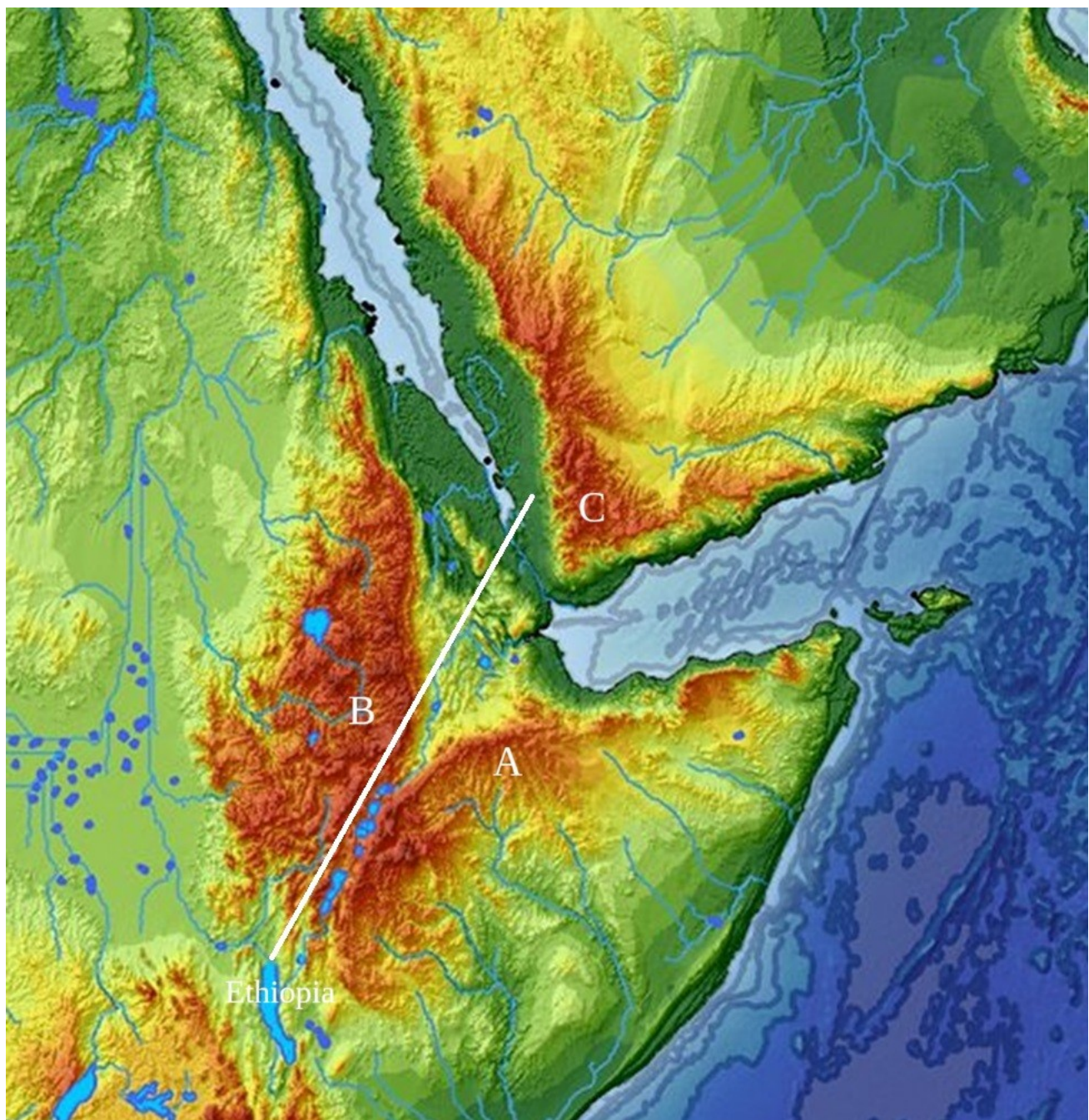
The Red Sea was formed as a rift when the Asia plate was separated from Africa. Technically it is Asia, not Africa. It was a giant lake of inexhaustible supply or rainwater until it was swallowed only recently. Both the Red Sea and Persian Gulf were swallowed at the same time.

The south end of the lake was a fertile valley that attracted both Homo Erectus and Homo Sapiens from Ethiopia. It was occupied 100,000 years ago by the Asia Clade.

The Asia Clade eventually moved east to the Persian Gulf, India, and China.

The map is a reconstruction of the landscape before the glacial melt.





When the Asia plate was separated from Africa, the mountain range was pulled apart into three different pieces A, B, and C as shown in the map. The rift between the A and B was a valley of lakes. It connected Ethiopia with the Red Sea valley on the east side. There was a continuous rainwater path that facilitated migration to the Red Sea. The rift between the A and C is the Gulf of Aden. The rift between the B and C was the Red Sea lake.