

DNA Version of Human History, an Archeological View by Potluri Rao In Seattle ©2018 (CC BY 4.0)

An analysis of DNA samples of the Indian populations revealed that the current version of human history is based on a set of false assumptions.

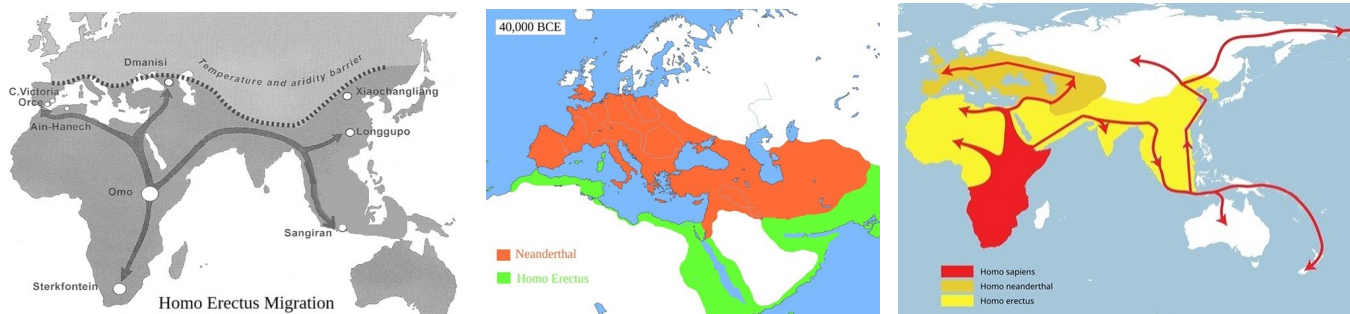
The DNA samples have a consistent and coherent story of the human history that is empirically verifiable.

Homo erectus evolved in Africa more than one million years ago. Homo Neanderthal and Homo Sapiens evolved much later. There were dozens of other variations that are now extinct. Only the Homo Sapiens survived.

Homo sapiens, the modern humans, who share the same DNA, are called a haplogroup. Haplogroups are categorized from A to Z. They are subcategorized into hundreds. The broad categories that are of interest to us are A, B, C, E, F, and R1.

Homo sapiens are broadly classified as clades depending on their migration paths: (1) Africa (A, B), (2) Nile (E), (3) Asia (C, F), and (4) Europe (R1).

The four clades were separated 100,000 years ago and evolved as independent classes with their own distinct culture. Culturally, they had nothing in common.



The above maps show the distribution of the Erectus, Neanderthal, and Sapiens. In the olden days, much of the world was covered with glaciers, and the seawater was far below the current levels. The current landscape came into existence only after the glacial melt. We recreated the ancient landscape by artificially lowering the sea levels.

Homo Erectus were warm-climate people and lived only to the south of the Tropic of Cancer. They are now extinct. Neanderthals were cold-climate people. They lived only to the north of the Tropic of Cancer. They became extinct around 40,000 BCE.

Homo sapiens, the modern humans, came into existence around 200,000 years ago. They lived mostly in South Africa. Around 100,000 years ago, they started to move out and were split into four clades. They followed the old migration paths of the Erectus and Neanderthal.

The Europe clade were cold-climate people and followed the Neanderthal migration route to Europe. The Asia Clade were warm-climate people and followed the Erectus migration route to Asia.

The warm climate people lived only along dependable perennial rainwater resources with abundant year-round food supplies. They were mostly vegetarians with occasional meat supplements. They were compassionate, peace-loving people who lived in peace and prosperity with abundant natural resources. They were logic-based explorers and pioneers who scouted for life-sustaining rainwater resources.

The cold climate people evolved to be meat eaters to survive the cold days with no vegetarian food available. They evolved to be hunters and gatherers. They invented stone tools to hunt big animals that supplied food for long periods of time. They evolved into rival packs, which were constantly at war to rob each other for the scarce food.

The cold climate people matured into modern cultures only after the glacial melt opened a swath of land for human occupation. It is the current Europe, also known as the Russian Steppe (swampland).

The current version of human history is that of the cold climate European clade. It was written by the Europeans. The story of the warm climate people is now lost. Their history is preserved only in their DNA.